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Work Plan for a Treatability Study in Support of the Intrinsic Remediation (Natural Attenuation) Option at The BX Shoppette (Site E11)

Eaker Air Force Base
Blytheville, Arkansas

Prepared For

Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence
Technology Transfer Division
Brooks Air Force Base
San Antonio, Texas

and

Air Force Base Conversion Agency/OL-J
Eaker Air Force Base
Blytheville, Arkansas

January 1996

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WORK PLAN FOR A TREATABILITY STUDY IN SUPPORT OF INTRINSIC REMEDIATION (NATURAL ATTENUATION) OPTION AT THE BX SHOPPETTE (SITE E11)

EAKER AIR FORCE BASE
BLYTHEVILLE, ARKANSAS

January 1996

Prepared for:

AIR FORCE CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL EXCELLENCE
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER DIVISION
BROOKS AIR FORCE BASE
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

and

AIR FORCE BASE CONVERSION AGENCY/OL-J
EAKER AIR FORCE BASE
BLYTHEVILLE, ARKANSAS

Prepared by:

PARSONS ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.
1700 BROADWAY, SUITE 900
DENVER, COLORADO 80290

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SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

This work plan, prepared by Parsons Engineering Science, Inc. (Parsons ES), presents the scope of work required for the collection of data necessary to conduct a treatability study (TS) for remediation of groundwater contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons at the Base Exchange (BX) Shoppette underground storage tank site (Site E11) located at Eaker Air Force Base (AFB) (the Base), near the city of Blytheville, Arkansas. Several groundwater remedial options will be evaluated as a part of the TS report, including: active bioremediation (i.e., air sparging and bioventing); groundwater extraction, treatment, and disposal (i.e., pump and treat); and natural contaminant attenuation (intrinsic remediation) with long-term monitoring. Hydrogeologic and groundwater chemical data necessary to evaluate the various remedial options will be collected under this program; however, this work plan is oriented toward the collection of hydrogeologic data to be used as input into groundwater flow and solute transport models in support of intrinsic remediation for restoration of groundwater contaminated with benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene (BTEX).

As used in this report, the term "intrinsic remediation" refers to a management strategy that relies on natural attenuation mechanisms to remediate contaminants dissolved in groundwater and to control receptor exposure risks associated with contaminants in the subsurface. "Natural attenuation" refers to the actual physical, chemical, and biological processes that facilitate intrinsic remediation. Mechanisms for natural attenuation of BTEX include biodegradation, advection, dispersion, dilution from recharge, sorption, and volatilization. Of these processes, biodegradation is the only mechanism working to

transform contaminants into innocuous byproducts. Intrinsic bioremediation occurs when indigenous microorganisms work to bring about a reduction in the total mass of contamination in the subsurface without the addition of nutrients. Patterns and rates of intrinsic remediation can vary markedly from site to site depending on governing physical and chemical processes.

As part of the TS, the contaminant fate and transport modeling effort has three primary objectives: 1) predict the future extent and concentration of dissolved contaminant plumes by modeling the effects of advection, dispersion, sorption, and biodegradation; 2) assess the possible exposure of potential downgradient receptors to contaminant concentrations that exceed levels intended to be protective of human health and the environment; and 3) provide technical support for selection of the intrinsic remediation option as the best remedial alternative at regulatory negotiations, as appropriate. The modeling efforts for the BX Shoppette at Eaker AFB will involve completion of several tasks, which are described in the following sections.

This work plan was developed following discussions among representatives from the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence (AFCEE), Air Force Base Conversion Agency (AFBCA), and Parsons ES at a meeting held at the Base on November 16, 1995, the statement of work (SOW) for this project, and on a review of existing site characterization data. All field work will follow the health and safety procedures presented in the program *Health and Safety Plan for Bioplume II Modeling Initiative* (Engineering Science, Inc., 1993), and the site-specific addendum to the program Health and Safety Plan. This work plan was prepared for AFCEE and AFBCA.

1.1 SCOPE OF CURRENT WORK PLAN

The ultimate objective of the work described herein is to provide a TS for remediation of hydrocarbon groundwater contamination at the BX Shoppette. However, this project is part of a larger, broad-based initiative being conducted by AFCEE in conjunction with the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and Parsons ES to document the

biodegradation and resulting attenuation of fuel hydrocarbons and solvents dissolved in groundwater, and to model this degradation using numerical and analytical groundwater model codes. For this reason, the work described in this work plan is directed toward the collection of data in support of this initiative. Data sufficient to develop a 30-percent design of an alternate groundwater remediation system, should intrinsic remediation not prove to be a viable remedial option at this facility, also will be collected under this program. This work plan describes the site characterization activities to be performed by personnel from Parsons ES in support of the TS and the groundwater modeling effort. Field activities will be performed to determine the extent of mobile and residual light nonaqueous-phase liquid (LNAPL) at the site and to determine the extent of dissolved contamination. The data collected during the TS will be used along with data from previous investigations to complete the characterization of the site. These data will also be used in the groundwater flow and solute transport models to make predictions of the future concentrations and extent of contamination.

Site characterization activities in support of the TS will include: 1) determination of preferential contaminant migration and potential receptor exposure pathways; 2) soil sampling using cone penetrometer (CPT) direct-push technology; 3) groundwater monitoring point placement; 4) groundwater sampling; and 5) aquifer testing. The materials and methodologies to accomplish these activities are described herein. Previously reported site-specific data and data collected during the supplemental site characterization activities described in this work plan will be used as input for the groundwater flow and solute transport models. Where site-specific data are not available, conservative values for the types of aquifer materials present at the site will be obtained from widely accepted published literature and used for model input. Sensitivity analyses will be conducted for the parameters that are known to have the greatest influence on the model results, and where possible, the model will be calibrated using historical site data. Upon completion of the modeling, Parsons ES will provide technical assistance at regulatory negotiations to support the intrinsic remediation option if the results of the modeling indicate that this approach is warranted. If it is shown that intrinsic remediation

is not the most appropriate remedial option, Parsons ES will recommend the most appropriate groundwater remedial technology on the basis of available data.

This work plan consists of six sections, including this introduction. Section 2 presents a review of available (previously reported) site-specific data, and conceptual models for the site. Section 3 describes the proposed sampling strategy and procedures to be used for the collection of additional site characterization data. Section 4 describes the remedial option evaluation procedure and TS report format. Section 5 describes the quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) measures to be used during this project. Section 6 contains the references used in preparing this document. There are two appendices to this work plan. Appendix A contains a listing of containers, preservatives, packaging, and shipping requirements for soil and groundwater samples. Appendix B contains a summary of site data, including available well logs, and summaries of historical soil and groundwater analytical data from previous field investigations.

1.2 BACKGROUND

Eaker AFB is located in the northeastern corner of Arkansas, in Mississippi County, approximately 3 miles south of the Missouri state line and 11 miles east of the Tennessee state line. The Base occupies an area of approximately 3,300 acres 2 miles northwest of Blytheville, Arkansas and adjacent to the community of Gosnell (Figure 1.1). The Base is divided roughly in half by the main north/south runway (Figure 1.2). Aviation support, approximately 930 Base housing units, a hospital, and commercial facilities are located in the western portion of the Base. The eastern half of the Base is dedicated primarily to agricultural, recreational, and industrial activities. The predominant existing land use surrounding Eaker AFB is agricultural, with some residential parcels (Eaker AFB, 1992).

The Base was established in 1942 as the Blytheville Army Airfield and served as a training center until deactivation in 1945. From 1947 to 1955, the site was used for manufacturing, private housing, and as an airport. The Base was reactivated as Blytheville AFB in 1955 under the direction of the Tactical Air Command, and then

EXPLANATION

- Interstate Highway
- U. S. Highway
- State Boundary
- County Boundary
- River

0 2.5 5 10 Miles

N

Sources: Eaker AFB, 1992.

FIGURE 1.1

BASE LOCATION

BX Shoppette
Intrinsic Remediation TS
Eaker AFB, Arkansas

PARSONS
ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.
Denver, Colorado

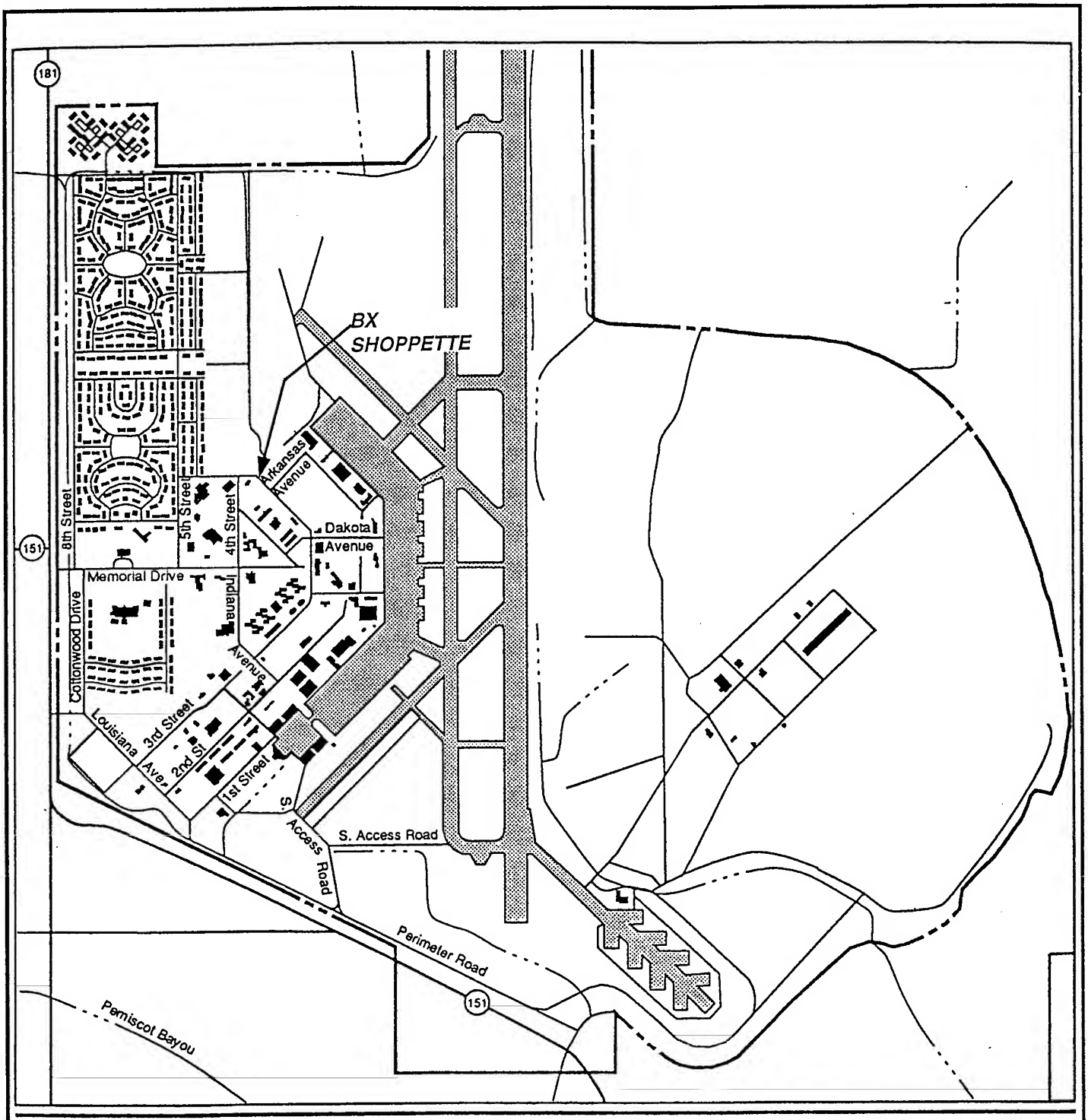

FIGURE 1.2

BX SHOPPETTE LOCATION

BX Shoppette
Intrinsic Remediation TS
Eaker AFB, Arkansas

PARSONS ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.

Denver, Colorado

transferred to the Strategic Air Command (SAC) in 1958. The 97th Bombardment Wing assumed command of the Base until the disestablishment of SAC in 1992, when control was transferred to the Air Combat Command. In 1988, the Base was renamed Eaker AFB. Base operations in 1990 employed approximately 3,600 civilian and military personnel (Eaker AFB, 1992). In July 1991, the recommendation for base closure was approved and closure was scheduled for December, 1992.

The BX Shoppette site is located in the west-central portion of the base (Figure 1.2) and is bounded by open land to the north and west, and by base operations facilities to the east and south. Two 10,000-gallon USTs were installed at the site in 1969. The tanks (160-A and 160-B) contained regular unleaded gasoline and were steel-constructed, tar-coated, and corrosion protected by sacrificial anodes (cathodic protection). Two additional USTs (160-C and 160-D) were installed in 1971. Tank 160-C was steel-constructed, tar-coated, and cathodically protected. The tank capacity was 6,000 gallons. The tank originally contained regular leaded gasoline; however, the tank was converted to a premium unleaded gasoline tank in 1990. Tanks 160-A, -B, and -C are located within a gasoline tank pit, approximately 30 feet northwest of the BX Shoppette (Figure 1.3). Tank 160-D, a 1,000-gallon tank used to store waste oil, is located in the northeastern corner of the shoppette building (Figure 1.3). This tank is constructed of steel but is not cathodically protected (Halliburton NUS, 1994).

In 1974, a leak in the pipeline from the fuel USTs to the fuel dispensers was repaired. An unknown amount fuel was released prior to repair of the 1974 pipeline leak, and no hydrocarbon-contaminated soils were removed during the repair (Halliburton NUS, 1992). In December 1989, a tank tightness test was performed on the BX Shoppette USTs. Tank 160-A failed the tightness test and was subsequently deactivated in March 1990. In August 1990, a tank and line tightness test was performed on the remaining USTs and fuel dispensing system. This test indicated leaks in one of the 10,000-gallon USTs, the 6,000-gallon UST, and the waste oil tank. The tops of the tanks were exposed and isolated from their associated piping for retesting. All four tanks passed the retesting.

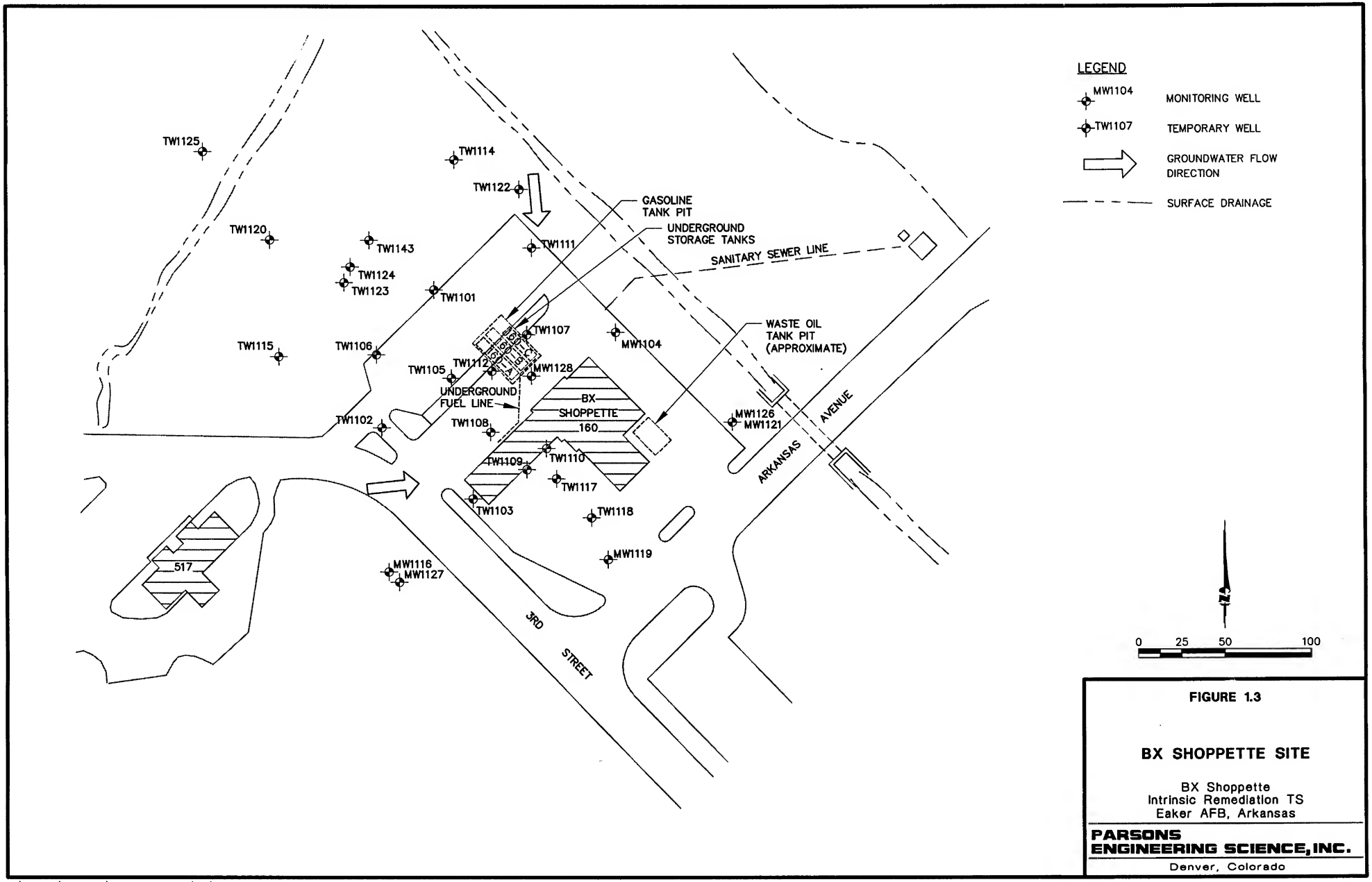

FIGURE 1.3

BX SHOPPETTE SITE

BX Shoppette
Intrinsic Remediation TS
Eaker AFB, Arkansas

PARSONS ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.
Denver, Colorado

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In February and June 1991 a total of 28 soil borings were installed by Professional Services, Inc. (PSI) (Halliburton NUS, 1992). These borings confirmed the presence hydrocarbons in the soil around the tank pit and identified free product in groundwater. Halliburton NUS (1992, 1994, and 1995) continued site investigation under the Installation Restoration Program (IRP) and collected additional soil samples, installed monitoring wells, and sampled site groundwater. The horizontal limits of soil BTEX contamination have been established, however the vertical extent of soil BTEX has not been defined. BTEX compounds have been detected in soil samples from 22 feet below ground surface (bgs) between the fuel tank pit and the BX Shoppette. Mobile LNAPL was up to 4 feet thick in an area southwest of the gasoline tank pit, as measured in May 1992. Groundwater is contaminated and may be preferentially migrating laterally along thin layers of silt and sand between clay layers. In February 1992, Eaker AFB personnel bailed a total of 10.75 gallons of free product from monitoring well TW1105. Other than this action, no product recovery has taken place (Halliburton NUS, 1994).

SECTION 2

DATA REVIEW AND CONCEPTUAL MODEL DEVELOPMENT

Previously reported site-specific data were reviewed and used to develop a conceptual site model (CSM) for the groundwater flow and contaminant transport conditions at the BX Shoppette. The CSM guides the selection of sampling locations and analytical data requirements needed to support the modeling efforts and to evaluate potential remediation technologies (including intrinsic remediation). Section 2.1 presents a synopsis of available site characterization data. Section 2.2 presents the preliminary conceptual groundwater flow and contaminant transport model that was developed based on these data.

2.1 DATA REVIEW

The following sections are based upon review of the following sources:

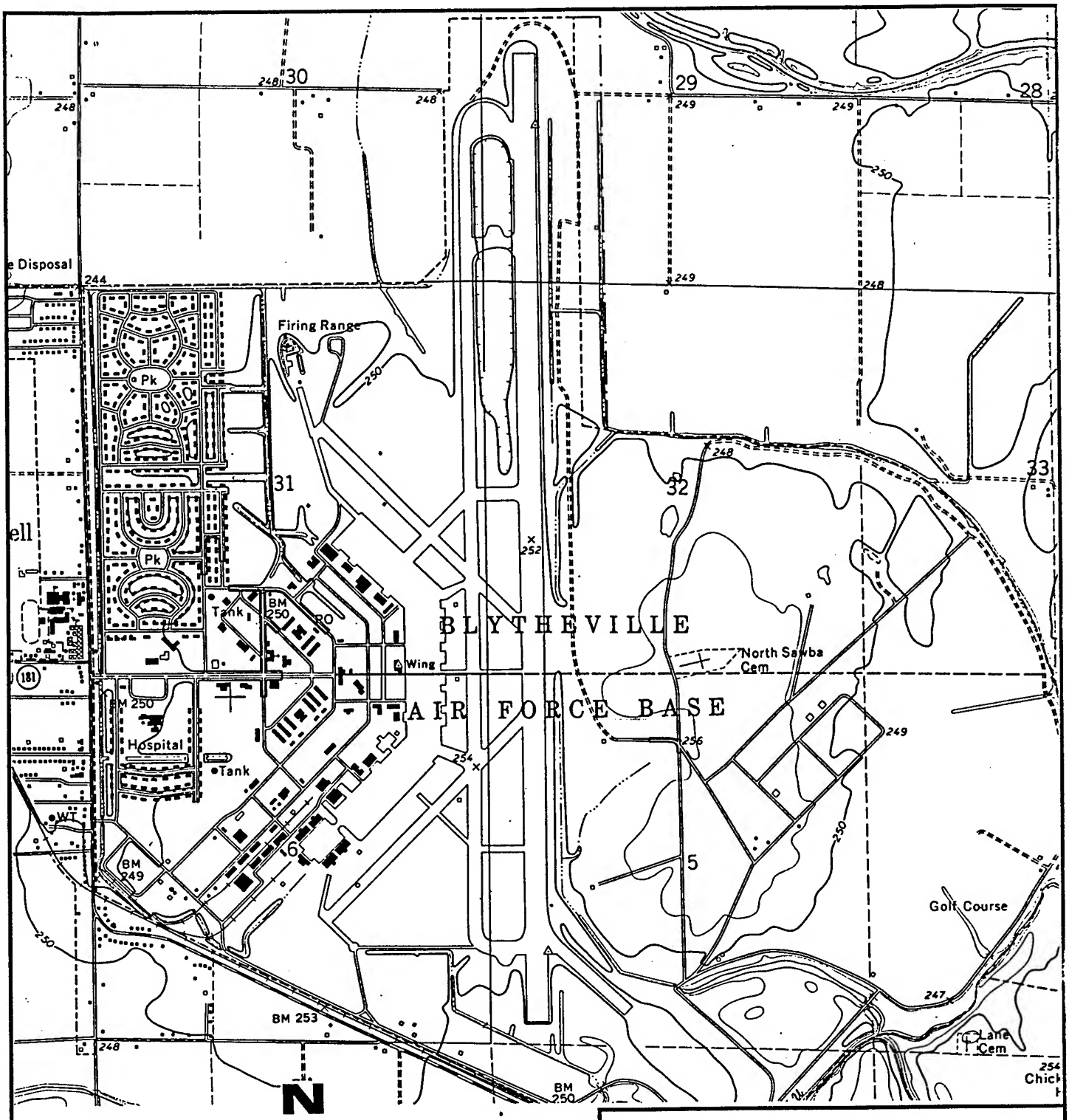
- *Final Environmental Impact Statement Disposal and Reuse of Eaker Air Force Base, Arkansas* (FEIS) (Eaker AFB, 1992);
- *IRP Draft Site Assessment Report for the BX Shoppette Underground Storage Tank Site* (Halliburton NUS, 1992),
- Unpublished site data (Halliburton NUS, 1994 and 1995); and

- Site Characterization and Analysis System (SCAPS) Report [US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE, 1995)].

2.1.1 Topography, Surface Hydrology, and Climate

Eaker AFB is located within the Mississippi Embayment of the Atlantic and Gulf Plains physiographic province (Eaker AFB, 1992), and lies within the eastern lowland portion of the Central Mississippi River Valley. The topography in the region is generally level except in areas adjacent to the Mississippi River. Ground surface elevations on the Base range from 245 feet above mean sea level (msl) at the southeastern end of the Base (in the vicinity of Pemiscot Bayou) to 265 feet msl at the northwestern end of the Base, near the firing range (Figure 2.1). At the BX Shoppette, the topography is flat and the ground surface elevation is approximately 250 feet msl.

Eaker AFB is located within the St. Francis River watershed of the Lower Mississippi River Basin. Surface water drainage is characteristic of the Mississippi River floodplain, and drainage ditches and bayous have been dredged in the flat terrain to accommodate surface water runoff. The majority of the Base lies above the level of the 100-year floodplain, and the potential for flooding is minimal. A combination of open drainage ditches and storm drains is used to capture and direct runoff from the Base (Eaker AFB, 1992). Stormwater runoff in the eastern portion of the Base drains to Pemiscot Bayou, while surface water flow on the western half of the Base drains to Ditch 25. Both of these drainage channels flow southwest to the Little River, which discharges into the St. Francis River. The St. Francis River discharges into the Mississippi River approximately 150 miles south of Eaker AFB. Surface water flow at the BX Shoppette discharges into the adjacent surface drainages which flow into Ditch Number 25, located approximately 4,000 feet north of the site.



Sources: USGS, 1972.

FIGURE 2.1

REGIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

BX Shoppette
Intrinsic Remediation TS
Eaker AFB, Arkansas

PARSONS ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.
Denver, Colorado

The Eaker AFB climate is subtropical, with mild winters and hot, humid summers. July is the warmest month with an average maximum daily temperature of 90 degrees Fahrenheit (°F). The coolest month is January with an average minimum daily temperature of 28°F. The average annual precipitation is 48.3 inches, which is evenly distributed throughout the year. The average annual relative humidity is 69 percent. Flooding occurs during periods of prolonged heavy rainfall, and during the summer months climatic conditions make tornado formation possible (Eaker AFB, 1992).

2.1.2 Overview of Geology and Hydrogeology

2.1.2.1 Regional Geology and Hydrogeology

The shallow subsurface geology of northeastern Arkansas consists of Quaternary alluvium, which is thickest near the Mississippi River and thins in a westerly direction. The alluvium is composed of interbedded clays, silts, sand, and minor gravel and has an average thickness of 125 feet (Eaker AFB, 1992). The shallow, unconsolidated, Quaternary sediments on Eaker AFT are interpreted to be flood plain and channel deposits associated with the past and present positions of the Mississippi River (Halliburton NUS, 1992). The overlying soils are weathering products of the alluvial deposits and are generally nontransmissive, fine-grained, clayey soils. These soils impede infiltration and allow for rapid runoff of surface water.

Sediments in the vicinity of the Base consist of over 2,000 feet of Tertiary and Cretaceous unconsolidated deposits overlying Lower Paleozoic carbonate bedrock (Eaker AFB, 1992). The Tertiary Wilcox Formation is present approximately 900 feet below the Base. The lower part of this formation is composed of sands that produce potable water used by Eaker AFB, the city of Blytheville, and the city of Gosnell (Eaker AFB, 1992).

The aquifer is under confined conditions, and the water quality is excellent. Water treatment is required only to remove slightly elevated iron concentrations. The lower Wilcox Formation aquifer is protected from contamination by approximately 800 feet of interbedded unconsolidated sands and clays that form the Claiborne Group.

Shallow groundwater in the vicinity of the Base is present between 7 and 12 feet bgs and in the Quaternary alluvial sands. Irrigation wells and rural residences generally obtain water from these Quaternary sands (Eaker AFB, 1992). The upper part of the Quaternary deposits consists of sandy clay and clay, while the remainder of the deposits are sand and gravel. The sands and gravels comprise the major water-bearing units in the Quaternary deposits. Water from the alluvial aquifer is characterized as moderately hard to very hard hardness (as calcium bicarbonate). The water table is highest in the area northeast of the Base, indicating an area of surface recharge to the Quaternary sands and gravels (Eaker, 1992). Flood control for the Mississippi River and local flooding are responsible for some groundwater elevation fluctuation. Groundwater in the vicinity of Eaker AFB flows southwest to south.

2.1.2.2 BX Shoppette Geology and Hydrology

Most of the ground surface at the BX Shoppette is covered by about 6 inches of asphalt pavement overlying approximately 2 to 4 feet of sandy fill material. On the basis of information collected during the previous investigations, the shallow alluvial sediments at the site consist primarily of interbedded clays (with or without silt), sands, and sandy clays. Below the fill are several interbedded clayey, sandy, and silty layers extending to approximately 10 to 15 feet bgs. This series of units varies in texture both laterally and vertically across the site. Underlying the top 12 to 19 feet of soil is a stiff, gray and brown clay. The base of the clay layer is undefined, but this layer is suspected

to be a minimum of 10 feet thick. A medium- to coarse-grained sand unit underlies the clay where the sand is present. The sand has not been observed in all deep boreholes and is not believed to be laterally continuous across the site. Figure 2.2 shows the location of stratigraphic cross-sections A-A' and B-B'. Figure 2.3 presents cross-section A-A', which is oriented in a northwest-southeast direction along the axis of groundwater flow. Figure 2.4 presents cross-section B-B', oriented southwest-northeast, approximately perpendicular to the direction of groundwater flow.

The cross-sections were constructed using geologic boring logs from the Halliburton NUS (1992) site investigation and CPT/laser induced fluorescence (LIF) verification data results collected by the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE, 1995). The CPT soil data were interpreted using a soil classification graph and a fluorescence graph. The soil graph is constructed by referencing the strain gauge readings, calibration curves, and an empirical relationship. The fluorescence graph presents the relative measurement of the returned fluorescence from the LIF window on the probe. This is a relative measurement of the fuel hydrocarbon contamination. By comparing the CPT soil graph with existing adjacent soil borehole logs, the data were correlated to produce a more complete cross-section and to better define locations of suspected mobile LNAPL. Appendix B presents available geologic boring logs and CPT/LIF output logs

Borehole logs from downgradient monitoring well MW1126 at the eastern corner of the BX Shoppette near Arkansas Avenue (Figure 2.2) show that soils from the surface to 3 feet bgs are a silt and fine-grained sand. From 3 feet bgs to approximately 14 feet bgs is an orange-brown, silty clay, with the silt content decreasing with depth. Below 14 feet bgs, a dark-gray to brown clay with organic fragments and worm burrows extends to 25 feet bgs. The silt content of the clay soil increases with depth, and a fine-grained sandy

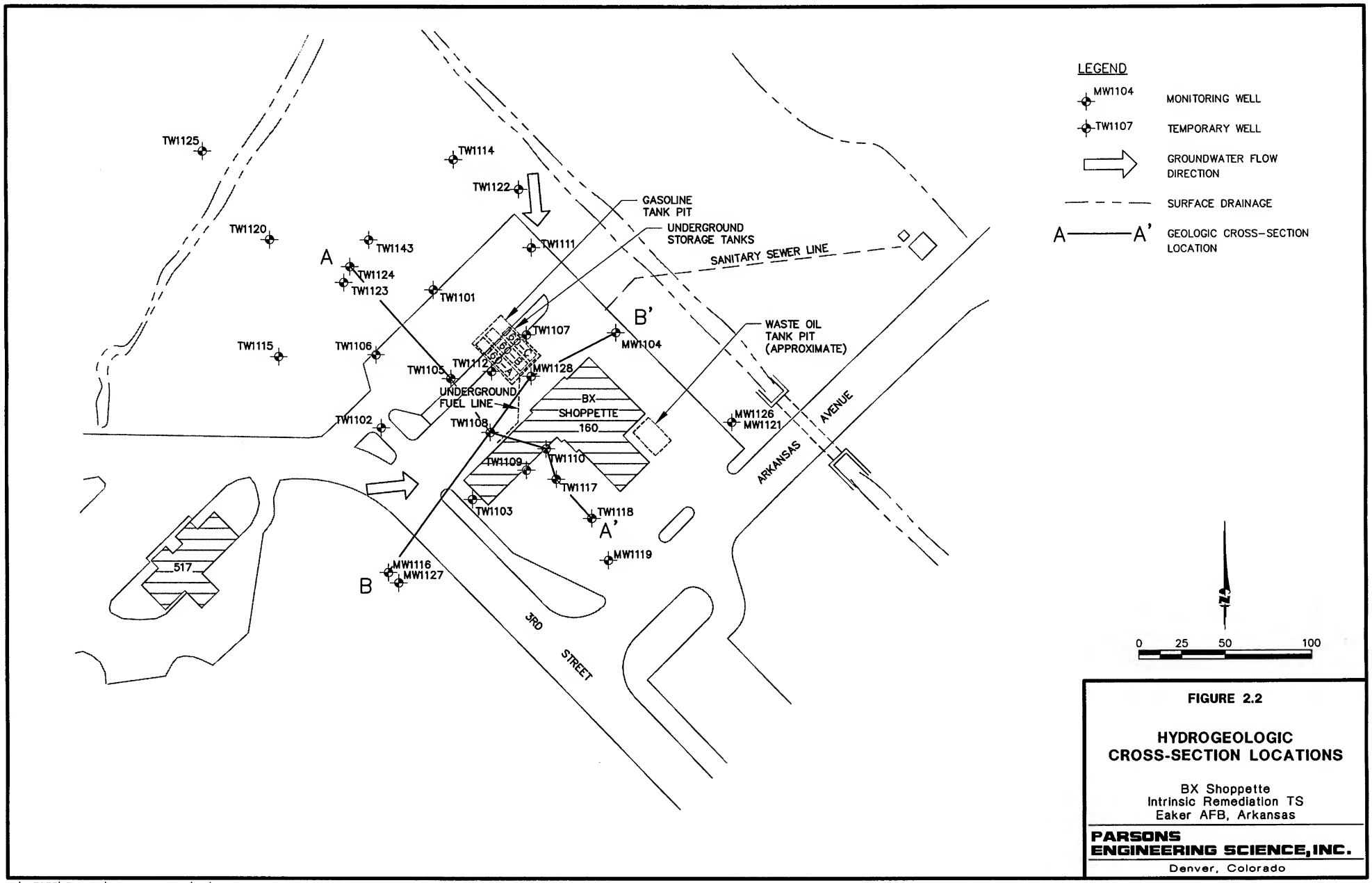


FIGURE 2.2

HYDROGEOLOGIC CROSS-SECTION LOCATIONS

BX Shoppette
Intrinsic Remediation TS
Eaker AFB, Arkansas

PARSONS ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.
Denver, Colorado

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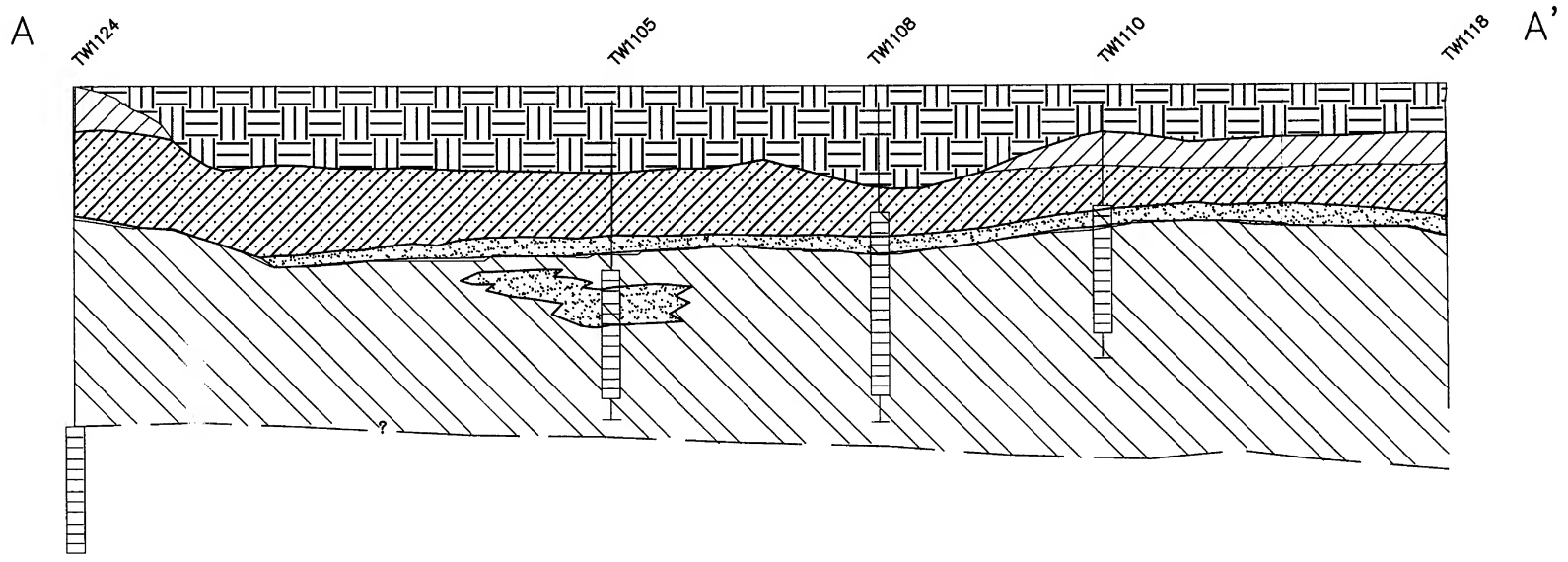

LEGEND

- Fill, sand, some gravel and silt
- Silty clay, some fine sand
- Sandy clay, brown, gray mottles, some silt
- Sand, fine-to-medium-grained, gray saturated
- Clay, gray, plastic, some minor silt saturated
- Sand, fine-to-medium-grained angular quartz, brownish gray, poorly sorted

TW1105 — Borehole identification

- Borehole
- Well screen
- Bottom of borehole

Geologic Contact (Dashed where inferred)

0 5 10 20 40
HORIZONTAL 1" = 20'

0 5 10 20
VERTICAL: 1" = 10'

FIGURE 2.3

CROSS-SECTION A-A'

BX Shoppette
Intrinsic Remediation TS
Eaker AFB, Arkansas

PARSONS ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.
Denver, Colorado

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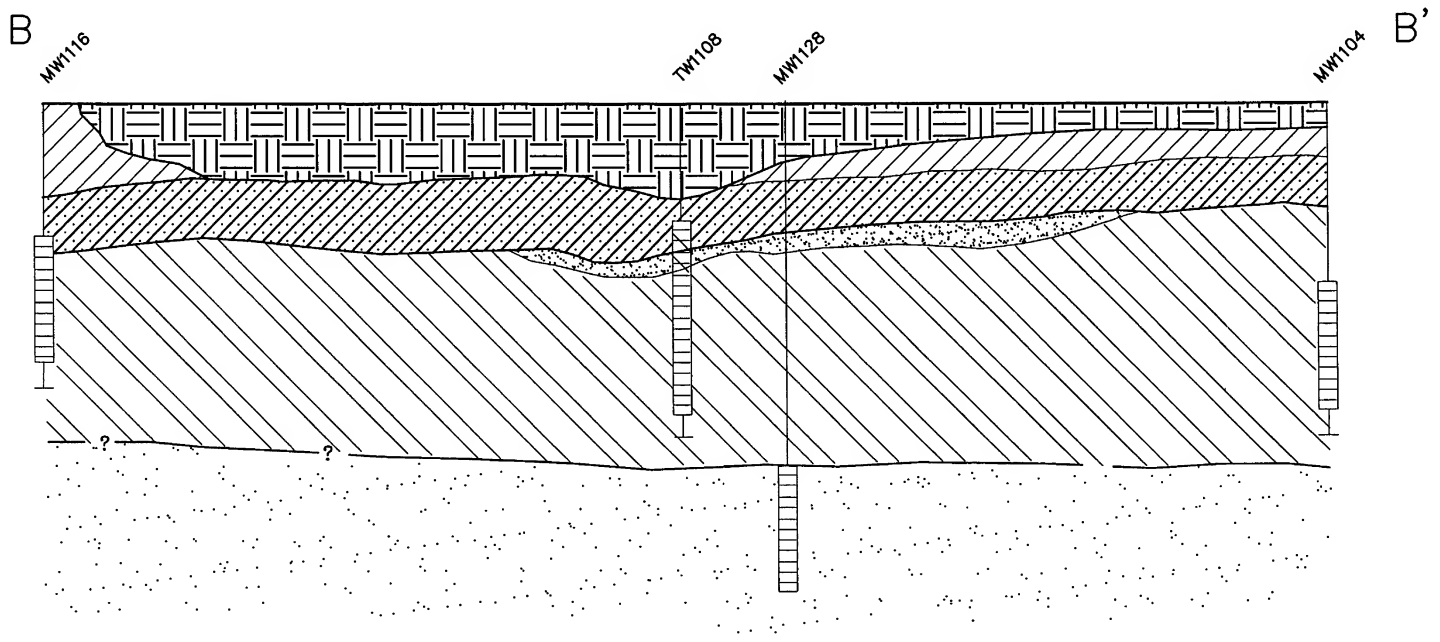

LEGEND

- Fill, sand, some gravel and silt
- Silty clay, some fine sand
- Sandy clay, brown, gray mottles, some silt
- Sand, fine-to-medium-grained, gray saturated
- Clay, gray, plastic, some minor silt saturated
- Sand, fine-to-medium-grained angular quartz, brownish gray, poorly sorted

TW1105
- Borehole identification
- Borehole
- Well screen
- Bottom of borehole

Geologic Contact (Dashed where inferred)

0 5 10 20 40
HORIZONTAL 1" = 20'

0 5 10 20
VERTICAL: 1" = 10'

FIGURE 2.4

CROSS-SECTION B-B'

BX Shoppette
Intrinsic Remediation TS
Eaker AFB, Arkansas

PARSONS ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.
Denver, Colorado

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clay is present to a depth of approximately 29 feet bgs. From 29 feet bgs to a total drilled depth of 41 feet bgs a medium-grained, poorly sorted quartz sand is present.

There are currently 21 groundwater monitoring wells at the BX Shoppette. Seven former temporary monitoring wells have been abandoned at the site. All of the wells are screened in the shallow alluvial deposits. These wells were installed during several site investigations as part of the IRP. Groundwater at the site occurs in the sandy units of the Quaternary alluvium and may be perched above the finer-grained clay sediments. Available monitoring well construction details are presented in Table 2.1. Figure 2.5 shows the groundwater surface for the BX Shoppette in March 1992.

Groundwater flow in the immediate vicinity of the site appears to converge on the site from two different directions. West of the BX Shoppette the groundwater flow is to the northeast; however, the confluence of two drainage channels north of the station appears to create a recharge zone, resulting in a southerly groundwater flow from the confluence toward the site. As a result, groundwater flow directly beneath the BX Shoppette is deflected to the east by the convergent flows. The hydraulic gradient across the site ranges from 0.016 foot per foot (ft/ft) south of the fuel tank pit to 0.0017 ft/ft in the immediate tank pit and dispenser area (Halliburton NUS, 1992). The groundwater surface shown on Figure 2.5 correlates with the shape and orientation of the groundwater BTEX plume, implying that the groundwater flow direction at the site is relatively consistent. The converging groundwater flow combined with the small gradient beneath the site, gives groundwater a relatively longer residence time below the site.

In 1988, Halliburton NUS (1992) performed slug tests on shallow aquifer monitoring wells located approximately 2,500 feet northeast of the BX Shoppette. Using the methods of Bouwer and Rice (1976), hydraulic conductivity values at monitoring wells

TABLE 2.1
SUMMARY OF WELL COMPLETION DATA
BX SHOPPETTE
INTRINSIC REMEDIATION TS
EAKER AFB, ARKANSAS

Well ID	Installation Date	Total Depth (ft bgs)	Completion Depth (ft bgs)	Screened Interval (ft bgs)	Ground Elevation (ft msl)	Top of Casing (ft msl)
TW1101	12/11/91	30	27.2	15.2-25.2	NA[a/]	NA
TW1102	12/11/91	30	24.7	12.4-22.6	NA	249.52
TW1103[b/]	12/11/91	30	27.1	15.1-25.1	NA	249.99
MW1104	12/11/91	30	26.1	14.1-24.1	NA	251.48
TW1105	12/13/91	26	25.2	13.4-23.4	NA	251.14
TW1106	12/13/91	29	25.7	13.5-23.7	NA	250.98
TW1107	12/13/91	30	27.2	15.1-25.2	NA	251.31
TW1108	12/14/91	29	25.2	8.2-23.2	NA	250.75
TW1109	12/14/91	25	20.2	8.2-18.2	NA	250.89
MW1110	12/14/91	25	20.3	8.2-18.2	NA	251.23
MW1111	12/15/91	22	20.1	8.1-18.1	NA	251.32
TW1112	12/15/91	25	25.1	8.1-25.1	NA	250.86
TW1113	12/15/91	27	25.3	8.4-23.3	NA	252.01
MW1114	12/16/91	24	18.4	6.2-16.4	NA	251.64
MW1115	12/16/91	22	18.3	6.2-16.3	NA	250.37
MW1116	12/16/91	22	20	7.9-18.0	NA	250.62
TW1117	12/17/91	12	NA	NA	NA	250.83
TW1118	12/17/91	12	NA	NA	NA	250.42
MW1119	12/17/91	22	17	5.0-15.0	NA	249.75
MW1120	1/7/92	30	29.2	17.2-27.2	NA	251.73
MW1121	4/8/95	17	16.2	4.2-14.2	250.97	253.16
MW1122	4/7/95	18	17.3	5.1-15.1	250.68	253.02
MW1123	8/11/95	20	19	7.0-17.0	251.13	253.56
MW1124	8/12/95	38	38	26.0-36.0	251.93	253.58
MW1125	10/31/95	38	38	26.0-36.0	250.58	253.48
MW1126	11/1/95	41	41	29.0-39.0	250.91	253.70
MW1127	11/3/95	37	36.5	24.5-34.5	250.76	250.56
MW1128	11/5/95	40	40	28.0-38.0	NA	251.34

[a/] NA = Data not availible.

[b/] Temporary wells TW1103, TW1107, TW1108, TW1112, TW1113, TW1117, and TW1118 have been removed.

Sources: Halliburton NUS, 1992 and 1995.

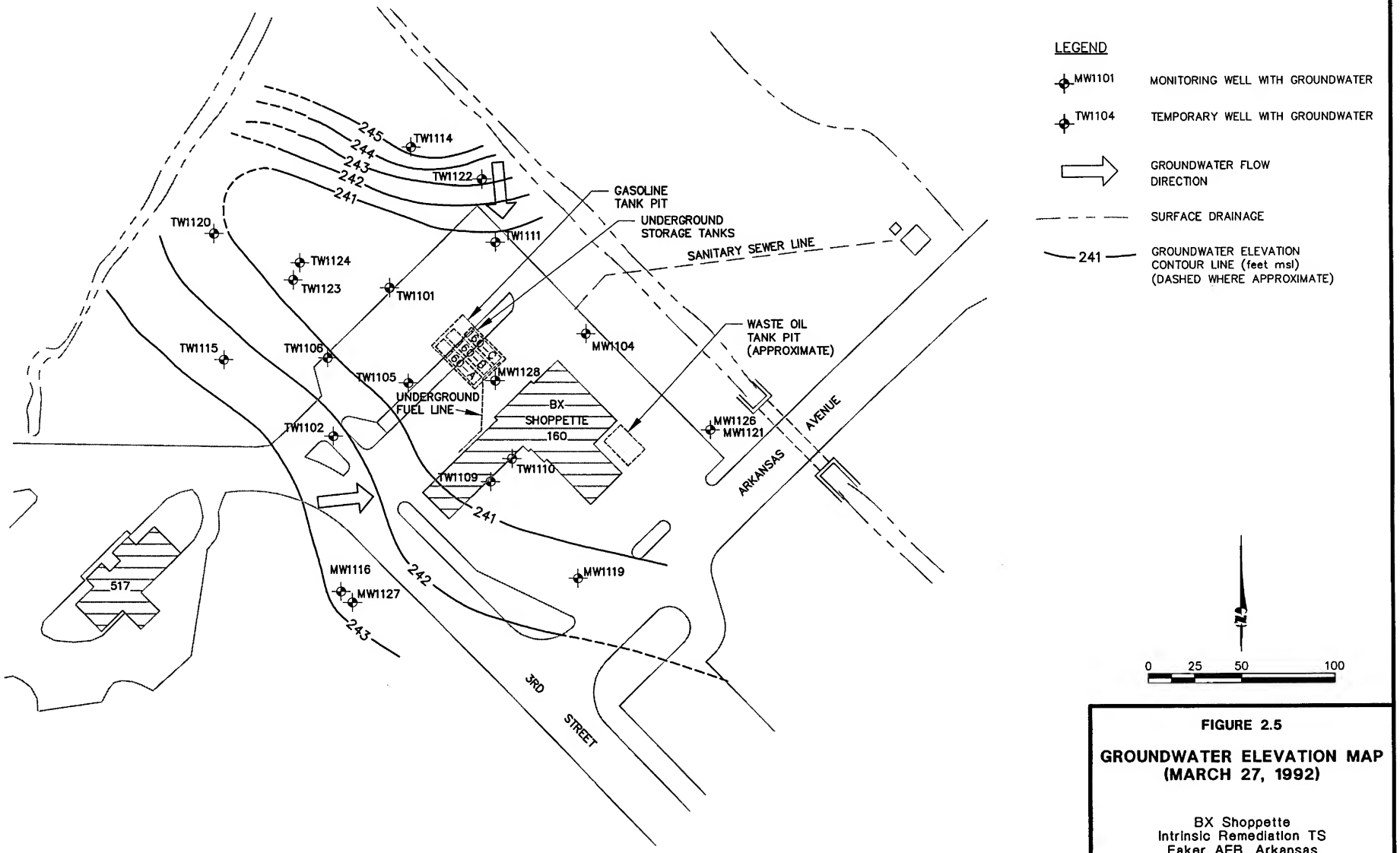

FIGURE 2.5

GROUNDWATER ELEVATION MAP (MARCH 27, 1992)

BX Shoppette
Intrinsic Remediation TS
Eaker AFB, Arkansas

PARSONS ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.
Denver, Colorado

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MW502 and MW504 were calculated to be 2.1 x 10^{-4} centimeters per second (cm/sec) and 5.4 x 10^{-4} cm/sec, respectively. Using the average of these two measurements, Halliburton NUS (1992) estimated the hydraulic conductivity to be 1.06 feet per day (ft/day) (3.7 x 10^{-4} cm/sec) beneath the site. Using a gradient of 0.0017 ft/ft and an estimated porosity of 0.25, the groundwater velocity at the BX Shoppette is approximately 0.007 ft/day. Halliburton NUS (1992) assumed an aquifer thickness of 10 feet and calculated an estimated aquifer transmissivity of 79 gallons per day per foot (gal/day/ft) in the shallow alluvial aquifer below the BX Shoppette.

2.1.3 Summary of Analytical Data for BX Shoppette

2.1.3.1 Soil Sampling and Analytical Results

Historical soil sampling data are available for sampling events that took place in 1991 and 1995. In 1991, 56 soil samples were collected by Halliburton NUS (1994) from boreholes B-1 through B-27, and 12 soil samples were collected from boreholes for wells TW1103, TW1108, TW1109, and TW1110 (Figure 2.6). Four years later, Halliburton NUS (1995) collected 11 additional soil samples during the installation of monitoring wells MW1121 through MW1123 and soil boreholes SB1129 through SB1135. All the soil samples collected during these sampling events were analyzed for BTEX and total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH). Some soil samples were analyzed for additional contaminants [i.e., metals and semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs)]; however, results reported for these additional analytes are not of primary importance for completion of this TS and are not summarized in this work plan. Table 2.2 summarizes BTEX and TPH results for all soil samples collected during these sampling efforts. Locations of soil samples collected during the 1991 investigation are shown on Figure 2.6.

TABLE 2.2
SUMMARY OF SOIL ANALYTICAL DATA
BX SHOPPETTE
INTRINSIC REMEDIATION TS
EAKER AFB, ARKANSAS

Borehole ID	Date	Depth (ft bgs)	Benzene (mg/kg)	Toluene (mg/kg)	Ethylbenzne (mg/kg)	Total Xylenes (mg/kg)	Total BTEX (mg/kg)	TPH (mg/kg)
B-1	2/91	5-10[a/]	6.2	47	14	80	147.2	322
		15	2.4	8.2	4.5	17	32.1	176
B-2	2/91	5-10	2.3	24	7.7	40	74	248
		15	3.1	8.6	0.3	2.1	14.1	478
B-3	2/91	5-10	14	250	62	300	626	338
		15	3.6	16	1.8	9.8	31.2	176
B-4	2/91	5-10	ND[b/]	22	3.7	14	39.7	484
		15	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	477
B-5	2/91	5-10	15	130	22	90	257	559
		15	2.4	15	3.9	16	37.3	351
B-6	2/91	5-10	1.5	18	2.5	14	36	218
		15	1.6	6.2	1	4.6	13.4	147
B-7	2/91	5-10	3.8	44	7.3	44	99.1	212
		15	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	2.3	247
B-8	2/91	5-10	5	27	7	39	78	157
		15	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	163
B-9	2/91	5-10	7.6	43	16	88	154.6	136
		15	1.6	1.4	0.2	0.5	3.7	179
B-10	2/91	5-10	11	72	20	110	213	152
		15	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	203
B-11	2/91	5-10	3.2	15	2.8	14	35	234
		15	1.9	5.2	0.6	2.2	9.9	240
B-12	2/91	5-10	6.3	35	8.2	44	93.5	207
		15	1.6	5.2	0.5	2.4	9.7	210
B-13	6/91	5-10	5.3	24	6.8	33	69.1	<30
		15	0.7	1.1	ND	0.4	2.2	<30
		20	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.8	3	<30
B-15	6/91	5-10	5.1	4.2	9.4	73	91.7	46
		15	7.9	30	6.1	27	71	<30
		20	3.7	16	4.5	24	48.2	35
B-16	6/91	5-10	9	37	11	46	103	<30
		15	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	<30
		20	ND	ND	ND	0.5	0.5	<30
B-17	6/91	5-10	2.3	13	4.3	26	45.6	<30
B-18	6/91	5-10	7.2	20	3.7	22	52.9	<30
		15	6.2	19	5.2	24	54.4	<30
B-19	6/91	5-10	0.5	3	5.4	19	27.9	<30
		15	0.6	1.8	ND	0.7	3.1	<30
		20	0.7	1.9	0.3	0.8	3.7	<30

TABLE 2.2 (Concluded)
SUMMARY OF SOIL ANALYTICAL DATA
BX SHOPPETTE
INTRINSIC REMEDIATION TS
EAKER AFB, ARKANSAS

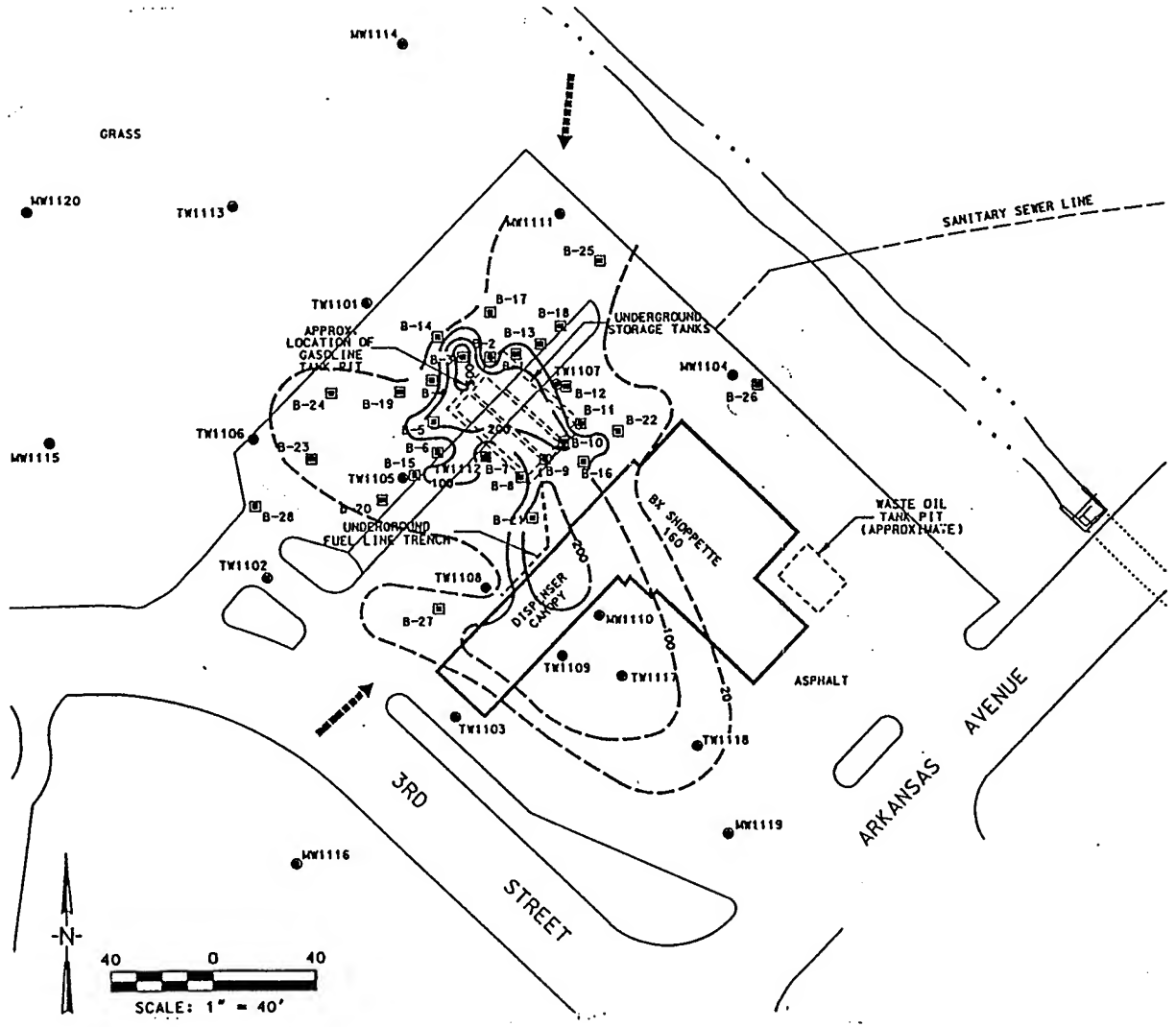
Borehole ID	Date	Depth (ft bgs)	Benzene (mg/kg)	Toluene (mg/kg)	Ethylbenzne (mg/kg)	Total Xylenes (mg/kg)	Total BTEX (mg/kg)	TPH (mg/kg)
B-20	6/91	5-10	3.3	26	ND	26	55.3	<30
		15	37	280	68	400	785	<30
		20	14	130	31	160	335	<30
B-21	6/91	5-10	18	84	15	100	217	30
		15	13	54	18	83	168	64
		20	8.4	22	4.7	27	62.1	<30
B-22	6/91	5-10	5.3	32	7.5	44	88.8	<30
		15	15	65	10	51	141	<30
B-23	6/91	5-10	1	17	7.1	28	53.1	<30
		15	0.6	2	1.9	7.8	12.3	<30
B-24	6/91	5-10	1.3	17	11	29	58.3	<30
		15	0.2	2.3	1.6	7.1	11.2	<30
		20	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.9	1.9	<30
B-25	6/91	5-10	4.4	28	7.9	44	84.3	<30
		15	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.8	1.9	<30
B-27	6/91	5-10	2.4	23	9.2	36	70.6	<30
		15	1.1	10	1.6	15	27.7	<30
TW1103	12/11/95	3	< 1	< 1	< 1	3	3	<20
		10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	<20
		22	ND	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	<20
TW1108	12/14/95	5	< 1	< 1	< 1	3	3	<20
		17	< 1	< 1	1	4	5	<20
		21	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	<20
TW1109	12/14/95	6	5	17	17	78	123	172
		10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	<20
		18	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	<20
TW1110	12/14/95	6-7	2	58	19	93	172	23
		8.5	1	19	< 1	51	71	<20
		16.5	< 1	3	< 1	3	6	<20
MW1121A	4/8/95	NA[c/]	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
MW1122A	4/7/95	NA	< 1	< 1	ND	ND	< 1	ND
MW1123A	8/11/95	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
SB1129A	4/6/95	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
SB1130A	4/6/95	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
SB1131A	4/7/95	NA	< 1	< 1	ND	ND	< 1	ND
SB1132A	4/9/95	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
SB1133A	4/7/95	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
SB1134A	4/8/95	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
SB1135A	4/7/95	NA	0.9	2.7	1.1	5.4	10.1	38
SB1135B	4/7/95	NA	6.1	27	15	74	122.1	570

[a/] 5-10 foot samples were composited at 5 and 10 feet.

[b/] ND = not detected.

[c/] NA = data not available.

Sources: Halliburton NUS, 1992 and 1995.



LEGEND

- MONITORING WELL MW1104
- TEMPORARY WELL TW1101
- SOIL BORING B-1
- TOTAL BTEX[1] ISOCON CONTOUR LINE (DASHED WHERE APPROX.)
- FENCE
- SURFACE DRAINAGE
- GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION

BORING OR WELL	BENZENE [1]	TOTAL BTEX [1]
B-1	6.2	147.2
B-2	2.3	74
B-3	14	626
B-4	NOT DETECTED	39.7
B-5	15	257
B-6	1.5	36
B-7	3.8	99.1
B-8	5	78
B-9	7.6	154.6
B-10	11	213
B-11	3.2	35
B-12	6.3	93.5
B-13	5.3	69.1
B-14	NOT SAMPLED	NOT SAMPLED
B-15	5.1	91.7
B-16	9	103
B-17	2.3	55.6
B-18	7.2	52.9
B-19	0.5	27.9
B-20	3.3	55.3
B-21	18	217
B-22	5.3	88.8
B-23	1.0	53.1
B-24	1.3	58.3
B-25	4.4	84.3
B-26	NOT SAMPLED	NOT SAMPLED
B-27	2.4	70.6
B-28	NOT SAMPLED	NOT SAMPLED
TW1103	<1	3
TW1108	<1	3
TW1109	5	117
MW1110	2	172

1 - CONCENTRATIONS IN mg/kg OF SOIL

Source: Halliburton NUS 1994.

FIGURE 2.6

SOIL BTEX CONTOUR (0-10 FEET BGS) MARCH 1991

BX Shoppette
Intrinsic Remediation TS
Eaker AFB, Arkansas

PARSONS ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.
Denver, Colorado

During the 1991 investigation (Halliburton NUS, 1992), saturated and unsaturated zone soil samples were collected at depths ranging from 5 to 22 feet bgs. Soil BTEX contamination was identified in saturated samples collected below the water table at 20 feet below bgs. However, the saturated samples collected below about 10 feet bgs do not correlate with surface contamination sources and are believed to result from groundwater smear of mobile LNAPL. Appendix B presents figures from Halliburton NUS (1992) that contour the soil contamination below 10 feet bgs.

Significant concentrations of BTEX and TPH in unsaturated soils appear to be limited to soils in the vicinity of the gasoline tank pit and the underground fuel line trench. Figure 2.6 is an isocontour map showing BTEX contamination in soils to a maximum depth of 10 feet bgs. The unsaturated soil BTEX contamination appears to be confined within the site boundaries. The maximum total BTEX contamination measured in unsaturated soils [626 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg)] was detected in soil borehole B-3, adjacent to the gasoline tank pit. Unsaturated soil contamination in the region of the UST pit is concentrated mostly to the north and west of, and below, the pit. The highest unsaturated total BTEX concentration not related to the tank pit contamination was located at borehole B-21 adjacent to the fuel line trench, that lies between the tank pit and the fuel dispensers. The remainder of the soil sampling indicated lower BTEX concentrations throughout the rest of the BX Shoppette site (Figure 2.6). The fluctuation of the groundwater surface, LNAPL dispersion, and isolated small fuel spills most likely are responsible for the lower outlying soil BTEX concentrations away from the two primary source areas (i.e., the gasoline UST pit and the fuel line).

2.1.3.2 Groundwater Sampling and Analytical Results

A total of 28 monitoring wells have been installed at the BX Shoppette. All of the wells have been installed by Halliburton NUS (1992 and 1995) during several phases of investigation. Seven temporary wells (TW1103, TW1107, TW1108, TW1112, TW1113, TW1117, and TW1118) were removed by Halliburton NUS (1992) after sampling and analysis. Available well construction details are presented in Table 2.1. All of the monitoring wells at the site are screened within the shallow unconsolidated sediments. Groundwater quality data were collected from the BX Shoppette wells in 1992 and 1995 (Halliburton NUS, 1992 and 1995) as part of site assessment activities. BTEX and TPH results for both groundwater sampling events are presented in Table 2.3.

Measurable mobile LNAPL (free product) has been observed in monitoring well TW1105. Immediately after installation, well TW1105 contained 0.3 foot of LNAPL. In January 1992, 5.35 feet of product was measured at monitoring well TW1105, and in February 1992, 10.75 gallons of product was bailed from the well by Eaker AFB personnel (Halliburton NUS, 1992). In May 1992, the LNAPL was measured at approximately 4 feet. Analysis of the LNAPL indicated the product is leaded gasoline. The storage and sale of leaded gasoline at the BX Shoppette ceased in March 1990; therefore, the release that resulted in the accumulation of LNAPL in this area likely occurred before 1990. It is possible that the 1974 leak in the fuel transfer line was the source of the mobile LNAPL in this area (Halliburton NUS, 1992). The lateral extent of the mobile LNAPL plume has not been determined, but the plume is believed to be limited because it has only been observed in monitoring well TW1105. However, the observed BTEX concentration of 36,800 micrograms per liter (µg/L) in a 1995 groundwater sample from monitoring well TW1111, about 100 feet north of TW1105, is

TABLE 2.3
SUMMARY OF GROUNDWATER ANALYTICAL DATA
BX SHOPPETTE
INTRINSIC REMEDIATION TS
EAKER AFB, ARKANSAS

Well ID	Sample Date	Benzene (µg/L)	Ethylbenzene (µg/L)	Toluene (µg/L)	Total Xylene (µg/L)	Total BTEX (µg/L)	TPH (mg/L)
TW1101	6/1/95	610	310	440	880	2240	9
TW1102	6/1/95	ND[a/]	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
MW1104	1/13/92	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 8	< 0.2
	6/2/95	130	210	170	560	1070	16
TW1105	NS[b/]	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
TW1106	6/2/95	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
TW1109	6/5/95	2200	170	160	1100	3630	15.5
MW1110	1/13/92	4800	2000	45000 J[c/]	7600	59700 J	2
	6/2/95	10000	1000	280	3200	14480	52.5
MW1111	1/13/92	5300 J	1500 J	< 2	7120 J	13920 J	2.7
	6/2/95	5000	2800	14000	15000	36800	21.2
	8/15/95	4100	2000	11000	14000	31100	67
MW1114	1/13/92	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 8	< 0.2
	6/5/95	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
MW1115	1/13/92	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 8	< 0.2
	6/5/95	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
MW1116	1/12/92	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 8	< 0.2
	6/5/95	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
MW1119	1/13/92	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 8	< 0.2
	6/5/95	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
MW1120	1/12/92	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 8	< 0.2
	6/8/95	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
MW1121	6/8/95	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
MW1122	6/8/95	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
MW1123	8/24/95	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
MW1124	8/25/95	62	5.4	4.5	10	81.9	ND

Sources: Halliburton NUS, 1992 and 1995.

[a/] ND = Not detected.

[b/] NS = Not sampled because mobile LNAPL was present.

[c/] J = Estimated value.

near equilibrium BTEX concentrations, and therefore this well may also contain free product.

Elevated concentrations of dissolved BTEX in groundwater correspond with regions of mobile LNAPL and soil contamination (Figure 2.7). Total BTEX concentrations in excess of 10,000 µg/L were detected in 1995 groundwater samples collected from TW1110 and TW1111 (Halliburton NUS, 1995). The dissolved BTEX plume shape is relatively symmetrical; and it does not appear to be traveling away from the site. The convergent groundwater flow from the west and north, coupled with the flat hydraulic gradient appears to be acting to limit plume migration away from the BX Shoppette. The shape of the BTEX plume indicates relatively minor plume expansion to the northwest and southeast. This observed plume expansion may be the result of the BTEX plume traveling within the shallow aquifer in deeper, more conductive layers. At monitoring well cluster MW1123 and MW1124, BTEX compounds were not detected in groundwater samples from the shallower well (MW1123), but 81.9 µg/L total BTEX was detected in a groundwater sample from the deeper well, (MW1124). BTEX was not detected at the shallow downgradient well MW1121; and data from the deeper adjacent well, MW1126, were not available. The downgradient extent of dissolved BTEX in deeper aquifer zones has not been completely defined.

2.1.3.3 Geochemical Indicators of BTEX Degradation

Biodegradation of dissolved fuel hydrocarbons causes measurable changes in groundwater chemistry (Wiedemeier *et al.*, 1995). Microorganisms obtain energy for cell production and maintenance by facilitating thermodynamically advantageous reduction/oxidation reactions involving the transfer of electrons from electron donors to available electron acceptors. This results in the oxidation of the electron donor and the

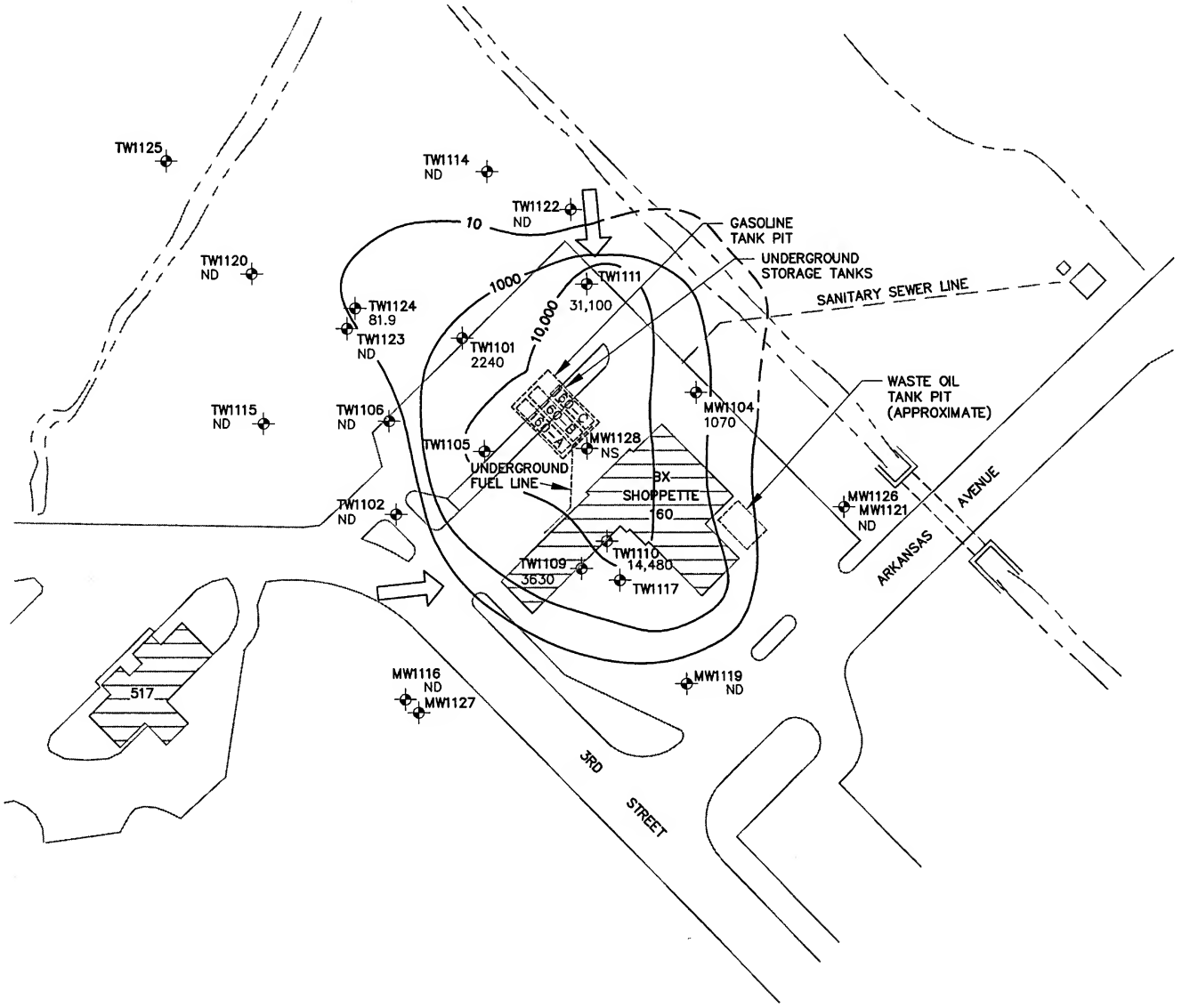


FIGURE 2.7

GROUNDWATER BTEX ISOPLETH MAP AUGUST 1995

BX Shoppette
Intrinsic Remediation TS
Eaker AFB, Arkansas

PARSONS ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.
Denver, Colorado

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reduction of the electron acceptor. Electron donors at the BX Shoppette include natural organic carbon and fuel hydrocarbon compounds. Electron acceptors are elements or compounds that occur in relatively oxidized states, and include dissolved oxygen, nitrate, ferric iron, sulfate, and carbon dioxide.

During aerobic respiration of BTEX compounds, oxygen is used as an electron acceptor during microbial mineralization of carbon, and dissolved oxygen concentration decrease. In anaerobic systems where sulfate, nitrate, and ferric iron are available electron acceptors, the concentrations of sulfate and nitrate decrease, and the ferrous iron concentrations increase. In anaerobic conditions where carbon dioxide is used as an electron acceptor, it is reduced by methanogenic bacteria, and methane is produced. Groundwater geochemical data collected at 16 wells at the BX Shoppette by Halliburton NUS (1995) are summarized in Table 2.4. The data indicate that anaerobic biodegradation of BTEX through sulfate reduction may be occurring at the site. Aerobic biodegradation may be occurring, but data indicating this are not available.

Groundwater alkalinity is a measure of the ability of groundwater to buffer changes in pH caused by the generation of biologically generated acids. Increased alkalinity in the areas of groundwater BTEX contamination can occur in response to increased carbon dioxide concentrations, which are a product of BTEX biodegradation (Morell and Hering, 1993). Figure 2.8 presents an isopleth map of groundwater alkalinity in August 1995.

Sulfate also appears depleted in the areas corresponding to the BTEX plume (Figure 2.7) at the site, which suggests anaerobic BTEX biodegradation through sulfate reduction. Figure 2.9 is an isopleth map of August 1995 groundwater sulfate concentrations. In this anaerobic process, the BTEX compounds combine with sulfate and hydrogen to produce carbon dioxide, water, and sulfur. Comparison of Figures 2.8 and 2.9 with the

TABLE 2.4
SUMMARY OF GROUNDWATER GEOCHEMICAL DATA
BX SHOPPETTE
INTRINSIC REMEDIATION TS
EAKER AFB, ARKANSAS

Well ID	Nitrate (mg/L)	Alkalinity (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)
TW1101	ND[a/]	280	13	5
TW1102	ND	270	382	5
MW1104	ND	260	38	7
TW1106	0.013	430	7	4
TW1109	0.1	330	22	36
MW1110	0.12	350	3	200
MW1111	0.03	220	ND	ND
MW1114	ND	83	102	24
MW1115	0.16	81	57	9
MW1116	0.02	120	52	3
MW1119	0.01	630	86	9
MW1120	ND	240	2.5	ND
MW1121	0.13	62	15	ND
MW1122	ND	110	46	ND
MW1123	ND	140	14	ND
MW1124	ND	170	28	1

[a/] ND = Not detected.

Source: Halliburton NUS, 1995.

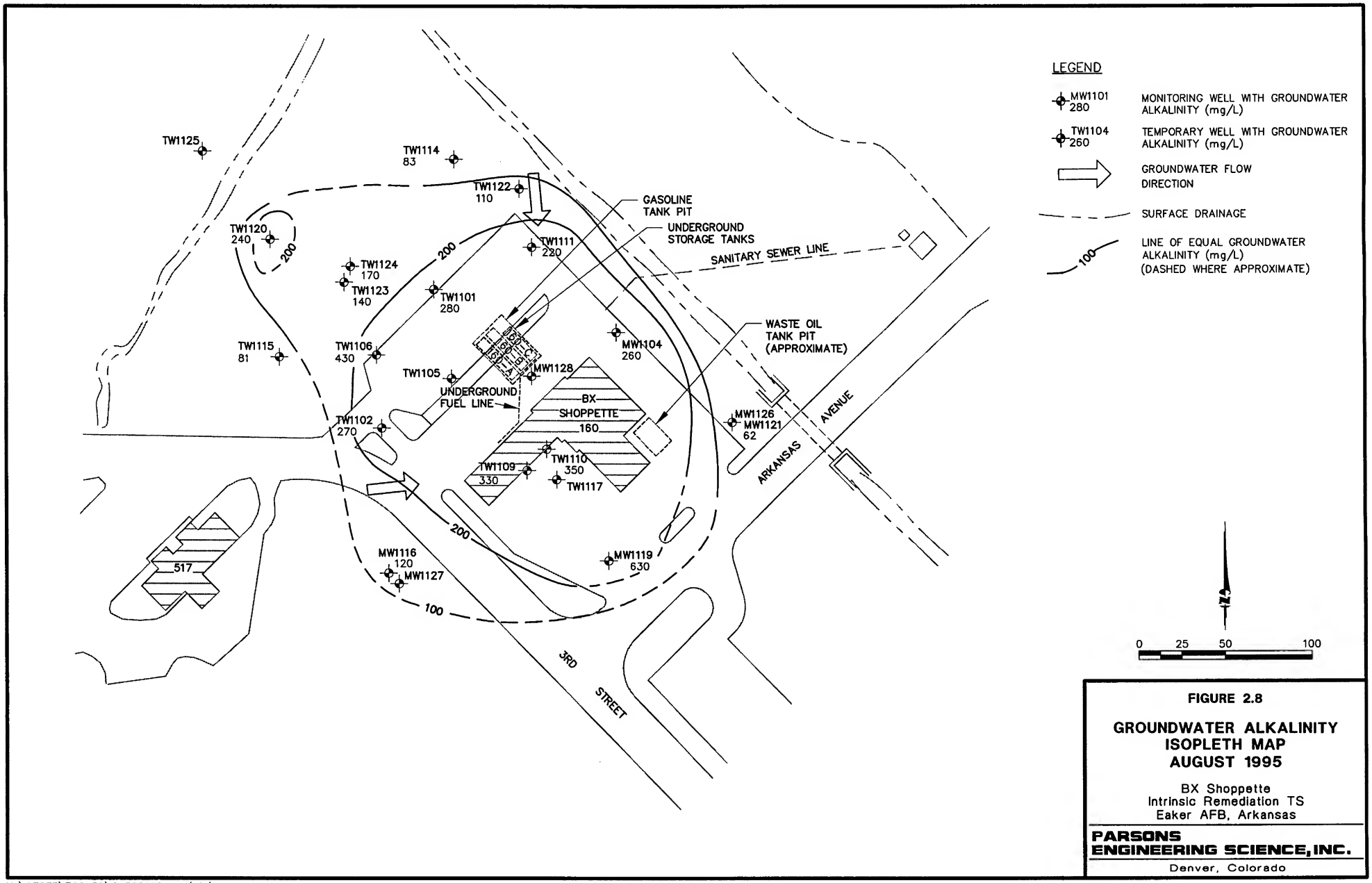

FIGURE 2.8

GROUNDWATER ALKALINITY ISOPLETH MAP AUGUST 1995

BX Shoppette
Intrinsic Remediation TS
Eaker AFB, Arkansas

PARSONS ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.
Denver, Colorado

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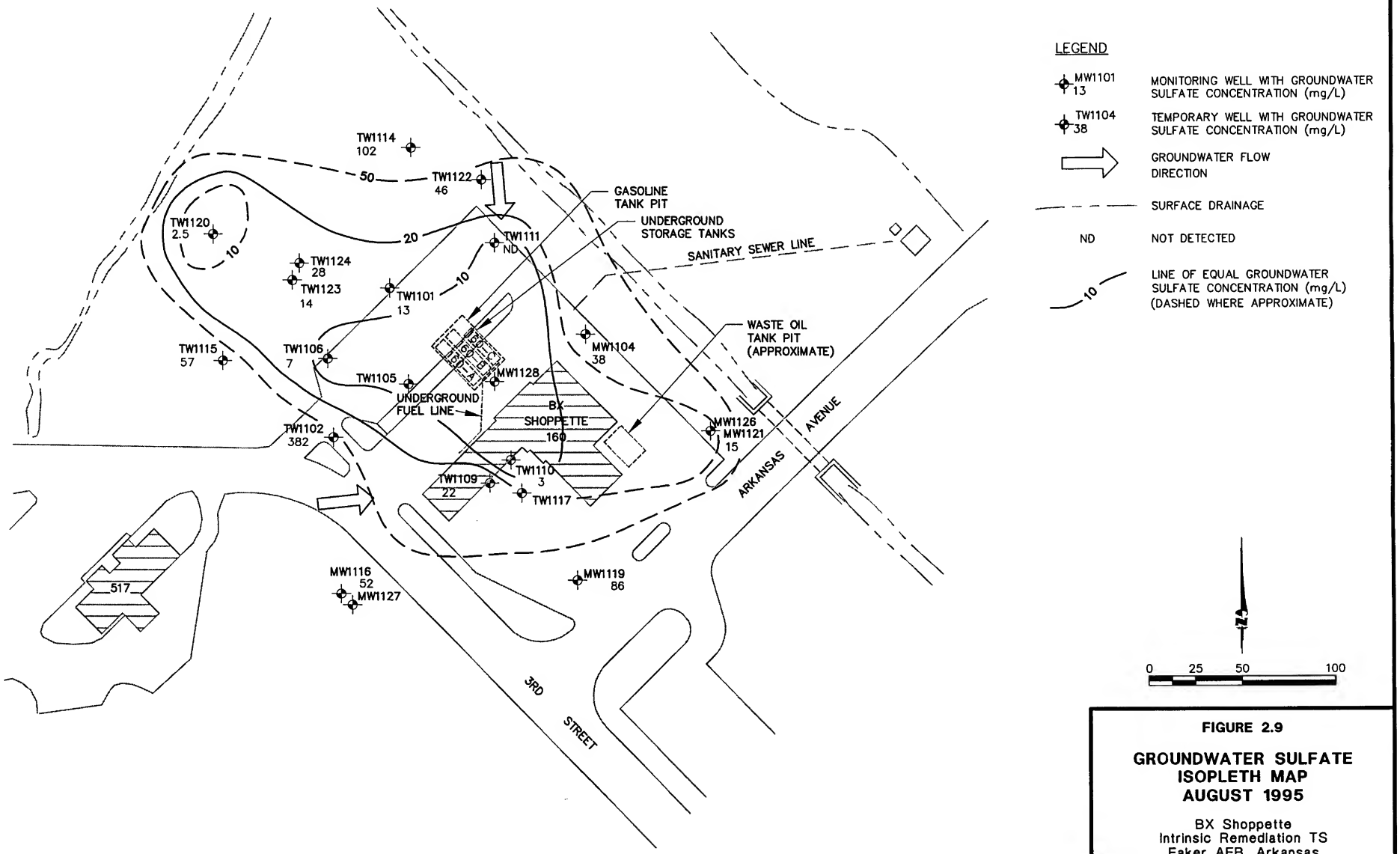

FIGURE 2.9

GROUNDWATER SULFATE ISOPLETH MAP AUGUST 1995

BX Shoppette
Intrinsic Remediation TS
Eaker AFB, Arkansas

PARSONS ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.
Denver, Colorado

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groundwater BTEX plume (Figure 2.7) shows graphically that the areas of relatively high alkalinity and reduced sulfate correspond with the BTEX plume. This is a preliminary indication that biodegradation of BTEX compounds is occurring at the site. Additional analysis of these and other attenuation processes will be provided in the TS report.

2.2 DEVELOPMENT OF CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL

A CSM is a three-dimensional representation of a site's hydrogeologic system based on available geological, hydrological, climatological, and geochemical data. A CSM is developed to provide an understanding of the mechanisms controlling contaminant fate and transport and to identify additional data requirements. The model describes known and suspected sources of contamination, types of contamination, affected media, and contaminant migration pathways. The model also provides a foundation for formulating decisions regarding additional data collection activities and potential remedial actions. The CSM for the BX Shoppette will be used to aid in selecting additional data collection points and to identify appropriate data needs for quantifying and simulating groundwater flow characteristics and evidence of hydrocarbon degradation using groundwater flow and solute transport models.

Successful conceptual model development involves:

- Defining the problem to be solved;
- Integrating available data, including
    - Local geologic and topographic data,
    - Hydraulic data,
    - Site stratigraphic data, and

- Contaminant concentration and distribution data;

- Evaluating contaminant fate and transport characteristics;
- Identifying contaminant migration pathways;
- Identifying potential receptors and receptor exposure points; and
- Determining additional data requirements.

2.2.1 Predicting Intrinsic Remediation with Fate and Transport Models

The positive effect of natural attenuation processes (e.g., advection, dispersion, sorption, and biodegradation) on reducing the actual mass of fuel-related contamination dissolved in groundwater has been termed intrinsic remediation. Advantages of intrinsic remediation include: (1) contaminants are transformed to innocuous byproducts (e.g., carbon dioxide and water), not just transferred to another phase or location within the environment; (2) current pump-and-treat technologies are energy-intensive and generally not as effective in reducing residual contamination; (3) the process is nonintrusive and allows continuing use of infrastructure during remediation; (4) current engineered remedial technologies may pose a greater risk to potential receptors than intrinsic remediation because contaminants may be transferred into the atmosphere during remediation activities; and (5) intrinsic remediation is far less costly than conventional, engineered remedial technologies.

An accurate estimate of the potential for natural biodegradation of BTEX compounds in groundwater is important to consider when determining whether fuel hydrocarbon contamination presents a substantial threat to human health and the environment (through modeling), and when deciding what type of remedial alternative will be most cost effective in eliminating or abating such threats. Over the past two decades, numerous

laboratory and field studies have demonstrated that subsurface microorganisms can degrade a variety of hydrocarbons (Lee, 1988). This process occurs naturally when sufficient oxygen (or other electron acceptors) and nutrients are available in the groundwater. Hence, biodegradation is considered the most important natural attenuation process operating to remove BTEX contamination. The rate of natural biodegradation is generally limited by the lack of oxygen (or other electron acceptors) rather than by the lack of nutrients such as nitrogen or phosphorus. The supply of oxygen to unsaturated soil is constantly renewed by the vertical diffusion from the atmosphere. The supply of oxygen to a shallow, fuel-contaminated aquifer is constantly renewed by the influx of oxygenated, upgradient flow and precipitation recharge, and by the vertical diffusion of oxygen from the unsaturated soil zone into the groundwater (Borden and Bedient, 1986). The rate of natural biodegradation in unsaturated soil and shallow aquifers is largely dependent upon the rates at which oxygen and other electron acceptors enter the contaminated media.

By combining site-specific geochemical and chemical evidence, the potential for intrinsic remediation can be quantified through fate and transport modeling. Several analytical and numerical models are available for modeling the fate and transport of fuel hydrocarbons under the influence of advection, dispersion, sorption, and natural aerobic and anaerobic biodegradation. Analytical models may be used in conjunction with numerical models, such as Bioplume II, as appropriate. The Bioplume II numerical model is based upon the US Geological Survey (USGS) two-dimensional (2-D) solute transport model (Konikow and Bredehoeft, 1978), which has been modified to include a biodegradation component that is activated by a superimposed plume of dissolved oxygen. Bioplume II solves the USGS 2-D solute equation twice, once for hydrocarbon concentrations in the groundwater and once for a dissolved oxygen plume. The two

plumes are then combined using superimposition at every particle move to simulate biological reactions between fuel products and oxygen. As appropriate, biodegradation of contaminants by anaerobic processes is simulated using a first-order decay rate. The Bioplume II model will be used to predict the fate and transport of contaminants at the BX Shoppette site.

2.2.2 Initial Conceptual Site Model

The BX Shoppette hydrogeologic data were previously integrated to produce two hydrogeologic cross-sections of the site. Cross sections A - A' and B - B' (Figures 2.3 and 2.4) show the interbedded hydrostratigraphic units present at the site as determined from previous cross-sections and USACE (1995) CPT results. Figure 2.5 is a groundwater surface map prepared using March 1992 groundwater elevation data (Halliburton NUS, 1992)

The water table is present at approximately 7 to 12 feet bgs, in the silty sand and sandy clay deposits in the beneath the site. Groundwater flow converges in the site vicinity from the west and north, with gradients ranging from 0.016 ft/ft to 0.0017 ft/ft. On the basis of the available data, Parsons ES will model the site as an unconfined, fine-grained sand aquifer interbedded with clay sediments. The aquifer may become confined with depth due to overlying clay units, and the CSM will be modified as necessary as additional site hydrogeologic data become available. Vertical migration of site contaminants in groundwater will be further investigated in the source area near monitoring well TW1105 to evaluate the spread of dissolved BTEX in different aquifer subunits.

Mobile LNAPL is believed to be present at the BX Shoppette, and it may be necessary to use the fuel/water partitioning models of Bruce *et al.* (1991) or Cline *et al.* (1991) to provide a conservative source term to model the partitioning of BTEX from the mobile LNAPL into the groundwater. In order to use one of these models, samples of free product will be collected and analyzed for mass fraction of BTEX. Parsons ES also will collect additional groundwater samples from immediately below the LNAPL layer. Mobile LNAPL has been observed in well TW1105; the lateral extent of free product has not been determined. Figure 2.7 shows the extent of BTEX groundwater contamination at the site. Information from this map and historical soil contamination data for the site (Figure 2.6) will be used to select the locations of new monitoring wells to fully define the extents of the mobile LNAPL and dissolved BTEX plumes at the BX Shoppette.

Because of it solubility and relative toxicity, benzene is the primary chemical of interest in groundwater at the BX Shoppette. However, the synergistic effects of all of the BTEX compounds on attenuation rates make site data on all of the BTEX compounds important. Therefore, the BTEX compounds will be the primary focus of this intrinsic remediation TS. The Bioplume II model will be used to simulate the degradation of these chemicals at the BX Shoppette and to predict the concentrations and extent of the contaminant plumes in the groundwater over time.

Dissolved BTEX compounds at the site are expected to continue to leach from contaminated soils containing fuel residuals, to dissolve from mobile LNAPL into the groundwater, and to migrate downgradient as a dissolved contaminant plume. In addition to the effects of mass transport mechanisms (volatilization, dispersion, diffusion, and adsorption), these dissolved contaminants will likely be removed from the groundwater system by destructive attenuation mechanisms, such as biodegradation. The effects of

these fate and transport processes on the dissolved BTEX plume will be investigated using the quantitative groundwater analytical data and the solute transport models. Data collection and analysis requirements are discussed in Section 3 of this work plan.

2.2.3 Potential Pathways and Receptors

Potential preferential contaminant migration pathways such as groundwater discharge points and subsurface utility corridors (artificial conduits) will be identified during the field work phase of this project. The primary potential migration path for contaminants at the BX Shoppette is from the residual LNAPL in contaminated soils and mobile LNAPL at the site into the groundwater, and from the groundwater to potential downgradient receptors via ingestion or incidental contact.

Shallow groundwater beneath the site flows toward the east. There are no known operating potable or nonpotable water wells (other than monitoring wells) located within 1 mile downgradient or crossgradient from the site. Surface drainage by overland flow from the site discharges into the adjacent surface drainages and flows into Ditch 25, north of the site. Shallow soil contamination at the site is located at the gasoline tank pit and fuel trench, and is not expected to impact surface water quality due to the asphalt cover.

The potential for exposure to contaminated groundwater originating from the site through ingestion is low because Base access is restricted and Base drinking water does not come from wells located downgradient from the site and within the surfical aquifer. Pavement at the site prevents surface water/soil contact. However, fuel vapors could migrate into the BX Shoppette building. There are four deep-aquifer potable- water wells located approximately 2.3 miles southeast of the Base that are used by the city of Blytheville. Site contaminants are not expected to migrate to any of these drinking water

wells. However, determining the potential impacts from shallow groundwater discharge into the adjacent drainage ditch will be of primary importance for assessing the feasibility of intrinsic remediation at the BX Shoppette and will be considered in greater detail once additional site data essential for the evaluation of intrinsic remediation have been collected.

SECTION 3

COLLECTION OF ADDITIONAL DATA

To complete the TS and to evaluate whether natural attenuation of fuel-related contaminants is occurring, additional site-specific hydrogeologic data will be collected. The physical and chemical hydrogeologic parameters listed below will be determined during the field work phase of the TS.

Physical hydrogeologic characteristics include:

- Depth from measurement datum to the groundwater surface in existing monitoring wells;
- Locations of potential groundwater recharge and discharge areas;
- Locations of downgradient wells and their uses;
- Hydraulic conductivity through slug tests, as required;
- Estimation of dispersivity, where possible;
- Stratigraphic analysis of subsurface media;
- Groundwater temperature; and
- Determination of extent and thickness of mobile- and residual-LNAPL.

Chemical hydrogeologic characteristics include:

- Dissolved oxygen (DO) concentrations;

- Specific conductance;
- pH;
- Chemical analysis of mobile LNAPL to determine mass fraction of BTEX; and
- Additional chemical analysis of groundwater and soil for the parameters listed in Table 3.1.

Field work described in this work plan in support of the TS will be completed in March 1996. The objective of field work will be to define the extent of residual and mobile LNAPL hydrocarbon contamination using CPT in conjunction with LIF testing and soil, groundwater, and mobile LNAPL sampling. Areas of residual and free-phase hydrocarbon contamination were sampled during field operations conducted in 1991, 1992, and 1995; however, additional LIF testing will be required during the upcoming field operations to better define the extent of residual and mobile LNAPL.

The following sections describe the procedures that will be followed when performing field investigations and collecting site-specific data. The CPT/LIF system is described in Section 3.1. Procedures for soil sample collection to verify CPT/LIF data are described in Section 3.1.2. Procedures for the installation of new monitoring points are described in Section 3.2. Procedures for sampling existing groundwater monitoring wells and newly installed groundwater monitoring points are described in Section 3.3, and procedures for the measurement of aquifer parameters (e.g., hydraulic conductivity) are described in Section 3.4.

TABLE 3.1
ANALYTICAL PROTOCOL FOR
GROUND WATER AND SOIL SAMPLES
BX SHOPPETTE
INTRINSIC REMEDIATION TS
EAKER AFB, ARKANSAS

MATRIX Analyte	METHOD	FIELD (F) OR ANALYTICAL LABORATORY (L)
WATER		
Total Iron	Colorimetric, Hach Method 8008 (or similar)	F
Ferrous Iron (Fe+2)	Colorimetric, Hach Method 8146 (or similar)	F
Ferric Iron (Fe+3)	Difference between total and ferrous iron	F
Manganese	Colorimetric, Hach Method 8034 (or similar)	F
Sulfide	Colorimetric, Hach Method 8131 (or similar)	F
Sulfate	Colorimetric, Hach Method 8051 (or similar)	F
Nitrate	Titrimetric, Hach Method 8039 (or similar)	F
Nitrite	Titrimetric, Hach Method 8507 (or similar)	F
Redox Potential	A2580B, direct-reading meter	F
Oxygen	Direct-reading meter	F
pH	E150.1/SW9040, direct-reading meter	F
Conductivity	E120.1/SW9050, direct-reading meter	F
Temperature	E170.1	F
Alkalinity (Carbonate [CO3-2] and Bicarbonate [HCO3-1])	Titrimetric, Hach Method 8221 (or similar)	F
Carbon Dioxide	CHEMetrics Method 4500	F
Nitrate	E300 or SW9056	L
Nitrite	E300 or SW9056	L
Chloride	E300 or SW9056	L
Sulfate	E300 or SW9056	L
Alkalinity	E150.1	L
Methane	RSKSOP 175[a/]	L
Total Organic Carbon	A5310C	L
Aromatic Hydrocarbons (Including Trimethylbenzene and Tetramethylbenzene)	SW8020	L
Total Hydrocarbons	SW8015, modified for gasoline-range organics	L
FREE PRODUCT		
Free Product	GS/MS, Direct Injection	L
SOIL		
Total Organic Carbon	SW9060	L
Moisture	ASTM D-2216	L
Aromatic Hydrocarbons	SW8020	L
Total Hydrocarbons	SW8015, modified for gasoline-range organics	L

[a/]RSKSOP = Robert S. Kerr Laboratory standard operating procedure.

3.1 CONE PENETROMETRY

Subsurface conditions at the site will be characterized using CPT coupled with LIF. Cone penetrometry is an expeditious and effective means of analyzing the stratigraphy of a site by measuring resistance against the conical probe of the penetrometer as it is pushed into the subsurface. Stratigraphy is determined from a correlation of the point stress at the probe tip and frictional stress on the side of the cone. Soil cores also are collected to correlate the CPT readings to the lithologies present at the site.

CPT will be conducted using the USACE's cone penetrometer truck. This equipment consists of an instrument probe that is forced into the ground using a hydraulic load frame mounted on a heavy truck, with the weight of the truck providing the necessary reaction mass. The penetrometer equipment is housed in a stainless steel, dual-compartment body mounted on a 43,000-pound, triple-axle Kenworth® truck chassis powered by a turbo-charged diesel engine. The weight of the truck and equipment is used as ballast to achieve the overall push capability of 39,000 pounds. This push capacity may be limited in tight soils by the structural bending capacity of the 1.40-inch outside-diameter (OD) push rods, rather than by the weight of the truck. The current 39,000-pound limitation is intended to minimize the possibility of push-rod buckling. Penetration force is supplied by a pair of large hydraulic cylinders bolted to the truck frame.

The penetrometer probe is of standard dimensions, having a 1.40-inch OD, a 60-degree conical point with sacrificial tip, and an 8.0-inch-long by 1.40-inch OD friction sleeve. Inside the probe, two load cells independently measure the vertical resistance against the conical tip and the side friction along the sleeve. Each load cell is a cylinder of uniform cross-section that is instrumented with four strain gauges in a full-bridge circuit. Forces are sensed by the load cells, and the data are transmitted from the probe

assembly via a cable running through the push tubes. The analog data are digitized, recorded, and plotted by computer in the penetrometry truck. A grout tube also runs down the push cylinder to allow the emplacement of cement grout in order to seal the CPT hole. The USACE CPT is not equipped to monitor pore pressure; therefore, the location of the water table will not be measured using the CPT apparatus. However, evaluation of point and sleeve stresses can often provide an estimated depth to groundwater. The penetrometer is usually advanced vertically into the soil at a constant rate of 2 cm/s, although this rate must sometimes be reduced, such as when hard layers are encountered. Penetration, dissipation, and resistivity data will be used to determine lithologic layering as it is encountered in the field.

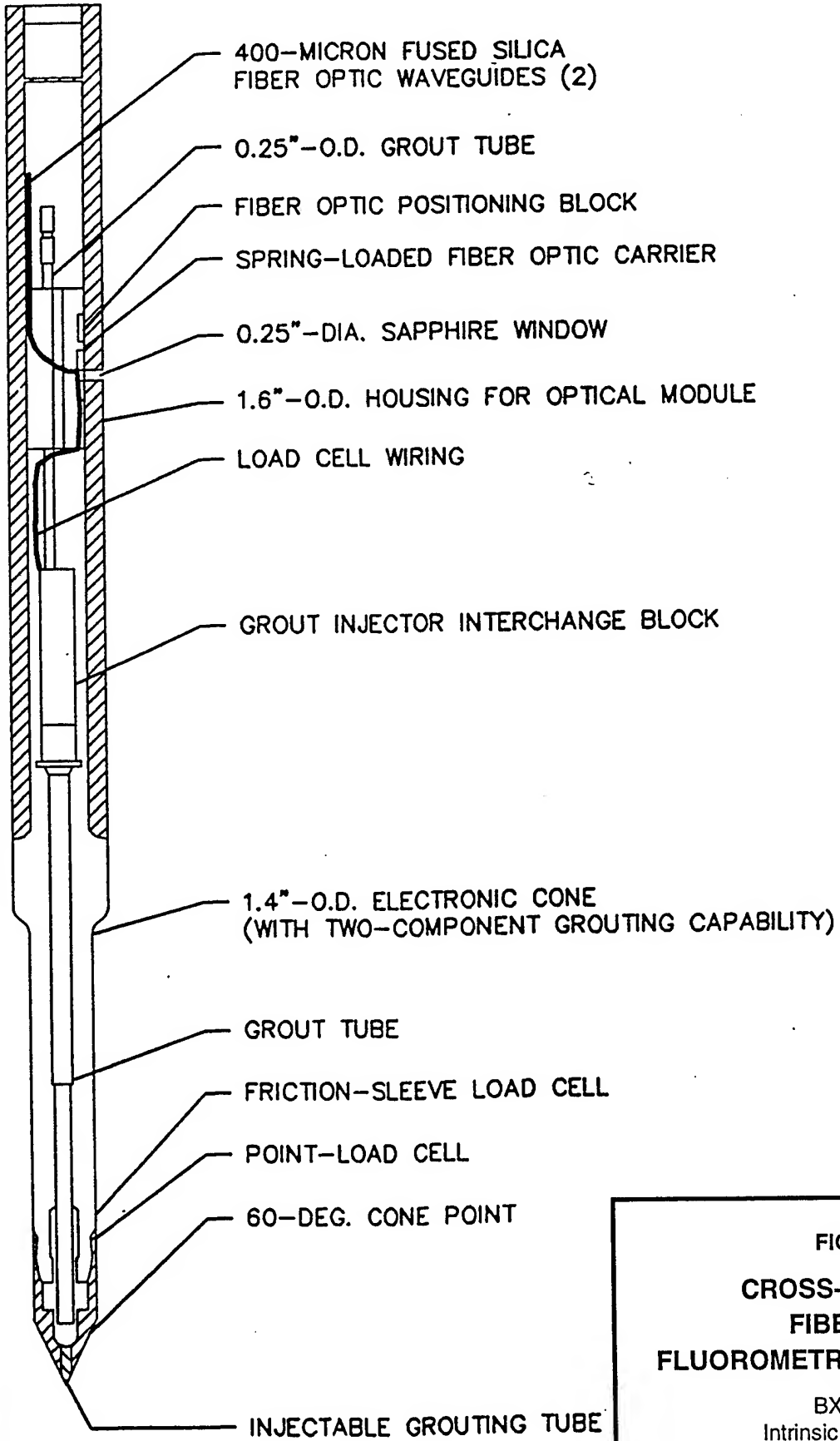
The known propensity of aromatic hydrocarbons to fluoresce under ultraviolet wavelengths has allowed the use of LIF technology, in conjunction with CPT technology, to detect soil characteristics and hydrocarbon contamination simultaneously. The LIF is not capable of detecting chlorinated solvents. The LIF is only useful for more grossly contaminated areas with mobile LNAPL or significant residual contamination concentrations. The lower range of detection is greater than 100 mg/kg total hydrocarbons. The LIF system has a 0.25-inch sapphire window in the side of the cone that allows a laser to scan the soil for fluorescent compounds as the LIF penetrometer rod pushes through soil. Assuming that aromatic hydrocarbons are simultaneously solvenated with other fuel-hydrocarbon constituents, the magnitude of aromatic fluorescence is indicative of hydrocarbon contamination in a soil matrix. Fiber optic cables connected to the laser spectrometer and a 6-pair electrical conductor connected to the CPT data acquisition system, are routed through the interior of the push tubes to the CPT probe.

The basic components of the LIF instrument are a nitrogen laser, a fiber optic probe, a monochromator for wavelength resolution of the return fluorescence, a photomultiplier tube to convert photons into an electrical signal, a digital oscilloscope for waveform capture, and a control computer. The fiber optic probe for the cone penetrometer consists of delivery and collection optical fibers, a protective sheath, a fiber optic mount within the cone, and a 0.25-inch sapphire window (Figure 3.1).

The results of each CPT/LIF push will be available 2 or 3 minutes after the completion of each hole. Graphs showing cone resistance, sleeve friction, soil classification, fluorescence intensity, and wavelength will be plotted by USACE personnel at the conclusion of each penetration and presented to the Parsons ES field scientist in order to allow investigative decisions to be based on the most current information.

3.1.1 CPT/LIF Testing Strategy

The purpose of the CPT/LIF testing at the site is to determine subsurface stratigraphy and to better define the areal and vertical extent of residual fuel hydrocarbons in the unsaturated zone and free-phase hydrocarbons in the site groundwater. The CPT will be pushed from ground surface to below fluorescing contamination, refusal, or up to 60 feet bgs, depending on contaminant distribution and subsurface conditions. In order to define the edges of mobile LNAPL contamination, CPT/LIF points be will placed at the locations shown on Figure 3.2. The majority of the points will be used to better define the vertical and lateral extent of the mobile LNAPL layer that has been observed in monitoring well TW1105. Points will be placed at the estimated outer extent of the LNAPL to establish a known mobile LNAPL plume location. CPT/LIF points also will be placed closer or further away, as necessary, to define the extent of the layer. Other CPT/LIF sites are located downgradient from the site across the drainage ditch and will



Sources: USGS, 1972.

FIGURE 3.1

CROSS-SECTION OF FIBER OPTIC FLUOROMETRY PENETROMETER

BX Shoppette
Intrinsic Remediation TS
Eaker AFB, Arkansas

PARSONS ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.

Denver, Colorado

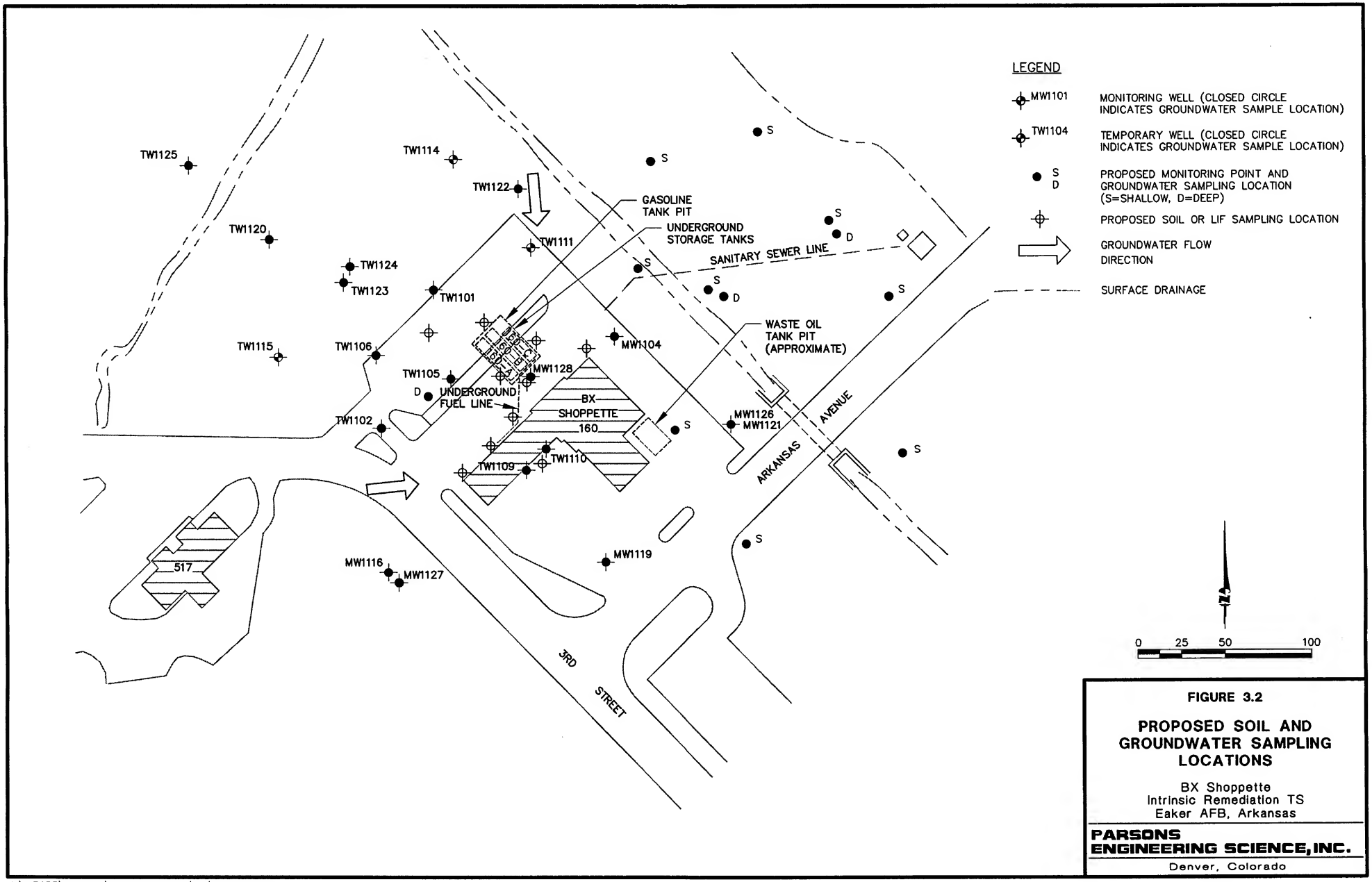


FIGURE 3.2

PROPOSED SOIL AND GROUNDWATER SAMPLING LOCATIONS

BX Shoppette
Intrinsic Remediation TS
Eaker AFB, Arkansas

PARSONS ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.
Denver, Colorado

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be used to install monitoring points to collect groundwater BTEX and electron acceptor data. One CPT point will be located north of the site to serve as a background monitoring point. The proposed CPT locations will be repositioned, as needed, based on data collected at the time of field sampling.

Base personnel will coordinate with the USACE to identify the location of all utility lines, USTs, fuel lines, and any other underground infrastructure prior to any CPT activities. All necessary digging permits will be obtained by Base and the USACE personnel prior to mobilizing to the field. Digging permits issued in 1995 for previous USACE (1995) work at the BX Shoppette may be used if Base authorities agree. Base personnel also will coordinate with USACE to acquire drilling and monitoring point installation permits for the proposed CPT/LIF locations indicated in Figure 3.2.

3.1.2 Soil Sampling and Analysis

To check the CPT soil classifications and to calibrate the LIF data, soil samples from discrete intervals will be collected at the site. Soil samples will be collected from varied soil units (if present) within source areas and visibly contaminated areas, at the fringe of the identified residual or mobile LNAPL hydrocarbon plume, and outside of the LNAPL plume. Soil samples will be collected at up to 13 locations. Figure 3.2 shows the locations for 10 proposed sampling locations. In addition, a minimum of three samples will be collected from background or uncontaminated downgradient locations for total organic carbon (TOC) analysis. These sampling locations will be determined by the field scientist based on field data collected using the CPT.

When soil samples are collected using the CPT, a Hoggen-Toggler® attachment for the CPT push rods will be used. A Hoggen-Toggler® sampler is a device used to collect undisturbed soil samples at any desired depth within the range of the driving apparatus.

The sampler is coupled to the penetrometer rod and pushed into the soil with the CPT truck. With the Hoggen-Toggler® cone in the closed position, soil is prevented from entering the sampling tube until the desired depth is achieved. When the sampler has been pushed to the depth at which the soil sample is to be taken, the sampling unit is raised a few inches and the Hoggen-Toggler® apparatus is opened. The open Hoggen-Toggler® is then pushed to fill with soil, then pulled from the ground as quickly as possible. The Hoggen-Toggler® sampling apparatus allows collection of 8-inch-long by 1-inch inside-diameter (ID) continuous samples. Recovery efficiencies for samples in saturated or sandy soils are often reduced, or the samples are compromised, because of spillage of the soil from the device after extraction. To mitigate this problem, soil samples will be compressed *in situ* with the penetrometer and Hoggen-Toggler ® assembly to expel the pore water before extraction.

When the Hoggen-Toggler® sampling technique described above is ineffective or unable to efficiently provide sufficient soil volumes for the characterization of the site, soil samples will be obtained using a hand auger or similar method judged acceptable by the Parsons ES field scientist. Procedures will be modified, if necessary, to ensure good sample recovery.

Recovered soil will be placed in analyte-appropriate sample containers (Appendix A) and shipped to an approved analytical laboratory for analysis of BTEX, TOC, moisture content, and TPH by the analytical methods listed in Table 3.1. The lithology of recovered soil will be recorded for comparison and correlation with CPT results.

The Parsons ES field scientist will be responsible for observing all field investigation activities, maintaining a detailed descriptive log of all subsurface materials recovered during soil coring, photographing representative samples, and properly labeling and

storing samples. An example of the proposed geologic boring log form is presented in Figure 3.3. The descriptive log will contain the following information:

- Sample interval (top and bottom depth);
- Sample recovery;
- Presence or absence of contamination based on visual observations, odor, and photoionization detector (PID) headspace measurements;
- Lithologic description, including relative density, color, major textural constituents, minor constituents, porosity, relative moisture content, plasticity of fines, cohesiveness, grain size, structure or stratification, relative permeability, and any other significant observations; and
- Depths of lithologic contacts and/or significant textural changes measured and recorded to the nearest 0.1 foot.

3.1.3 CPT Locations and Datum Survey

The horizontal location of all CPT/LIF testing locations relative to established Base coordinates will be measured by a licensed surveyor. Horizontal coordinates will be measured to the nearest 0.1 foot. The elevation of the ground surface will also be measured to the nearest 0.1 foot relative to a USGS msl datum. Sample location and other relevant site information for the soil cores collected for verification purposes will be recorded by the Parsons ES field scientist.

GEOLOGIC BORING LOG

Sheet 1 of 1

BORING NO.: _____ CONTRACTOR: _____ DATE SPUD: _____
CLIENT: AFCEE RIG TYPE: CPT DATE CMPL.: _____
JOB NO.: 722450.15 DRLG METHOD: CPT ELEVATION: _____
LOCATION: EAKER AFB BORING DIA.: _____ TEMP: _____
GEOLOGIST: _____ DRLG FLUID: NONE WEATHER: _____
COMMENTS: _____

Elev (ft)	Depth (ft)	Pro-file	US CS	Geologic Description	Sample No.	Sample Depth (ft)	Sample Type	Penet Res	PID(ppm)	WKSPC PID(ppm)	TOTAL BTEX(ppm)	TPH (ppm)
	1											
	5											
	10											
	15											
	20											
	25											
	30											
	35											

NOTES

bgs – Below Ground Surface
GS – Ground Surface
TOC – Top of Casing
NS – Not Sampled
SAA – Same As Above

SAMPLE TYPE

D – DRIVE
C – CORE
G – GRAB

▼ Water level drilled

FIGURE 3.3

GEOLOGIC BORING LOG

BX Shoppette
Intrinsic Remediation TS
Eaker AFB, Arkansas

PARSONS ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.
Denver, Colorado

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3.1.4 Site Restoration

After sampling is complete, each CPT location will be restored as closely to its original condition as possible. Any test holes remaining open after extraction of the penetrometer rod will be sealed with hydrated bentonite chips, pellets, or grout to eliminate the creation or enhancement of contaminant migration pathways to the groundwater. Soil sampling using the CPT creates minor volumes of soil waste. The accumulated volume of soil waste generated during field activities will be collected in 55-gallon drums or buckets and disposed of at the soil landfarm located on Base.

3.1.5 Equipment Decontamination Procedures

The CPT push rods will be cleaned with potable water using the USACE CPT steam-cleaning system (rod cleaner) as the rods are withdrawn from the ground. A vacuum system located beneath the CPT truck will be used to recover rinseate. Use of this system results in nearly 100-percent recovery of steam-cleaning rinseate from the rod cleaner. Rinseate is generated only as the rods move past the cleaner, thereby minimizing liquid waste generation. Care will be taken not to apply the pressurized steam to the LIF module, which will be decontaminated by hand. Rinseate will be collected in 55-gallon drums. USACE personnel will arrange for final disposal of the containerized rinseate. USACE personnel are responsible for sampling the contents of the drums to identify any hazardous constituents before the drums are transported to an appropriate disposal facility. Other downhole and sampling equipment will be decontaminated by steam cleaning or by the procedures specified in Section 3.3.2.1.

Potable water to be used in CPT equipment cleaning, decontamination, or grouting will be obtained from one of the Base water supplies. Water use approval will be verified by contacting the appropriate facility personnel. The field scientist will make the final

determination as to the suitability of site water for these activities. Precautions will be taken to minimize any impact on the surrounding area that might result from decontamination operations.

3.2 PERMANENT MONITORING POINT INSTALLATION

To further characterize the hydrogeologic conditions of the shallow subsurface, up to 12 groundwater monitoring points may be installed at the site to supplement the existing site monitoring wells. The following sections describe the proposed monitoring point locations and completion intervals, monitoring point installation, monitoring point development, and equipment decontamination procedures.

3.2.1 Monitoring Point Locations and Completion Intervals

The locations of 12 proposed groundwater monitoring points are identified for the BX Shoppette site on Figure 3.2. The proposed locations for the new monitoring points were determined from a review of data gathered during previous site activities. Monitoring point locations were selected to provide hydrogeologic data necessary for successful implementation of the Bioplume II model and to monitor potential fuel hydrocarbon migration from the site. Monitoring point locations were selected to define three aspects of the site: 1) the areal extent of residual and mobile LNAPL contamination, 2) the horizontal and vertical distribution of dissolved BTEX, and 3) the hydrogeology and groundwater flow direction at the site. The proposed locations shown on Figure 3.2 may be modified in the field as a result of encountered field conditions and acquired field data.

Several shallow monitoring points are proposed to define the areal extent of contamination. Eight shallow monitoring points are proposed to be located east of the site to define the lateral extent of the dissolved contaminant migration. At least two deep

monitoring points will be located along the downgradient contaminant flow path to define the vertical extent of BTEX compounds. Another deep point will be placed adjacent to TW1105 to determine if any vertical migration of BTEX is occurring within the mobile LNAPL source area. The final proposed point will be located downgradient of the site near the intersection of the Arkansas and Third Street. Data from this monitoring point will provide additional information on electron acceptor concentrations and define the extent of the BTEX plume.

Screened intervals for shallow monitoring points will extend from approximately 1 foot above the water table to 2 feet below the water table. Deep points will be placed on the basis of lithology, or approximately 10 feet below the next shallowest monitoring point (in the absence of significant lithologic changes). All monitoring points will be installed with 1 meter of screen. The proposed screened intervals of 1 meter will help mitigate the dilution of water samples from potential vertical mixing of contaminated and uncontaminated groundwater in the monitoring point casing, and will give important information on the nature of vertical hydraulic gradients in the area. Adjustments of the depth and length of the screened interval of the monitoring points may be necessary in response to actual aquifer conditions and contaminant stratification identified during LIF/CPT testing.

3.2.2 Monitoring Point Installation Procedures

This section describes the procedures to be used for installation of new groundwater monitoring points. All new monitoring points will be constructed of 0.75-inch OD/0.5-inch ID polyvinyl chloride (PVC) casing placed with a CPT pushrod using equipment described in Section 3.1.

3.2.2.1 Pre-Placement Activities

All necessary digging, drilling, and groundwater monitoring point installation permits will be obtained prior to mobilizing to the field. In addition, all utility lines will be located, and proposed drilling locations will be cleared prior to any intrusive activities. Responsibilities for these permits and clearances are discussed in Section 3.1.1.

Water to be used in monitoring point installation and equipment cleaning will be obtained from one of the Base water supplies. Water use approval will be verified by contacting the appropriate facility personnel. The field scientist will make the final determination as to the suitability of water for these activities.

3.2.2.2 Groundwater Monitoring Point Installation

3.2.2.2.1 Monitoring Point Materials Decontamination

Monitoring point completion materials will be inspected by the field scientist and determined to be clean and acceptable prior to use. If not factory sealed, casing, screen, and casing plugs and caps will be cleaned prior to use with a high-pressure, steam/hot-water cleaner using approved water. Materials that cannot be cleaned to the satisfaction of the field scientist will not be used.

3.2.2.2.2 Monitoring Point Screen and Casing

Groundwater monitoring points will be installed by attaching 0.75-inch OD/0.5-inch ID PVC casing and screen to a sacrificial tip and threading the casing/screen through the penetrometer pushrod. As the pushrod is pressed into the ground, new 0.75-inch OD/0.5-inch ID PVC casing will be continuously attached until the desired depth is reached and a fully cased monitoring point is created. Data collection devices such as CPT and LIF will not be used during monitoring point placement; however, a CPT test will be performed at

each monitoring point location prior to monitoring point placement in order to select desired screen depths.

Monitoring point casing and screens will be constructed of flush-threaded, Schedule 40 PVC. The screens will be factory slotted with 0.01-inch openings. Casing joints will not be glued. The PVC top cap for monitoring points completed at or below grade will not be vented in order to minimize the potential for surface water entering the point.

The field scientist will verify and record the total depth of the monitoring point, the lengths of all casing sections, and the depth to the top of all monitoring point completion materials. All lengths and depths will be recorded to the nearest 0.1 foot. Monitoring point construction details will be noted on a Monitoring Point Installation Record form (Figure 3.4). This information will become part of the permanent field record for the site.

3.2.2.3 Above-Grade and At-Grade Well Completion

Each monitoring point will be completed with an at-grade protective cover. In areas where pavement is present, the at-grade cover will be cemented in place using concrete blended to the existing pavement; otherwise, a concrete pad will be installed around the monitoring point. The concrete immediately surrounding the monitoring point will be sloped gently away from the protective casing to facilitate runoff during precipitation events.

3.2.2.4 Monitoring Point Development

New monitoring points will be developed prior to sampling. Development removes sediment from inside the monitoring point casing and flushes fines from the portion of the formation adjacent to the monitoring point screen.

MONITORING POINT INSTALLATION RECORD

JOB NAME EAKER AIR FORCE BASE WELL NUMBER _____

JOB NUMBER 722450.15 INSTALLATION DATE _____ LOCATION _____

DATUM ELEVATION _____ GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION _____

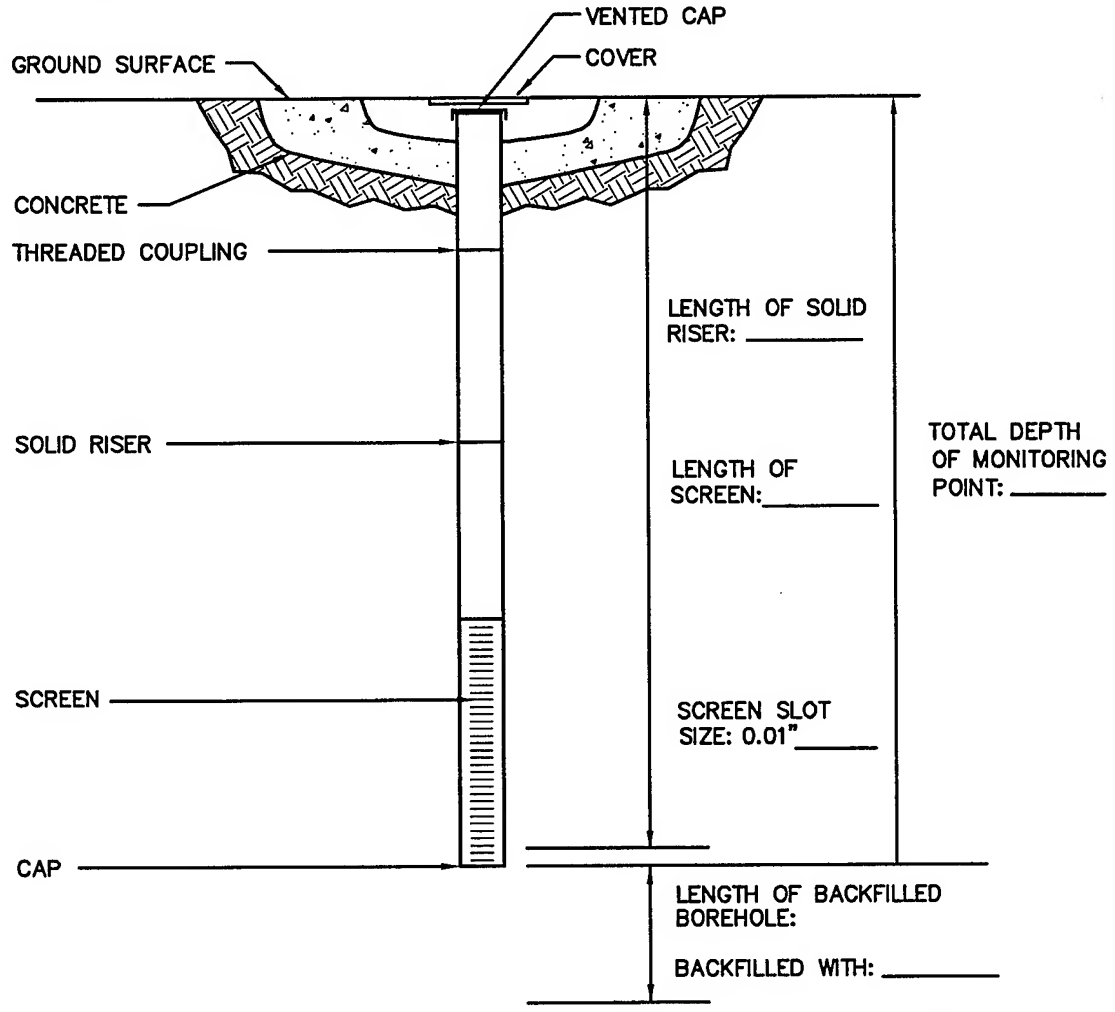
DATUM FOR WATER LEVEL MEASUREMENT _____

SCREEN DIAMETER & MATERIAL _____ SLOT SIZE _____

RISER DIAMETER & MATERIAL _____ BOREHOLE DIAMETER _____

GRANULAR BACKFILL MATERIAL _____ ES REPRESENTATIVE _____

DRILLING METHOD _____ DRILLING CONTRACTOR _____



NOT TO SCALE

STABILIZED WATER LEVEL _____ FEET BELOW DATUM.

FIGURE 3.4

MONITORING POINT INSTALLATION RECORD

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Monitoring point development will be accomplished using a peristaltic pump with dedicated tubing provided by Parsons ES. The pump tubing will be regularly lowered to the bottom of the monitoring point so that fines which have accumulated in the bottom are agitated and removed from the monitoring point.

Development will be continued until a minimum 10 casing volumes of water has been removed from the monitoring point and until pH, temperature, specific conductivity, DO, and water clarity (turbidity) stabilize. If the water remains turbid, monitoring point development will continue until the turbidity of the water produced has been stable after the removal of several casing volumes.

A monitoring point development record will be maintained for each point. The monitoring point development record will be completed in the field by the field scientist. Figure 3.5 is an example of the monitoring point development record. Development records will include:

- Monitoring point number;
- Date and time of development;
- Development method;
- Predevelopment water level and monitoring point depth;
- Volume of water produced;
- Description of water produced;
- Postdevelopment water level and monitoring point depth; and
- Field analytical measurements, including pH and specific conductivity.

Page__of__

Job Number: 722450.15 Job Name: AFCEE Natural Attenuation
Location Eaker AFB - BX Shoppette by TH\MV Date_____
Well Number_____Measurement Datum_____

Pre-Development Information Time (Start):_____

Water Level:_____ Total Depth of Well:_____

Water Characteristics

Color_____Clear Cloudy
Odor: None Weak Moderate Strong
Any Films or Immiscible Material _____
pH_____Temperature(°F °C)_____
Specific Conductance(µS/cm)_____

Interim Water Characteristics

Gallons Removed_____

pH_____

Temperature (°F °C)_____

Specific Conductance(µS/cm)_____

Post-Development Information Time (Finish):_____

Water Level:_____ Total Depth of Well:_____

Approximate Volume Removed: _____

Water Characteristics

Color_____Clear Cloudy
Odor: None Weak Moderate Strong
Any Films or Immiscible Material _____
pH_____Temperature(°F °C)_____
Specific Conductance(µS/cm)_____

Comments:

Sources: USGS, 1972.

FIGURE 3.5

MONITORING POINT DEVELOPMENT RECORD

BX Shoppette
Intrinsic Remediation TS
Eaker AFB, Arkansas

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Development waters from monitoring points will be collected in buckets at the site because low volumes of purge water are expected. Samples of the development water will be collected in 500- to 1,000-milliliter (mL) plastic or glass jars that are capped with foil and set at ambient temperatures for 15 minutes. A headspace reading of the development water sample will be taken with an organic vapor meter (OVM). Development water with a headspace reading less than 5 parts per million, volume (ppmv) will be released on the ground surface at the site. Development waters with organic vapor headspace readings above 5 ppmv will be collected and transported to the on-base landfarm for disposal.

3.2.2.5 Water Level Measurements

Water levels at existing monitoring wells and newly installed monitoring points will be measured within a short time period so that the water level data are comparable. The depth to water below the measurement datum will be measured to the nearest 0.01 foot using an electric water level probe.

3.2.2.6 Monitoring Point Location and Datum Survey

The location and elevation of the new monitoring points will be surveyed soon after point completion. The horizontal location will be measured relative to established Base coordinates. Horizontal coordinates will be measured to the nearest 0.1 foot. The elevation of the ground surface adjacent to the monitoring point casing and the measurement datum elevation (top of PVC casing) will be measured relative to the USGS msl datum. The ground surface elevation will be measured to the nearest 0.1 foot and the measurement datum, outer casing, and surveyor's pin (if present) elevation will be measured to the nearest 0.01 foot.

3.2.3 Site Restoration

After monitoring point installation and sampling is complete, each site will be restored around the finished monitoring point as closely as possible to its original condition. Both clean and contaminated development waters and sampling purge waters will be stored in 55-gallon drums or buckets. Development water will be disposed of as specified in Section 3.2.2.4.

3.3 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING

This section describes the scope of work required for collection of groundwater quality samples at existing groundwater monitoring wells, monitoring points, and well points. This section also details grab-sampling using peristaltic pumps inserted into the probe rods themselves to obtain single, discrete groundwater samples, if required. All groundwater samples will be obtained using a peristaltic pump and dedicated high-density polyethylene tubing (HDPE) where groundwater levels permit. In order to maintain a high degree of QC during this sampling event, the procedures described in the following sections will be followed.

Sampling will be conducted by qualified scientists and technicians trained in the conduct of groundwater sampling, records documentation, and chain-of-custody procedures. In addition, sampling personnel will have thoroughly reviewed this work plan prior to sample acquisition and will have a copy of the work plan available on site for reference.

The following list summarizes the activities that will occur during groundwater sampling:

- Assembly and preparation of equipment and supplies;

- Inspection of the monitoring well or monitoring point integrity including:
  - Protective cover, cap, and lock,
  - External surface seal and pad,
  - Monitoring point ca, and datum reference, and
  - Internal surface seal;
- Groundwater sampling, including
  - Water level and product thickness measurements,
  - Visual inspection of sample water,
  - Monitoring point casing evacuation, and
  - Sample collection;
- Sample preservation and shipment, including
  - Sample preparation,
  - Onsite measurement of physical parameters, and
  - Sample labeling;
- Completion of sampling records: and
- Sample disposition.

Detailed groundwater sampling and sample handling procedures are presented in following sections.

3.3.1 Groundwater Sampling Strategy

Groundwater samples will be collected from previously installed monitoring wells and from monitoring points installed during this project. The existing wells and proposed monitoring point locations for sampling are identified in the following sections.

With the exception of wells TW1114 and TW1115, existing monitoring wells TW1101 through MW1128 will be sampled. At monitoring wells MW1124, MW1125, MW1126, MW1127, and MW1128, groundwater samples will be collected from the medium-grained sand unit located approximately 26 feet bgs. Shallow groundwater samples will be collected from the remaining wells. In addition, samples will be collected from the newly installed monitoring points.

3.3.2 Preparation for Sampling

All equipment to be used for sampling will be assembled and properly cleaned and calibrated (if required) prior to arriving in the field. In addition, all record-keeping materials will be gathered prior to leaving the office.

3.3.2.1 Equipment Cleaning

All portions of sampling and test equipment that will contact the sample matrix will be thoroughly cleaned before each use. This includes the CPT rods, water level probe and cable, lifting line, test equipment for onsite use, and other equipment or portions thereof that will contact the samples. Based on the types of sample analyses to be conducted, the following cleaning protocol will be used:

- Wash with potable water and phosphate-free laboratory detergent (HP-II detergent solutions, as appropriate);
- Rinse with potable water;

- Rinse with distilled or deionized water;
- Rinse with isopropyl alcohol; and,
- Air dry the equipment prior to use.

Any deviations from these procedures will be documented in the field scientist's field notebook and on the Groundwater Sampling Record (Figure 3.6).

If precleaned disposable sampling equipment is used, the cleaning protocol specified above will not be required. Laboratory-supplied sample containers will be cleaned and sealed by the laboratory. The type of container provided and the method of container decontamination will be documented in the laboratory's permanent record of the sampling event.

3.3.2.2 Equipment Calibration

As required, field analytical equipment will be calibrated according to the manufacturers' specifications prior to field use. This applies to equipment used for onsite measurements of oxygen, carbon dioxide, pH, electrical conductivity, temperature, alkalinity, reduction/oxidation potential, sulfate, sulfide, nitrate, nitrite, ferrous iron (Fe^{2+}), total iron, ferric iron [Fe^{3+} = (total iron) - Fe^{2+}], and manganese.

3.3.3 Sampling Procedures

Special care will be taken to prevent contamination of the groundwater and extracted samples. The two primary ways in which sample contamination can occur are through contact with improperly cleaned equipment and through cross-contamination due to insufficient cleaning of equipment between wells and monitoring points. To prevent such contamination, the water level probe and cable used to determine static water levels and

SAMPLING LOCATION Eaker AFB - BX Shoppette
SAMPLING DATE(S)_____

GROUND WATER SAMPLING RECORD - MONITORING WELL _____
(number)

REASON FOR SAMPLING: [ ] Regular Sampling; [ ] Special Sampling;
DATE AND TIME OF SAMPLING: _____, 1996 _____ a.m./p.m.
SAMPLE COLLECTED BY: TH\MV of _____
WEATHER:_____
DATUM FOR WATER DEPTH MEASUREMENT (Describe):_____
_____
_____

MONITORING WELL CONDITION:
[ ] LOCKED: [ ] UNLOCKED
WELL NUMBER (IS - IS NOT) APPARENT
STEEL CASING CONDITION IS:_____
INNER PVC CASING CONDITION IS:_____
WATER DEPTH MEASUREMENT DATUM (IS - IS NOT) APPARENT
[ ] DEFICIENCIES CORRECTED BY SAMPLE COLLECTOR
[ ] MONITORING WELL REQUIRED REPAIR (describe):_____
_____
_____

Check-off
1 [ ] EQUIPMENT CLEANED BEFORE USE WITH_____
Items Cleaned (List):_____
_____
_____

2 [ ] PRODUCT DEPTH _____FT. BELOW DATUM
Measured with:_____

WATER DEPTH _____FT. BELOW DATUM
Measured with:_____

3 [ ] WATER-CONDITION BEFORE WELL EVACUATION (Describe):
Appearance:_____
Odor:_____
Other Comments:_____

4 [ ] WELL EVACUATION:
Method:_____
Volume Removed:_____
Observations: Water (slightly - very) cloudy
Water level (rose - fell - no change)
Water odors:_____
Other comments:_____

FIGURE 3.6

GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RECORD

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Monitoring Well No. _____ (Cont'd)

5 [ ] SAMPLE EXTRACTION METHOD:

[ ] Bailer made of:_____
[ ] Pump, type:_
[ ] Other, describe:_____
_____

Sample obtained is [ ] GRAB; [ ] COMPOSITE SAMPLE

6 [ ] ON-SITE MEASUREMENTS:

Temp: _____° _____	Measured with:_____
pH: _____	Measured with:_____
Conductivity: _____	Measured with:_____
Dissolved Oxygen: _____	Measured with:_____
Redox Potential: _____	Measured with:_____
Salinity: _____	Measured with:_____
Nitrate: _____	Measured with:_____
Sulfate: _____	Measured with:_____
Ferrous Iron: _____	Measured with:_____

Other: _____
_____

7 [ ] SAMPLE CONTAINERS (material, number, size):_____
_____
_____
_____

8 [ ] ON-SITE SAMPLE TREATMENT:

[ ] Filtration:
Method_____ Containers:_____
Method_____ Containers:_____
Method_____ Containers:_____

[ ] Preservatives added:

Method_____ Containers:_____
Method_____ Containers:_____
Method_____ Containers:_____
Method_____ Containers:_____

9 [ ] CONTAINER HANDLING:

[ ] Container Sides Labeled
[ ] Container Lids Taped
[ ] Containers Placed in Ice Chest

10 [ ] OTHER COMMENTS:_____
_____
_____
_____

FIGURE 3.6 (Concluded)

GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RECORD

BX Shoppette
Intrinsic Remediation TS
Eaker AFB, Arkansas

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Denver, Colorado

total well depths will be thoroughly cleaned before and after field use and between uses at different sampling locations according to the procedures presented in Section 3.3.2.1. In addition to the use of properly cleaned equipment, dedicated HDPE tubing will be used at each sampling point, and a clean pair of new, disposable nitrile or latex gloves will be worn each time a different well or monitoring point is sampled. The following paragraphs present the procedures to be followed for groundwater sample collection from groundwater monitoring wells and monitoring points. These activities will be performed in the order presented below. Exceptions to this procedure will be noted in the sampler's field notebook and the groundwater sampling form.

3.3.3.1 Preparation of Location

Prior to starting the sampling procedure, the area around the existing wells and new monitoring points will be cleared of foreign materials, such as brush, rocks, and debris. These procedures will prevent sampling equipment from inadvertently contacting debris around the monitoring well/point.

3.3.3.2 Water Level and Total Depth Measurements

Prior to removing any water from the monitoring well or monitoring point, the static water level will be measured. An electric water level probe will be used to measure the depth to groundwater below the datum to the nearest 0.01 foot. After measuring the static water level, the water level probe will be slowly lowered to the bottom of the monitoring well/point, and the depth will be measured to the nearest 0.01 foot. Based on these measurements, the volume of water to be purged from the monitoring well/point will be calculated. If mobile LNAPL is encountered, the thickness of the LNAPL layer will be measured.

3.3.3.3 Purging Before Sampling

The volume of water contained within the monitoring well/monitoring point casing at the time of sampling will be calculated, and three times the calculated volume will be removed from the well/monitoring point. Clean and contaminated purge waters will be stored in 55-gallon drums or buckets. Water with a headspace reading less than 5 ppmv will be redistributed on the ground surface at the site. Water with headspace readings above 5 ppmv will be collected and transported to the on-Base landfarm for disposal

If a monitoring well/monitoring point is evacuated to a dry state during purging, the monitoring well/monitoring point will be allowed to recharge, and the sample will be collected as soon as sufficient water is present in the monitoring well or monitoring point to obtain the necessary sample quantity. Sample compositing or sampling over a lengthy period by accumulating small volumes of water at different times to obtain a sample of sufficient volume will not be allowed.

3.3.3.4 Sample Extraction

HDPE tubing and a peristaltic pump will be used to extract groundwater samples from the monitoring wells and well points. The tubing will be lowered through the well and 0.75-inch-outside diameter PVC monitoring point casing into the water gently to prevent splashing. The sample will be transferred directly into the appropriate sample container. The water will be carefully poured down the inner walls of the sample bottle to minimize aeration of the sample.

Unless other instructions are given by the analytical laboratory, sample containers will be completely filled so that no air space remains in the container. Excess water collected during sampling will be placed into 55-gallon drums used for monitoring well/monitoring point purge waters and transported for disposal by Base personnel to the on-Base facilities

3.3.4 Onsite Groundwater Parameter Measurement

As indicated on Table 3.1, many of the groundwater chemical parameters will be measured onsite by Parsons ES personnel. Some of the measurements will be made with direct-reading meters, while others will be made using of a Hach® portable colorimeter in accordance with specific Hach® analytical procedures. These procedures will be described in the following subsections.

All glassware or plasticware used in the analyses will have been cleaned prior to sample collection by thoroughly washing with a solution of Alconox® and water, and rinsing with deionized water and ethanol to prevent interference or cross contamination between measurements. If concentrations of an analyte are above the range detectable by the titrimetric method, the analysis will be repeated by diluting the groundwater sample with double-distilled water until the analyte concentration falls to a level within the range of the method. All rinseate and sample reagents accumulated during groundwater analysis will be collected in glass containers fitted with screw caps. These waste containers will be clearly labeled as to their contents and carefully stored for later transfer by Base personnel to the approved disposal facility.

3.3.4.1 Dissolved Oxygen (DO) Measurements

DO measurements will be made using a meter with a downhole oxygen sensor or a sensor in a flow-through cell. Measurements will be taken before and immediately

following groundwater sample acquisition. When DO measurements are taken in monitoring wells/points that have not yet been sampled, the existing monitoring wells/points will be purged until DO levels stabilize. DO measurements will be recorded on the groundwater sampling record (Figure 3.6)

3.3.4.2 pH, Temperature, and Specific Conductance

Because the pH, temperature, and specific conductance of a groundwater sample can change significantly within a short time following sample acquisition, these parameters will be measured in the field in unfiltered, unpreserved, "fresh" water collected by the same technique as the samples taken for laboratory analyses. The measurements will be made in a clean glass container separate from those intended for laboratory analysis, and the measured values will be recorded in the groundwater sampling record (Figure 3.6).

3.3.4.3 Carbon Dioxide Measurements

Carbon dioxide (CO_2) concentrations in groundwater will be measured in the field by experienced Parsons ES scientists via titrimetric analysis using CHEMetrics Method 4500 (0 to 250 mg/L as CO_2). Sample preparation and disposal procedures are the same as outlined at the beginning of Section 3.3.4.

3.3.4.4 Alkalinity Measurements

Alkalinity in groundwater helps buffer the groundwater system against acids generated through both aerobic and anaerobic biodegradation processes. Alkalinity of the groundwater sample will be measured in the field by experienced Parsons ES scientists via titrimetric analysis using USEPA-approved Hach® Method 8221 (0 to 5,000 mg/L as calcium carbonate).

3.3.4.5 Nitrate- and Nitrite-Nitrogen Measurements

Nitrate-nitrogen concentrations are of interest because nitrate can act as an electron acceptor during hydrocarbon biodegradation under anaerobic soil or groundwater conditions. Nitrate-nitrogen is also a potential nitrogen source for hydrocarbon-degrading bacteria biomass formation. Nitrite-nitrogen is an intermediate byproduct in both ammonia nitrification and in nitrate reduction in anaerobic environments.

Nitrate- and nitrite-nitrogen concentrations in groundwater will be measured in the field by experienced Parsons ES scientists via colorimetric analysis using a Hach® DR/700 Portable Colorimeter. Nitrate concentrations in groundwater samples will be analyzed after preparation with Hach® Method 8039 (0 to 30.0 mg/L nitrate). Nitrite concentrations in groundwater samples will be analyzed after preparation with USEPA-approved Hach® Method 8507 (0 to 0.35 mg/L nitrite).

3.3.4.6 Sulfate and Sulfide Sulfur Measurements

Sulfate in groundwater is a potential electron acceptor for fuel-hydrocarbon biodegradation in anaerobic environments, and sulfide is resultant after sulfate reduction. The Parsons ES scientist will measure sulfate and sulfide concentrations via colorimetric analysis with a Hach® DR/700 Portable Colorimeter after appropriate sample preparation. EPA-approved Hach® Methods 8051 (0 to 70.0 mg/L sulfate) and 8131 (0.60 mg/L sulfide) will be used to prepare samples and analyze sulfate and sulfide concentrations, respectively.

3.3.4.7 Total Iron, Ferrous Iron, and Ferric Iron Measurements

Iron is an important trace nutrient for bacterial growth, and different states of iron can affect the oxidation/reduction potential of the groundwater and act as an electron acceptor for biological metabolism under anaerobic conditions. Iron concentrations will be

measured in the field via colorimetric analysis with a Hach® DR/700 Portable Colorimeter after appropriate sample preparation. Hach® Method 8008 for total soluble iron (0 to 3.0 mg/L ferric + ferrous iron) and Hach® Method 8146 for ferrous iron (0 to 3.0 mg/L) will be used to prepare and quantitate the samples. Ferric iron will be quantitated by subtracting ferrous iron levels from total iron levels.

3.3.4.8 Manganese Measurements

Manganese is a potential electron acceptor under anaerobic environments. Manganese concentrations will be quantitated in the field using colorimetric analysis with a Hach® DR/700 Portable Colorimeter. EPA-approved Hach® Method 8034 (0 to 20.0 mg/L) will be used to prepare the samples for quantitation of manganese concentrations. Sample preparation and disposal procedures are outlined earlier in Section 3.3.4.

3.3.4.9 Reduction/Oxidation Potential

The reduction/oxidation (redox) potential of groundwater is an indicator of the relative tendency of a solution to accept or transfer electrons. Redox reactions in groundwater are usually biologically mediated; therefore, the redox potential of a groundwater system depends upon and influences rates of biodegradation. Redox potential can be used to provide real time data on the location of the contaminant plume, especially in areas undergoing anaerobic biodegradation. The redox potential of a groundwater sample taken inside the contaminant plume should have a redox potential somewhat less than that taken in the upgradient location.

The redox potential of a groundwater sample can change significantly within a short time following sample acquisition and exposure to atmospheric oxygen. As a result, this parameter will be measured in the field in unfiltered, unpreserved, "fresh" water collected by the same technique as the samples taken for laboratory analyses. The measurements

will be made as quickly as possible in a clean glass container separate from those intended for laboratory analysis.

3.3.5 Handling of Samples for Laboratory Analysis

This section describes the procedures for sample handling from the time of sampling until the samples arrive at the laboratory.

3.3.5.1 Sample Preservation

The analytical laboratory support personnel will add any necessary chemical preservatives prior to shipping the containers to the site. Samples will be prepared for transportation to the analytical laboratory by placing the samples in a cooler containing ice to maintain a shipping temperature of approximately 4 degrees centigrade (°C). Samples will be delivered to the analytical laboratory via overnight courier so that all sample holding times are met.

3.3.5.2 Sample Container and Labels

Sample containers and appropriate container lids will be provided by the analytical laboratory (see Appendix A). The sample containers will be filled as described in Section 3.3.3.2.4, and the container lids will be tightly closed. The sample label will be firmly attached to the container side, and the following information will be legibly and indelibly written on the label:

- Facility name;
- Sample identification;
- Sample type (e.g., groundwater);
- Sampling date;

- Sampling time;
- Preservatives added;
- Sample collector's initials; and
- Requested analyses.

3.3.5.3 Sample Shipment

After the samples are sealed and labeled, they will be packaged for transport to the mobile laboratory. The following packaging and labeling procedures will be followed:

- Package sample so that it will not leak, spill, or vaporize from its container;
- Cushion samples to avoid breakage; and
- Add ice to container to keep samples cool.

The packaged samples will be delivered by overnight courier to the analytical laboratory. Delivery will occur as soon as possible after sample acquisition.

3.3.5.4 Chain-of-Custody Control

After the samples have been collected, chain-of-custody procedures will be followed to establish a written record of sample handling and movement between the sampling site and the analytical laboratory. Each shipping container will have a chain-of-custody form completed in triplicate by the sampling personnel. One copy of this form will be kept by the sampling contractor after sample delivery to the analytical laboratory, and the other two copies will be retained at the laboratory. One of the laboratory copies will become a

part of the permanent record for the sample and will be returned with the sample analytical results. The chain-of-custody will contain the following information:

- Sample identification number;
- Sample collectors' printed names and signatures;
- Date and time of collection;
- Place and address of collection;
- Sample matrix;
- Chemical preservatives added;
- Analyses requested;
- Signatures of individuals involved in the chain of possession; and
- Inclusive dates of possession

The chain-of custody documentation will be placed inside the shipping container so that it will be immediately apparent to the laboratory personnel receiving the container, but will not be damaged or lost during transport. The shipping container will be sealed so that it will be obvious if the seal has been tampered with or broken.

3.3.5.5 Sampling Records

In order to provide complete documentation of the sampling event, detailed records will be maintained by the field scientist. At a minimum, these records will include the following information:

- Sample location (facility name);
- Sample identification;
- Sample location map or detailed sketch;
- Date and time of sampling;
- Sampling method;
- Field observations of
  - Sample appearance, and
  - Sample odor;
- Weather conditions;
- Water level prior to purging;
- Total monitoring well/monitoring point depth;
- Purge volume;
- Water level after purging;
- Monitoring well/point condition;
- Sampler's identification;
- Field measurements of pH, temperature, DO, and specific conductivity; and
- Any other relevant information.

Groundwater sampling information will be recorded on a groundwater sampling form. Figure 3.6 shows an example of the groundwater sampling record.

3.3.6 Laboratory Analyses

Laboratory analyses will be performed on all groundwater samples and the QA/QC samples described in Section 5. The analytical methods for this sampling event are listed in Table 3.1. Prior to sampling, arrangements will be made with the analytical laboratory to provide a sufficient number of appropriate sample containers for the samples to be collected. All containers, preservatives, and shipping requirements will be consistent with USEPA protocol or those reported in Appendix A of this plan.

Analytical laboratory support personnel will specify the necessary QC samples and prepare appropriate QC sample bottles. For samples requiring chemical preservation, preservatives will be added to containers by the laboratory prior to delivery to the site. Containers, ice chests with adequate padding, and cooling media may be sent by the laboratory to the site. Sampling personnel will fill the sample containers and return the samples to the laboratory.

3.4 AQUIFER TESTING

Aquifer Slug tests will be conducted on selected existing wells to estimate the hydraulic conductivity of unconsolidated sand and clay deposits at the site. This information is required to accurately estimate the velocity of groundwater and contaminants in the shallow saturated zone. A slug test is a single-well hydraulic test used to determine the hydraulic conductivity of an aquifer in the immediate vicinity of the tested well. Slug tests can be used for both confined and unconfined aquifers that have a transmissivity of less than 7,000 square feet per day (ft^2/day). Slug testing can be

performed using either a rising head or a falling head test; at this site, both methods will be used in sequence.

3.4.1 Definitions

- **Hydraulic Conductivity (K).** A quantitative measure of the ability of porous material to transmit water; defined as the volume of water that will flow through a unit cross-sectional area of porous or fractured material per unit time under a unit hydraulic gradient.

- **Transmissivity (T).** A quantitative measure of the ability of an aquifer to transmit water. It is the product of the hydraulic conductivity and the saturated thickness.

- **Slug Test.** Two types of testing are possible: rising head and falling head tests. A slug test consists of adding a slug of water or a solid cylinder of known volume to the well to be tested or removing a known volume of water or cylinder and measuring the rate of recovery of water level inside the well. The slug of a known volume acts to raise or lower the water level in the well.

- **Rising Head Test.** A test used in an individual well within the saturated zone to estimate the hydraulic conductivity of the surrounding formation by lowering the water level in the well and measuring the rate of recovery of the water level. The water level may be lowered by pumping, bailing, or removing a submerged slug from the well.

- **Falling Head Test.** A test used in an individual well to estimate the hydraulic conductivity of the surrounding formation by raising the water level in the well by insertion of a slug or quantity of water, and then measuring the rate of drop in the water level.

3.4.2 Equipment

The following equipment will be used to conduct a slug test:

- Teflon®, PVC, or metal slugs;
- Nylon or polypropylene rope;
- Electric water level indicator;
- Pressure transducer/sensor;
- Field logbook/forms; and
- Automatic data recording instrument (such as the Hermit Environmental Data Logger®, In-Situ, Inc. Model SE1000B, or equivalent).

3.4.3 General Test Methods

Aquifer hydraulic conductivity tests (slug tests) are accomplished by either removal of a slug or quantity of water (rising head) or introduction of a slug (falling head), and then allowing the water level to stabilize while taking water level measurements at closely spaced time intervals.

Because hydraulic testing will be completed on existing wells, it will be assumed that the wells were properly developed and that water levels have stabilized. Slug testing will proceed only after multiple submerged pressure transducer measurements over time show that static water levels are in equilibrium. During the slug test, the water level change should be influenced only by the introduction (or removal) of the slug volume. Other factors, such as inadequate well development or extended pumping may lead to

inaccurate results; slug tests will not be performed on wells with free product. The field scientist will determine when static equilibrium has been reached in the well. The pressure transducer, slugs, and any other downhole equipment will be decontaminated prior to and immediately after the performance of each slug test using the procedures described in Section 3.3.2.1.

3.4.4 Falling Head Test

The falling head test is the first step in the two-step slug-testing procedure. The following steps describe procedures to be followed during performance of the falling head test.

1. Decontaminate all downhole equipment prior to initiating the test.

2. Open the well. Where wells are equipped with water-tight caps, the well should be unsealed at least 24 hours prior to testing to allow the water level to stabilize. The protective casing will remain locked during this time to prevent vandalism.

3. Prepare the Aquifer Slug Test Data Form (Figure 3.7) with entries for:

    - Borehole/well number,
    - Project number,
    - Project name,
    - Aquifer testing team,
    - Climatic data,
    - Ground surface elevation,

Location Eaker AFB - BX Shoppette
Client AFCEE
Well No. ______
Job No. 722450.15
Field Scientist MV\TH
Date ______
Water Level ______
Total Well
Depth ______
Measuring Datum ______
Elevation of Datum ______
Weather ______
Temp ______
Comments ______

Beginning Time	Ending Time	Initial Head Reading	Ending Head Reading	Test Type (Rise/Fall)	File Name	Comments

FIGURE 3.7

AQUIFER TEST DATA FORM

BX Shoppette
Intrinsic Remediation TS
Eaker AFB, Arkansas

PARSONS ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.
Denver, Colorado

- Top of well casing elevation,
- Identification of measuring equipment being used,
- Page number,
- Static water level, and
- Date.

4. Measure the static water level in the well to the nearest 0.01 foot.

5. Lower the decontaminated pressure transducer into the well and allow the displaced water to return to its static level. This can be determined by periodic water level measurements until the static water level in the well is within 0.01 foot of the original static water level or the submerged pressure-transducer indicates no pressure changes (indicating equilibrium).

6. Lower the decontaminated slug into the well to just above the water level in the well.

7. Turn on the data logger and quickly lower the slug below the water table, being careful not to disturb the pressure transducer. Follow the owner's manual for proper operation of the data logger.

8. Terminate data recording when the water level stabilizes in the well. The well will be considered stabilized for termination purposes when it has recovered 80 to 90 percent from the initial slug.

3.4.5 Rising Head Test

After completion of the falling head test, the rising head test will be performed. The following steps describe the rising-head slug test procedure.

1. Measure the water level in the well to the nearest 0.01 foot to ensure that it has returned to the static water level.

2. Initiate data recording and quickly withdraw the slug from the well. Follow the owner's manual for proper operation of the data logger.

3. Terminate data recording when the water level stabilizes in the well, and remove the pressure transducer from the well and decontaminate. The well will be considered stabilized for termination purposes when it has recovered 80 to 90 percent from the initial slug.

3.4.6 Slug Test Data Analysis

Data obtained during slug testing will be analyzed using AQTESOLV™ and the method of Hvorslev (1951) for confined aquifers or the method of Bouwer and Rice (1976) and Bouwer (1989) for unconfined conditions.

SECTION 4

REMEDIAL OPTION EVALUATION AND TS REPORT

Upon completion of field work, numerical and analytical groundwater models will be used to determine the fate and transport of fuel hydrocarbons dissolved in groundwater at the site. Based upon model predictions of contaminant concentration and distribution through time, and upon potential receptor exposure pathways, the potential risk to human health and the environment will be assessed. If it is shown that intrinsic remediation of BTEX compounds at the sites is sufficient to reduce the potential risk to human health and the environment to acceptable levels, Parsons ES will recommend implementation of the intrinsic remediation option. If intrinsic remediation is chosen, Parsons ES will prepare site-specific, long-term monitoring plans that will specify the location of point-of-compliance monitoring wells and sampling frequencies.

If the intrinsic remediation remedial option is deemed inappropriate for use at this site, institutional controls such as groundwater or land use restrictions will be evaluated to determine if they will be sufficient to reduce the risk to human health and the environment to acceptable levels. If institutional controls are inappropriate, remedial options which could reduce risks to acceptable levels will be evaluated and the most appropriate remedial options will be recommended. Potential remedial options include, but are not limited to, mobile LNAPL recovery, groundwater pump-and-treat, enhanced biological treatment, bioventing, air sparging, and *in situ* reactive barrier walls. The

reduction in dissolved BTEX that should result from remedial activities will be used to produce new input files for the groundwater models. The models will then be used to predict the BTEX plume (and risk) reduction that should result from remedial actions.

Upon completion of modeling and remedial option selection, a TS report detailing the results of the modeling and remedial option selection will be prepared. This report will follow the outline presented in Table 4.1 and will contain an introduction, site description, identification of remediation objectives, description of remediation alternatives, an analysis of remediation alternatives, and the recommended remedial approach for the site. This report will also contain the results of the site characterization activities described herein and a description of the models developed for the site.

TABLE 4.1
EXAMPLE TS REPORT OUTLINE
BX SHOPPETTE
INTRINSIC REMEDIATION TS
EAKER AFB, ARKANSAS

INTRODUCTION
- Scope and Objectives
- Site Background

SITE CHARACTERIZATION ACTIVITIES
- Sampling and Aquifer Testing Procedures

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDY AREA
- Surface Features
- Regional Geology and Hydrogeology
- Site Geology and Hydrogeology
- Climatological Characteristics

NATURE AND EXTENT OF CONTAMINATION
- Source Characterization
- Soil Chemistry
  - Residual Contamination
  - Total Organic Carbon
- Ground Water Chemistry
  - LNAPL Contamination
  - Dissolved Contamination
  - Ground Water Geochemistry
  - Expressed Assimilative Capacity

GROUND WATER MODEL
- Model Description
- Conceptual Model Design and Assumptions
- Initial Model Setup
- Model Calibration
- Sensitivity Analysis
- Model Results
- Conclusions

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES
- Remedial Alternative Evaluation Criteria
  - Long-Term Effectiveness
  - Implementability (Technical, Administrative)
  - Cost (Capital, Operating, Present Worth)
- Factors Influencing Alternatives Development
  - Program Objectives
  - Contaminant Properties
  - Site-Specific Conditions
- Brief Description of Remedial Alternatives
  - Intrinsic Remediation with Long-Term Monitoring
  - Other Alternatives
- Evaluation of Alternatives
- Recommended Remedial Approach

TABLE 4.1 (Concluded)
EXAMPLE TS REPORT OUTLINE
BX SHOPPETTE
INTRINSIC REMEDIATION TS
EAKER AFB, ARKANSAS

LONG-TERM MONITORING PLAN
- Overview
- Monitoring Networks
- Ground Water Sampling

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

APPENDICES: Supporting Data and Documentation
Site-Specific Bioplume II Model Input and Results

SECTION 5

QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL

Field QA/QC procedures will include collection of field replicates and duplicates and rinseate, field and trip blanks; decontamination of all equipment that contacts the sample medium before and after each use; use of analyte-appropriate containers; and chain-of-custody procedures for sample handling and tracking. All samples to be transferred to the analytical laboratory for analysis will be clearly labeled to indicate sample number, location, matrix (e.g., groundwater), and analyses requested. Samples will be preserved in accordance with the analytical methods to be used, and water sample containers will be packaged in coolers with ice to maintain a temperature of as close to 4°C as possible.

All field sampling activities will be recorded in a bound, sequentially paginated field notebook in permanent ink. All sample collection entries will include the date, time, sample locations and numbers, notations of field observations, and the sampler's name and signature. Field QC samples will be collected in accordance with the program described below, and as summarized in Table 5.1.

QA/QC sampling will include collection and analysis of duplicate groundwater and replicate soil samples, rinseate blanks, field/trip blanks, and matrix spike samples. Internal laboratory QC analyses will involve the analysis of laboratory control samples (LCSs) and laboratory method blanks (LMBs). QA/QC objectives for each of these samples, blanks, and spikes are described below.

TABLE 5.1
QA/QC SAMPLING PROGRAM
BX SHOPPETTE
INTRINSIC REMEDIATION TS
EAKER AFB, ARKANSAS

QA/QC Sample Types	Collection/Analysis	Analytical Methods
Duplicates/Replicates	3 Groundwater and 2 Soil Samples (10%)	VOCs, TPH
Rinseate Blanks	1 Sample	VOCs
Field Blanks	1 Sample	VOCs
Trip Blanks	One per shipping cooler containing VOC samples	VOCs
Matrix Spike Samples	Once per sampling event	VOCs
Laboratory Control Sample	Once per method per medium	Laboratory Control Charts (Method Specific)
Laboratory Method Blanks	Once per method per medium	Laboratory Control Charts (Method Specific)

Only one rinseate sample will be collected at the site because dedicated tubing will eliminate the potential for cross-contamination due to improper decontamination of sampling tubing. Rinseate samples will consist of a sample of distilled water poured into or pulled through decontaminated or new sampling equipment and subsequently transferred into a sample container provided by the laboratory. Rinseate samples will be analyzed for VOCs only.

A field blank will be collected to assess the effects of ambient conditions in the field. The field blank will consist of a sample of distilled water poured into a laboratory-supplied sample container while sampling activities are underway. The field blank will be analyzed for VOCs.

A trip blank will be analyzed to assess the effects of ambient conditions on sampling results during the transportation of samples. The trip blank will be prepared by the laboratory. A trip blank will be transported inside each cooler which contains samples for VOC analysis. Trip blanks will be analyzed for VOCs.

Matrix spikes will be prepared in the laboratory and used to establish matrix effects for samples analyzed for VOCs. LCSs and LMBs also will be prepared internally by the laboratory and will be analyzed each day that samples from the site are analyzed. Samples will be reanalyzed in cases where the LCS or LMB are out of the control limits. Control charts for LCSs and LMBs will be developed by the laboratory and monitored for the analytical methods used.

SECTION 6

REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A

CONTAINERS, PRESERVATIVES, PACKAGING, AND SHIPPING

REQUIREMENTS FOR GROUNDWATER SAMPLES

TABLE A.1Continued)
SAMPLE PACKAGING AND HANDLING REQUIREMENTS
BX Shoppette
Intrinsic Remediation TS
Eaker AFB, Arkansas

Matrix	Analysis	Method/Reference	Comments	Data Use	Recommended Frequency of Analysis	Sample Volume, Sample Container, Sample Preservation	Field or Fixed-Base Laboratory
Soil	Total organic carbon (TOC)	SW9060 modified for soil samples	Procedure must be accurate over the range of 0.5–15 percent TOC	Relatively high amounts of TOC may be indicative of a reducing environment and may indicate the need for analysis of electron acceptors associated with that environment; the rate of migration of petroleum contaminants in groundwater is dependent upon the amount of TOC in the saturated zone soil; the rate of release of petroleum contaminants from the source into groundwater is dependent (in part) on the amount of TOC in the vadose zone soil	At initial sampling	Collect 100 g of soil in a glass container with Teflon-lined cap; cool to 4°C	Fixed-base
Soil	Moisture	ASTM D-2216	Handbook method	Data are used to correct soil sample analytical results for moisture content (e.g., report results on a dry weight basis)	Each soil sampling round	Use a portion of soil sample collected for another analysis	Fixed-base
Soil	Grain size distribution	ASTM D422	Procedure provides a distribution of grain size by sieving	Data are used to infer hydraulic conductivity of aquifer, and are used in calculating sorption of contaminants	One time during life of project	Collect 250 g of soil in a glass or plastic container; preservation is unnecessary	Fixed-base
Soil gas	Carbon dioxide content of soil gas	Nondispersive infrared instrument operating over the range of approximately 0.1–15 percent	Soil gas carbon dioxide may be produced by the degradation of petroleum hydrocarbons	Data used to understand the carbon dioxide concentration gradient with depth and to infer the biological degradation of petroleum contaminants	Each sampling round	N/A	Field

TABLE A.1
SAMPLE PACKAGING AND HANDLING REQUIREMENTS
BX Shoppette
Intrinsic Remediation TS
Eaker AFB, Arkansas

Matrix	Analysis	Method/Reference	Comments	Data Use	Recommended Frequency of Analysis	Sample Volume, Sample Container, Sample Preservation	Field or Fixed-Base Laboratory
Soil	Volatile organics	Gas chromatography/ mass spectrometry method SW8240.	Handbood method	Data is used to determine the extent of chlorinated solvent and aromatic hydrocarbon contamination, contaminant mass present, and the need for source removal	Each sampling round	Collect 100 g of soil in a glass container with Teflon®-lined cap; cool to 4°C	Fixed-base
Soil	Dehydrogenase enzyme activity (optional)	Colorimetric RSKSOP-100	Reduction of added triphenyltetrazolium chloride by soil microbes is measured colorimetrically; analyze immediately	An indicator of the presence of soil microbes, which are necessary for bioremediation to occur	At the beginning of the project	Collect 100 g of soil in a glass container	Field
Soil	Aromatic hydrocarbons (benzene, toluene, ethyl-benzene, and xylene [BTEX]; trimethylbenzene isomers)	Purge and trap gas chromatography (GC) method SW8020	Handbook method modified for field extraction of soil using methanol	Data is used to determine the extent of soil contamination, the contaminant mass present, and the need for source removal	Each sampling round	Collect 100 g of soil in a glass container with Teflon-lined cap; cool to 4°C	Fixed-base
Soil	Total hydrocarbons, volatile and extractable	GC method SW8015 [modified]	Handbook method; reference is the California LUFT manual	Data are used to determine the extent of soil contamination, the contaminant mass present, and the need for source removal	Each sampling round	Collect 100 g of soil in a glass container with Teflon-lined cap; cool to 4°C	Fixed-base

TABLE A.1Continued)
SAMPLE PACKAGING AND HANDLING REQUIREMENTS
BX Shoppette
Intrinsic Remediation TS
Eaker AFB, Arkansas

Matrix	Analysis	Method/Reference	Comments	Data Use	Recommended Frequency of Analysis	Sample Volume, Sample Container, Sample Preservation	Field or Fixed-Base Laboratory
Soil gas	Oxygen content of soil gas	Electrochemical oxygen meter operating over the range of 0–25 percent of oxygen in the soil gas sample	The concentration of soil gas oxygen is often related to the amount of biological activity, such as the degradation of petroleum hydrocarbons; soil gas oxygen concentrations may decrease to the point where anaerobic pathways dominate	Data are used to understand the oxygen concentration gradient with depth and to determine the presence or absence of aerobic degradation processes	Each sampling round	N/A	Field
Soil gas	Methane content of soil gas	Total combustible hydrocarbon meter using a platinum catalyst with a carbon trap, and operating in the low parts per million volume (ppmv) range	Methane is a product of the anaerobic degradation of petroleum hydrocarbons	Soil gas methane can be used to locate contaminated soil and to determine the presence of anaerobic processes; see discussion of data use for methane in water	Each sampling round	N/A	Field
Soil gas	Fuel hydrocarbon vapor content of soil gas	Total combustible hydrocarbon meter operating over a wide ppmv range	Soil gas hydrocarbons indicate the presence of these contaminants in the soil column	Data used to understand the petroleum hydrocarbon concentration gradient with depth and to locate the most heavily contaminated soils	Each sampling round	N/A	Field
Water	Ferrous (Fe^{+2})	Colorimetric A3500-Fe D	Field only	May indicate an anaerobic degradation process due to depletion of oxygen, nitrate, and manganese	Each sampling round	Collect 100 mL of water in a glass container, acidify with hydrochloric acid per method	Field

TABLE A.1Continued)
SAMPLE PACKAGING AND HANDLING REQUIREMENTS
BX Shoppette
Intrinsic Remediation TS
Eaker AFB, Arkansas

Matrix	Analysis	Method/Reference	Comments	Data Use	Recommended Frequency of Analysis	Sample Volume, Sample Container, Sample Preservation	Field or Fixed-Base Laboratory
Water	Ferrous (Fe^{+2})	Colorimetric HACH Method # 8146	Alternate method; field only	Same as above	Each sampling round	Collect 100 mL of water in a glass container	Field
Water	Total Iron	Colorimetric HACH Method # 8008	Field only		Each sampling round	Collect 100mL of water in a glass conatainer	Field
Water	Manganese	Colorimetric HACH Method # 8034	Field only		Each sampling round	Colect 100 mL of water in a glass conatiner	Field
Water	Chloride	Mercuric nitrate titration A4500-Cl^- C	Ion chromatography (IC) method E300 or method SW9050 may also be used	General water quality parameter used as a marker to verify that site samples are obtained from the same groundwater system	Each sampling round	Collect 250 mL of water in a glass container	Field
Water	Chloride	HACH Chloride test kit model 8-P	Silver nitrate titration	Same as above	Each sampling round	Collect 100mL of water in a glass container	Field
Water	Oxygen	Dissolved oxygen meter	Refer to method A4500 for a comparable laboratory procedure	The oxygen concentration is a data input to the Bioplume model; concentrations less than 1 mg/L generally indicate an anaerobic pathway	Each sampling round	Collect 300 mL of water in biochemical oxygen demand bottles; analyze immediately; alternately, measure dissolved oxygen *in situ*	Field
Water	Conductivity	E120.1/SW9050, direct reading meter	Protocols/Handbook methods	General water quality parameter used as a marker to verify that site samples are obtained from the same groundwater system	Each sampling round	Collect 100–250 mL of water in a glass or plastic container	Field
Water	Alkalinity	HACH Alkalinity test kit model AL AP MG-L	Phenolphtalein method	General water quality parameter used (1) as a marker to verify that all site samples are obtained from the same groundwater system and (2) to measure the buffering capacity of groundwater	Each sampling round	Collect 100mL of water in glass container	Field

TABLE A.1Continued)
SAMPLE PACKAGING AND HANDLING REQUIREMENTS
BX Shoppette
Intrinsic Remediation TS
Eaker AFB, Arkansas

Matrix	Analysis	Method/Reference	Comments	Data Use	Recommended Frequency of Analysis	Sample Volume, Sample Container, Sample Preservation	Field or Fixed-Base Laboratory
Water	Alkalinity	A2320, titrimetric; E310.2, colorimetric	Handbook method	Same as above	Each sampling round	Collect 250 mL of water in a glass or plastic container; analyze within 6 hours	Field
Water	Nitrate (NO_3^{-1})	IC method E300 or method SW9056; colorimetric, method E353.2	Method E300 is a Handbook method; method SW9056 is an equivalent procedure	Substrate for microbial respiration if oxygen is depleted	Each sampling round	Collect up to 40 mL of water in a glass or plastic container; cool to 4°C; analyze within 48 hours	Fixed-base
Water	Nitrate (NO_3^{-1})	HACH method # 8039 for high range method # 8192 for low range	Colorimetric	Same as above	Each sampling round	Collect 100mL of water in a glass container	Field
Water	Nitrite (NO	HACH method #8040	Colorimetric	Substrate for microbial respiration if oxygen is depleted	Each sampling round	Collect 100mL of water in a glass container	Field
Water	Sulfate (SO_4^{-2})	IC method E300 or method SW9056	Method E300 is a Handbook method; method SW9056 is an equivalent procedure	Substrate for anaerobic microbial respiration	Each sampling round	Collect up to 40 mL of water in a glass or plastic container; cool to 4°C	Fixed-base
Water	Sulfate (SO_4^{-2})	HACH method # 8051	Colorimetric	Same as above	Each sampling round	Collect up to 40 mL of water in a glass or plastic container; cool to 4°C	Field
Water	Dissolved sulfide (S^{-2})	HACH method # 8131	Colorimetric	Product of sulfate-based anaerobic microbial respiration; analyze in conjunction with sulfate analysis	Each sampling round	Collect 100 mL of water in a glass container; analyze immediately	Field

TABLE A.1Continued)
SAMPLE PACKAGING AND HANDLING REQUIREMENTS
BX Shoppette
Intrinsic Remediation TS
Eaker AFB, Arkansas

Matrix	Analysis	Method/Reference	Comments	Data Use	Recommended Frequency of Analysis	Sample Volume, Sample Container, Sample Preservation	Field or Fixed-Base Laboratory
Water	Ethane, ethene	RSKSOP-114 (cont'd)	Ethane and ethene are analyzed in addition to the other analytes only if chlorinated hydrocarbons are contaminants suspected of undergoing biological transformation	Ethane and ethene are products of the bio-transformation of chlorinated hydrocarbons under anaerobic conditions. The presence of these chemicals may indicate that anaerobic degradation is occurring			
Water	Carbon dioxide	HACH test kit model CA-23 or CHEMetrics Method 4500	Titrimetric; alternate method	The presence of free carbon dioxide dissolved in groundwater is unlikely because of the carbonate buffering system of water, but if detected, the carbon dioxide concentrations should be compared with background to determine whether they are elevated; elevated concentrations of carbon dioxide could indicate an aerobic mechanism for bacterial degradation of petroleum	Each sampling round	Collect 100 mL of water in a glass container	Field

TABLE A.1Continued)
SAMPLE PACKAGING AND HANDLING REQUIREMENTS
BX Shoppette
Intrinsic Remediation TS
Eaker AFB, Arkansas

Matrix	Analysis	Method/Reference	Comments	Data Use	Recommended Frequency of Analysis	Sample Volume, Sample Container, Sample Preservation	Field or Fixed-Base Laboratory
Water	Aromatic hydrocarbons (BTEX, trimethylbenzene isomers)	Purge and trap GC method SW8020	Handbook method; analysis may be extended to higher molecular weight alkyl benzenes	Method of analysis for BTEX, which is the primary target analyte for monitoring natural attenuation; BTEX concentrations must also be measured for regulatory compliance; method can be extended to higher molecular weight alkyl benzenes; trimethylbenzenes are used to monitor plume dilution if degradation is primarily anaerobic	Each sampling round	Collect water samples in a 40 mL VOA vial; cool to 4°C; add hydrochloric acid to pH 2	Fixed-base
Water	Total hydrocarbons, volatile and extractable	GC method SW8015 [modified]	Handbook method; reference is the California LUFT manual	Data used to monitor the reduction in concentrations of total fuel hydrocarbons (in addition to BTEX) due to natural attenuation; data also used to infer presence of an emulsion or surface layer of petroleum in water sample, as a result of sampling	One time per year or as required by regulations	Volatile hydrocarbons–collect water samples in a 40 mL VOA vial; cool to 4°C; add hydrochloric acid to pH 2 Extractable hydrocarbons–collect 1 L of water in a glass container; cool to 4°C; add hydrochloric acid to pH 2	Fixed-base
Water	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) (optional)	GC/mass spectroscopy method SW8270; high-performance liquid chromatography method SW8310	Analysis needed only for several samples per site	PAHs are components of fuel and are typically analyzed for regulatory compliance; data on their concentrations are not used currently in the evaluation of natural attenuation	At initial sampling and at site closure or as required by regulations	Collect 1 L of water in a glass container; cool to 4°C	Fixed-base

TABLE A.1Continued)
SAMPLE PACKAGING AND HANDLING REQUIREMENTS
BX Shoppette
Intrinsic Remediation TS
Eaker AFB, Arkansas

Matrix	Analysis	Method/Reference	Comments	Data Use	Recommended Frequency of Analysis	Sample Volume, Sample Container, Sample Preservation	Field or Fixed-Base Laboratory
Water	Total fuel carbon (optional)	Purge and trap GC method SW8020 modified to measure all volatile aromatic hydrocarbons present in the sample	A substitute method for measuring total volatile hydrocarbons; reports amount of fuel as carbon present in the sample; method available from the U.S. EPA Robert S. Kerr Laboratory Handbook method	Data used to monitor the reduction in concentrations of total fuel hydrocarbons (in addition to BTEX) due to natural attenuation	At initial sampling and at site closure	Collect 40 mL of water in glass vials with Teflon-lined caps; add sulfuric acid to pH 2; cool to 4°C	Fixed-base
Water	Volatile Organics	GS/MS method SW8240		Method of analysis for chlorinated solvents and aromatic hydrocarbons for evaluation of cometabolic degradation; measured for regulatory compliance when chlorinated solvents are known site contaminants	Each sampling round	Collect water samples in a 40 mL VOA vial; cool to 4°C; add hydrochloric acid to pH 2	Fixed-base
Water	Dissolved organic carbon (DOC) (optional)	A5310 C	An oxidation procedure whereby carbon dioxide formed from DOC is measured by an infrared spectrometer. The minimum detectable amount of DOC is 0.05 mg/L	An indirect index of microbial activity	Each sampling round	Collect 100 mL of water in an amber glass container with Teflon-lined cap; preserve with sulfuric acid to pH less than 2; cool to 4°C	Fixed-base
Water	pH	E150.1/SW9040, direct reading meter	Protocols/Handbook methods	Aerobic and anaerobic processes are pH-sensitive	Each sampling round	Collect 100–250 mL of water in a glass or plastic container; analyze immediately	Field

TABLE A.1Continued)
SAMPLE PACKAGING AND HANDLING REQUIREMENTS
BX Shoppette
Intrinsic Remediation TS
Eaker AFB, Arkansas

Matrix	Analysis	Method/Reference	Comments	Data Use	Recommended Frequency of Analysis	Sample Volume, Sample Container, Sample Preservation	Field or Fixed-Base Laboratory
Water	Temperature	E170.1	Field only	Well development	Each sampling round	N/A	Field
Water	Redox potential	A2580 B	Measurements are made with electrodes; results are displayed on a meter; samples should be protected from exposure to atmospheric oxygen	The redox potential of groundwater influences and is influenced by the nature of the biologically mediated degradation of contaminants; the redox potential of groundwater may range from more than 200 mV to less than -400 mV	Each sampling round	Collect 100–250 mL of water in a glass container, filling container from bottom; analyze immediately	Field

TABLE A.1Continued)
SAMPLE PACKAGING AND HANDLING REQUIREMENTS
BX Shoppette
Intrinsic Remediation TS
Eaker AFB, Arkansas

NOTES:

1. "HACH" refers to the HACH Company catalog, 1990.
2. "A" refers to *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*, 18th edition, 1992.
3. "E" refers to *Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes*, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, March 1979.
4. "Protocols" refers to the AFCEE *Environmental Chemistry Function Installation Restoration Program Analytical Protocols*, 11 June 1992.
5. "Handbook" refers to the AFCEE *Handbook to Support the Installation Restoration Program (IRP) Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies (RI/FS)*, September 1993.
6. "SW" refers to the *Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical, and Chemical Methods*, SW-846, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 3rd edition, 1986.
7. "ASTM" refers to the *American Society for Testing and Materials*, current edition.
8. "RSKSOP" refers to *Robert S. Kerr (Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory) Standard Operating Procedure.*
9. "LUFT" refers to the state of California *Leaking Underground Fuel Tank Field Manual*, 1988 edition.
10. *International Journal of Environmental Analytical Chemistry*, Volume 36, pp. 249-257, "Dissolved Oxygen and Methane in Water by a Gas Chromatography Headspace Equilibration Technique," by D. H. Kampbell, J. T. Wilson, and S. A. Vandegrift.

APPENDIX B

ADDITIONAL SITE DATA

APPENDIX B - 1A

SOIL BOREHOLE LOGS

BX SHOPPETTE

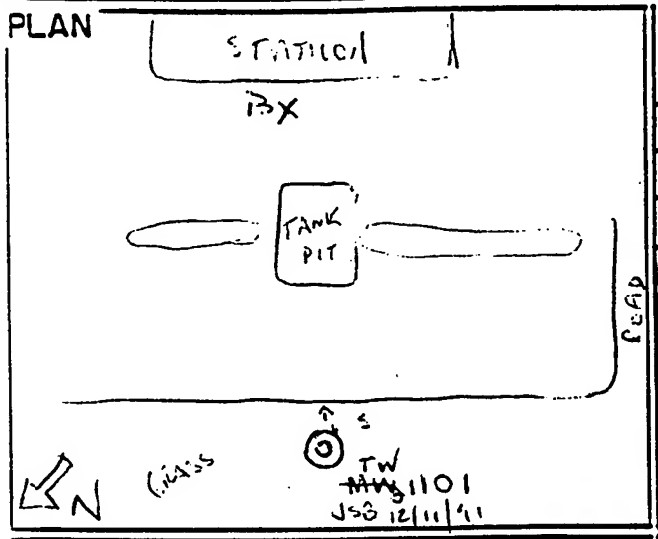
Source: Halliburton NUS 1992, 1994, and 1995.

NUS CORPORATION

FIELD LOG OF BORING

SHEET 1 OF 2

PLAN



PROJECT EAKER 3K98 BA	BORING NO. TW1101
JOB NO. 3K98	LOGGED BY: JSB
PROJ. MGR. GVG	EDITED BY: BFN
DRILLING COMPANY: A.W POOL	
DRILL RIG TYPE: MOBILE B-61	
DRILLING METHOD: HOLLOW STEM AUGER	
DRILLERS NAME: VINCE BARAZA	
TOTAL DEPTH (FT.) 30'	
TIME STARTED 0735	DATE 12/11/91
TIME COMPLETED 0827	DATE 12/11/91
GROUND-WATER CONDITION AT COMPLETION OF DRILLING: GROUNDWATER AT 19' ON CORE BARREL	
BACKFILLED, TIME: SEE WELL COMPLETION FORM	DATE
WEATHER CONDITIONS: CLEAR, COOL, 40°	
SURFACE ELEVATION	

SAMPLER TYPE	FEET DRIVEN	FEET RECOVERED	SAMPLE CONDITION	FIELD LABORATORY SAMPLE NUMBER	FIXED LABORATORY SAMPLE NUMBER	HNU SCAN (PPM)	LITHOLOGIC CODE	DEPTH (FEET)
CONT. SPLIT SPOON 0-2	2	2	VERY GOOD	1	1	0 0	CL	1 2
CONT SPLIT SPOON 2-7'	5	2.5	FAIR	E1101-1 (0745)	(N5)	0 2 0	SW	3 4 5 6
CONT SPLIT SPOON 7-12'	5	5	EXCELLENT	E1101-2 JSB 12/11/91 (0755) (N9')		0 0 90	CL	8 9 10

COMMENTS

GRASS AT SURFACE

SILTY CLAY DK BROWN, MOIST ABUNDAT ORGANICS, TR SAND 0-2'

SAND: MED GRAINED, WELL SORTED, BROWN - RUST COLORED, IRON-STAINING VERY EVIDENT 2-6.5 MOIST

CLAY; VERY MOIST, PLASTIC, SOFT GREY - DK GREY; MINOR SILT 6.5 - 30.0'

CLAY AS ABOVE; FUEL ODOR

FIELD LOG OF BORING (CONT'D.)

SHEET 2 OF 2

PROJECT: EAKER
JOB NO. 3K98
BORING NO. TW1101

SAMPLER TYPE	FEET DRIVEN	FEET RECOVERED	SAMPLE CONDITION	FIELD LAB. SAMPLE NO.	FIXED LAB. SAMPLE NO.	HNUSCAN (PPM)	LITHOLOGIC CODE	DEPTH (FEET)	
						50		11	
								12	
CONT SPLIT SPOON	5	5	EXCELLENT	E1101-3 (~15')	0802	4	CL CH	13	CLAY AS ABOVE; MINOR SILT
								14	RUST-LT GREY; MOTTLED, TRACE
						2		15	MINOR ORGANICS (WOOD FRAGS) OR OXIDE NODULES
								16	SLIGHT FUEL ODOR
						5		17	
								18	water on barrel @ 19'
CONT SPLIT SPOON	5	5	EXCELLENT	E1101-4 (19')	0812	0	CL CH	19	
								20	CLAY AS ABOVE;
						0		21	
								22	Driller will put on solid auger and
								23	drill to 30' to set well
								24	
STRAIGHT AUGER 22-30'	1	1	—	—	—	1		25	O.D. OF AUGER = 6¼"
								26	
								27	DRILLER REPORTS DRILLING CLAY TO 30'
								28	
								29	30'
								30	TD REACHED @ 0827
								1	
								2	
								3	
								4	
								5	
								6	
								7	
								0	

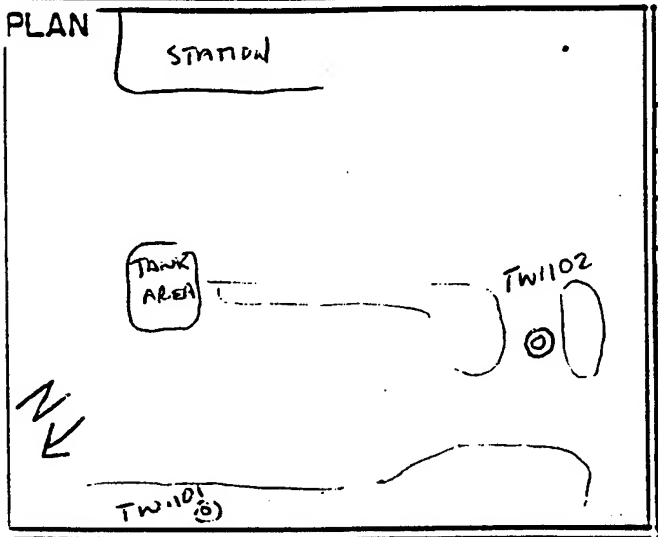
NOTES:

NUS CORPORATION

FIELD LOG OF BORING

SHEET 1 OF 2

PLAN



PROJECT EAKER 3K98 BX	BORING NO. TW1102
JOB NO. 3K98	LOGGED BY: JSB
PROJ. MGR. GVG	EDITED BY: AFN
DRILLING COMPANY: AW POOL	
DRILL RIG TYPE: MOBILE B-61	
DRILLING METHOD: HOLLOW STEM Augers	
DRILLERS NAME: V. BARAZZA	
TOTAL DEPTH (FT.) 30	
TIME STARTED 0945	DATE 12/11/91
TIME COMPLETED 1038	DATE 12/11/91
GROUND-WATER CONDITION AT COMPLETION OF DRILLING saturated zone 7.5' and 18'	
BACKFILLED, TIME —	DATE — SEE COMPLETION F
WEATHER CONDITIONS CLEAR, 50°, SL. BREEZE	
SURFACE ELEVATION	
COMMENTS ASPHALT AS SURFACE	

SAMPLER TYPE	FEET DRIVEN	FEET RECOVERED	SAMPLE CONDITION	FIELD LABORATORY SAMPLE NUMBER	FIXED LABORATORY SAMPLE NUMBER	HNU SCAN (PPM)	LITHOLOGIC CODE	DEPTH (FEET)
STRAIGHT AUGER 0-2	2	0	—	—	—	1		1
CONTINUOUS SPLIT SPOON 2-7	5	5	EXCELLENT	E1102-1 (3') @1002	—	5 6 6	CL	2 3 4 5 6
CONT SPLIT SPOON 7-12	5	5	EXCELLENT	E1102-2 (11') @1020	—	7	CL/CH	8 9 10

Fill: clay, dark black to gray moist w/ some small gravel clasts

Clay, brown, moist medium stiff plastic w/ some silt, trace of sand

JSB 12/11/91

SAND STRINGER @ 7-7.5'; SATURATED W/ WATER

CLAY; BROWN. MOIST, SOFT - MD. STI

PLASTIC. SOME SILT. MOTTLED W/ REDDISH-GRAY MOTTLES.

FIELD LOG OF BORING (CONT'D.)

SHEET 2 OF 2

SAMPLER TYPE	FEET DRIVEN	FEET RECOVERED	SAMPLE CONDITION	FIELD LAB. SAMPLE NO.	FIXED LAB. SAMPLE NO.	HNUSCAN (PPM)	LITHOLOGIC CODE	DEPTH (FEET)	
						11		11	CLAY AS ABOVE
CONT SPLIT SPOON 12-17	5	5	EXCELLENT	1	1	7	CH	12	CLAY AS ABOVE; MED. STIFF - STIFF
						7		13	PLASTIC. DKER BROWN THAN ABOVE
								14	
								15	
						7		16	BARREL WET AT 18'
CONT SPLIT SPOON 17-22	5	5	EXCELLENT	E1102-3 (18') @1026	1	0	CH	17	
						4		18	CLAY AS ABOVE; SOFT - MED. STIFF - STIFF
								19	AT BOTTOM; SOME SILT; MOTTLED BROWN - GRAY
						5		20	RED BROWN.
								21	
						5		22	DRILLER WILL INSERT CENTER BIT TO
STRAIGHT AUGER 22 - 30	1	1	1	1	1			3	FINISH HOLE -
								4	
								5	
								6	
								7	
								8	
								9	
								30	TD = 30
								1	
								2	
								3	
								4	
								5	
								6	
								7	
								8	
								9	
								0	

PROJECT EAKER BX

JOB NO. 3K98

BORING NO. TW1102

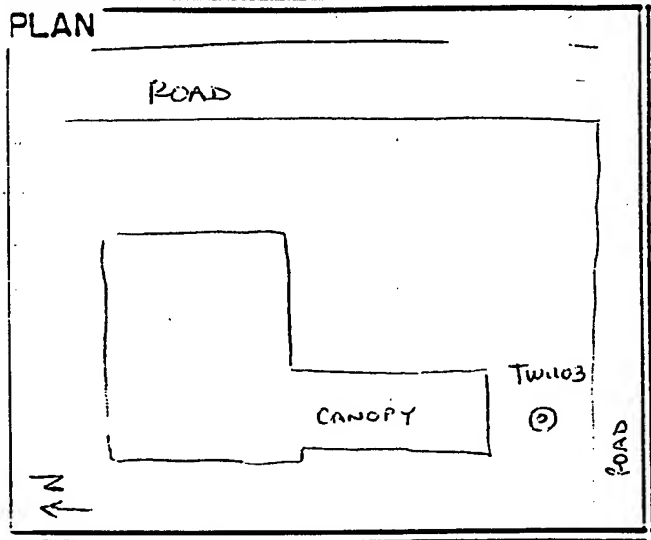
NOTES:

NUS CORPORATION

FIELD LOG OF BORING

SHEET 1 OF 2

PLAN



PROJECT: EAKER BX SHOPPETTE	BORING NO.: TW1103
JOB NO.: 3K98	LOGGED BY: JSB
PROJ. MGR.: GVG	EDITED BY: BFN
DRILLING COMPANY: A.W. POOL	
DRILL RIG TYPE: MOBILE B-61	
DRILLING METHOD: HOLLOW STEM AUGER	
DRILLERS NAME: V. BARRAZA	
TOTAL DEPTH (FT.): 30	
TIME STARTED: 1240	DATE: 12/11/91
TIME COMPLETED: 1335	DATE: 12/11/91
GROUND-WATER CONDITION AT COMPLETION OF DRILLING	
BACKFILLED, TIME: ~1330	DATE: 1/8/92
WEATHER CONDITIONS: WARM 60°, SUNNY, LT BREEZE	
SURFACE ELEVATION	

SAMPLER TYPE	FEET DRIVEN	FEET RECOVERED	SAMPLE CONDITION	FIELD LABORATORY SAMPLE NUMBER	FIXED LABORATORY SAMPLE NUMBER	HNU SCAN (PPM)	LITHOLOGIC CODE	DEPTH (FEET)
STRAIGHT AUGER	0-2	0	—	—	—	—		1
CONTINUOUS SPLIT SPOON 2-7'	5	3	GOOD	E1103-1 (3') @1302	E11-SU-TW1103A (3') @ 1302	250 50 50	CL SW	2 3 4 5 6
CONT SPLIT SPOON 7-12'	5	5	GOOD	E1103-2 (10') @1306	E11-SU-TW1103B (10') @ 1306	300 200	CH	8 9 10

COMMENTS: ASPHALT AT SURFACE

CLAY, GREY-BROWN, SOME SILT, TR SD, MOTTLED, MOIST, STIFF; PRODUCT ODOR 0.5 - 4.5

SD (± 5') MED-FINE GRAINED, WELL SORT. W/ SOME GRAVEL, GREY 4.5 - 7

CLAY AS ABOVE, GREY-BROWN W/ OXIDE ~~POCKETS~~ MOTTLED; STIFF ~~MED STIFF~~ PLASTIC, TRACE SILT

FIELD LOG OF BORING (CONT'D.)

SHEET 2 OF 2

PROJECT	BORING NO.
EAKER BX	TW1103
JOB NO. 3K98	

SAMPLER TYPE	FEET DRIVEN	FEET RECOVERED	SAMPLE CONDITION	FIELD LAB. SAMPLE NO.	FIXED LAB. SAMPLE NO.	HNUSCAN (PPM)	LITHOLOGIC CODE	DEPTH (FEET)	
						200	12111/91 JSS 200	11	
CONT. SPLIT SPOON	12-17	5	5	GOOD	E1103-3 @ 1311 FROM 14'	150	TSP	12	
						10	CL/CH	13	CLAY AS ABOVE; BECOMES STIFFER AND MOTTLING IS MORE APPARENT
								14	
								15	
								16	
						6		17	
CONTINUOUS	SPLIT SPOON 17-22' JSS	5	5	EXCELLENT	E1103-4 @ 1918 (20')	2		18	CLAY AS ABOVE; GREY BELOW 17' NO MOTTLING
						-		19	
						-	CL CH	20	MOTTLED ZONE 19-20'
						-		21	
								22	CLAY IS SOFT AT BOTTOM 21-22'
CONTINUOUS	SPLIT SPOON 22-27'	5	5	EXCELLENT	JSB 12/11/91 ~~E1103~~ @ 1322 E11-SU-TW1103 (22')	0		23	WATER ON CORE BARREL @ 22'
						0		24	
						0	CL CH	25	CLAY; AS ABOVE · TR SILT BLUE-GREY W/MOTTLING; DK GREY BELOW 26'
						0		26	
								27	
STRAIGHT AUGER	27-30	—	—	—	—	—		28	
								29	
								30	TD = 30'
								1	
								2	
								3	
								4	
								5	
								6	
								7	
								8	
								9	
								0	

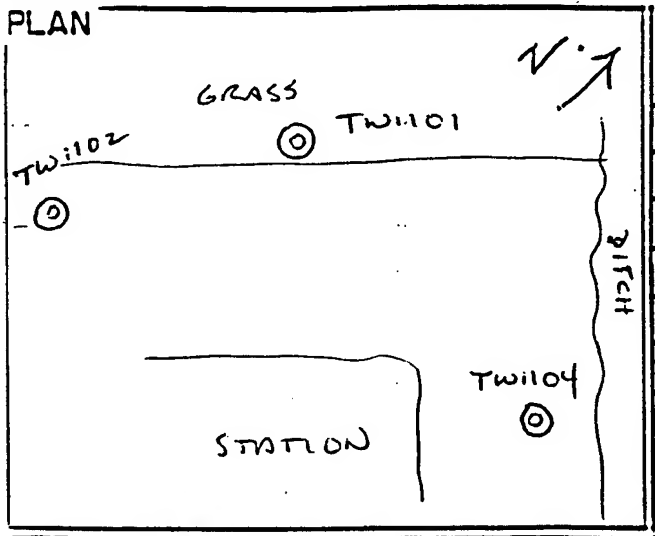
NOTES:

NUS CORPORATION

FIELD LOG OF BORING

SHEET 1 OF 2

PLAN



PROJECT: EAKER BX	BORING NO.: TW1104
JOB NO. 3K98	LOGGED BY: JSB
PROJ. MGR. GVG	EDITED BY: BFN
DRILLING COMPANY: AW POOL	
DRILL RIG TYPE: MOBILE, B-61	
DRILLING METHOD: HOLLOW-STEM AUGER	
DRILLERS NAME: V. BARRAZA	
TOTAL DEPTH (FT.) 30	
TIME STARTED 12/11/91	BORE JSB 1439
TIME COMPLETED 1520	DATE 12/11/91
GROUND-WATER CONDITION AT COMPLETION OF DRILLING: SATURATED ZONE ±8.5' and ± 19'	
BACKFILLED, TIME —	DATE — (SEE COMPLETION FORM)
WEATHER CONDITIONS: CLEAR, WARM 60°	
SURFACE ELEVATION	
COMMENTS: ASPHALT AT SURFACE	

SAMPLER TYPE	FEET DRIVEN	FEET RECOVERED	SAMPLE CONDITION	FIELD LABORATORY SAMPLE NUMBER	FIXED LABORATORY SAMPLE NUMBER	HNU SCAN (PPM)	LITHOLOGIC CODE	DEPTH (FEET)	
STRAIGHT AUGER 0-2	2	1	1	1	1	1	GC	1	FILL TO 2' GRAVELLY CLAY
								2	0-2 FILL
CONTINUOUS SPLIT SPOON 2-7'	5	5	EXCELLENT	—	—	0		3	CLAY; DK BROWN - BROWN; VERY MOIST
						5	CL/CH	4	MED. STIFF, PLASTIC; TR SILT +
						5		5	SD.
						5		6	2-8 CLAY
CONTINUOUS SPLIT SPOON 7-12	5	5	EXCELLENT	E1104-1(8') @ 1455		8	SC/SW	8	CLAY; BROWN; VERY MOIST; MED. STIFF
						6		9	PLASTIC; TR SILT + SD; MOTTLED
								10	GREENISH-GREY TO RUST COLORED;
									SDY ZONE 8-8.5'

FIELD LOG OF BORING (CONT'D.)

SHEET 2 OF 2

PROJECT: EAKER BX
JOB NO. 3K98
BORING NO. TW1104

SAMPLER TYPE	FEET DRIVEN	FEET RECOVERED	SAMPLE CONDITION	FIELD LAB. SAMPLE NO.	FIXED LAB. SAMPLE NO.	HNUSCAN (PPM)	LITHOLOGIC CODE	DEPTH (FEET)	
						8		11	8.5 - 12 CLAY AS ABOVE
CONTINUOUS SPLIT SPOON 12-17	5	5	EXCELLENT	1	—	4	CL	12	
								13	CLAY AS ABOVE; SILTY CLAY ZONE
						5		14	
								15	13 - 13.5'
								16	
						6	CH	17	
CONTINUOUS SPLIT SPOON 17-22	5	5	EXCELLENT	E1104-2 (20') @1509		2		18	CLAY AS ABOVE: LT BROWN BELOW
								19	18'; JKB ~~SS~~ SANDIER ZONE
						3	SC	20	20 - 21.5'
								21	
						2		22	SATURATED AT ± 19'
								23	
								24	
	NO 22	BARREL TO 30'		CAN from				25	
								26	
								27	
								28	
								29	
								30	TD = 30
								1	
								2	
								3	
								4	
								5	
								6	
								7	
								9	
								0	

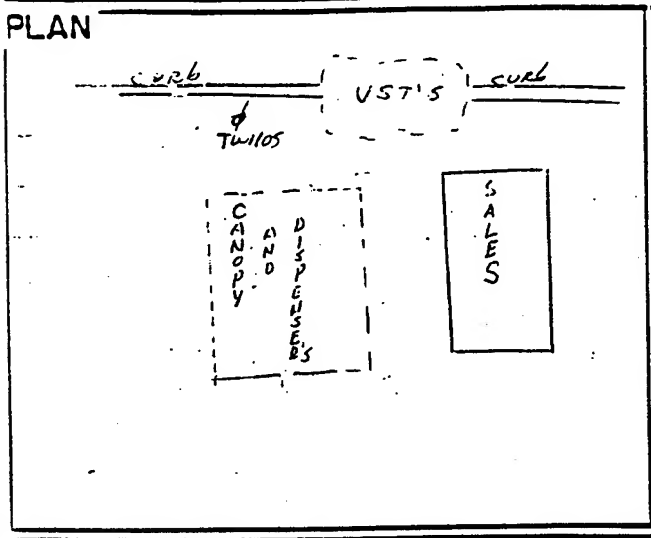
NOTES:

NUS CORPORATION

FIELD LOG OF BORING

SHEET 2 OF 2

PLAN



PROJECT: EAREE : BX site	BORING NO.: TW1105
JOB NO. 3K98	LOGGED BY: BFN
PROJ. MGR. GVG	EDITED BY: JSS
DRILLING COMPANY: POOL	
DRILL RIG TYPE: Mobile B61	
DRILLING METHOD: Hollowstem Augers	
DRILLERS NAME: V. Barrozza	
TOTAL DEPTH (FT.) 25	
TIME STARTED 0725	DATE 12/13/91
TIME COMPLETED 0803	DATE 12/13/91
GROUND-WATER CONDITION AT COMPLETION OF DRILLING: Saturated at ≈15 feet	
BACKFILLED, TIME —	DATE — (SEE COMPLETION FOR
WEATHER CONDITIONS: cloudy, cool ≈48°F	
SURFACE ELEVATION	

SAMPLER TYPE	FEET DRIVEN	FEET RECOVERED	SAMPLE CONDITION	FIELD LABORATORY SAMPLE NUMBER	FIXED LABORATORY SAMPLE NUMBER	HNU SCAN (PPM)	LITHOLOGIC CODE	DEPTH (FEET)
								0
								1
								2
5' Split Barrel	5.0	2.7	FAIR	EIITW05-1	—	7500	SW	3
								4
						75000		5
								6
5' Split Barrel	5.0	5.0	Good	EIITW05-2	1	75000	SC	7
								8
								9
								10

COMMENTS

Asphalt at surface 0.0 to 0.2'

Fill: Gravel clast mixed some fines 0.2 to 1.0'

Fill: Sand; medium to coarse scanned, loose, moist non plastic, strong Hydrocarbon odor 1.0 - 7.5

*Original soil

Sandy Clay / clayey Sand; grayish brown, sand is fine scanned, slightly mottled, moist, medium stiff, slightly plastic. 7.5 to 13.0'

FIELD LOG OF BORING (CONT'D.)

SHEET 2 OF 2

PROJECT: EAKER AFB

BORING NO.: EIITW05

JOB NO.: 3K98

SAMPLER TYPE	FEET DRIVEN	FEET RECOVERED	SAMPLE CONDITION	FIELD LAB. SAMPLE NO.	FIXED LAB. SAMPLE NO.	HNUSCAN (PPM)	LITHOLOGIC CODE	DEPTH (FEET)
						>5000	SC	1
								2
								3
								4
3" SPLIT SPOON	5.0	2.1	FAIR	1	1	>5000	SW	5
						>5000		6
								7
								8
								9
								20
							SC	1
								2
								3
								4
								25
								6
								7
								8
								9
								0
								1
								2
								3
								4
								5
								6
								7
								8
								9
								0

Saturated at ~15'
material from 12-17' same as above

Sandy gray, medium grained, moist to wet, loose, 13.0 to 17.0'

NO SAMPLE RECOVERED from 17 to 25'

Sandy clay, brown, moist, medium stiff, to soft, moderately plastic mottled.

TD=25'

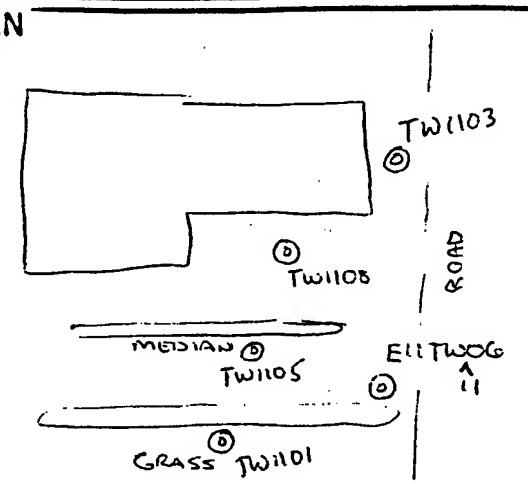
NOTES:

NUS CORPORATION

FIELD LOG OF BORING

SHEET 1 OF 2

PLAN



PROJECT: EAKEL AFB	BORING NO.: E11TW1106 ~~E11TW106~~ JSG
JOB NO.: 3K98	LOGGED BY: BFM
PROJ. MGR.: GVG	EDITED BY:
DRILLING COMPANY: POOL	
DRILL RIG TYPE: Mobile, B61	
DRILLING METHOD: Hollow stem Auger	
DRILLERS NAME: V Burrezzo	
TOTAL DEPTH (FT.): 25	
TIME STARTED: 0936	DATE: 12/13/91
TIME COMPLETED: 1020	DATE: 12:13:91
GROUND-WATER CONDITION AT COMPLETION OF DRILLING: saturated at 16.5' und at 9.0'	
BACKFILLED, TIME: —	DATE: SEE COMPLETION FORM
WEATHER CONDITIONS: Partly cloudy, lite. breeze, cool	
SURFACE ELEVATION:	

SAMPLER TYPE	FEET DRIVEN	FEET RECOVERED	SAMPLE CONDITION	FIELD LABORATORY SAMPLE NUMBER	FIXED LABORATORY SAMPLE NUMBER	HNU SCAN (PPM)	LITHOLOGIC CODE	DEPTH (FEET)	COMMENTS
Cuttings	2.0	0	—	1	1	1		1	Asphalt at surface ca -0.3' Fill: Gravel mixed w/ fines
5' SPLIT BARREL	5.0	5.0	Sand	1	1	60	ML	2	Fill: Silty Clay, dark gray, moist stiff, w/some small concretions 0.3 to 3.5
								3	
						0		4	Silty Clay, gray to brown w/some sand, moist, medium stiff w/some oxide nodules, slightly mottled. 3.5 to 7.0
								5	
							ML	6	
						50		7	
5' SPLIT BARREL	5.0	5.0	Sand	1	1	0	SC	8	Sand, clay & layey Sand, brown to gray brown, moist to wet in zones, Sand is fine grained 7.0 to 10.0
						0		9	
								10	

FIELD LOG OF BORING (CONT'D.)

SHEET 2 OF 2

SAMPLER TYPE	FEET DRIVEN	FEET RECOVERED	SAMPLE CONDITION	FIELD LAB. SAMPLE NO.	FIXED LAB. SAMPLE NO.	HNUSCAN (PPM)	LITHOLOGIC CODE	DEPTH (FEET)
								1
								2
5' SPLIT BARREL	5.0	5.0		1	1	0	CL	3
						0		4
								5
								6
						0	SW	7
								8
5' SPLIT BARREL	5.0	4.0		1	1	0	SW	9
								20
						0		21
								22
	NO SAMPLE BARREL		RUN FROM 22-27				CL/CH	23
								24
								25
								6
								7
								8
								9
								0
								1
								2
								3
								4
								5
								6
								7
								8
								9
								0

PROJECT: GAKER AFB

JOB NO. 3K58

BORING NO. E11 TWC 6

Clay; brown, w/some sand & silt moist, medium stiff, moderate plasticity, slightly mottled 10 - 16.5

material becomes stiffer and more clayey from 12-16' depth

Sand seam at 16.5' to 17' depth medium to coarse grained

Sand; gray to brownish gray moist to wet, soft, non plastic trace content of clay 16.5 to 21.0

Sandy clay / clayey sand Gray/brown moist, soft to medium stiff clay content greatly increases at 22

Transitions back into Clay w/ some sand & silt, stiff, plastic 22 to 35'

TD = 25'

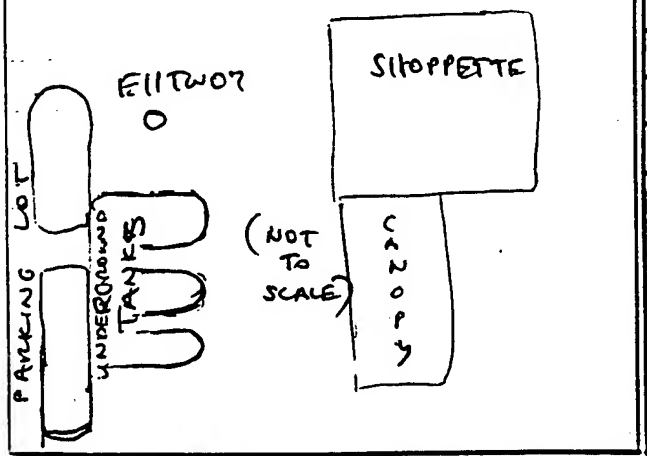
NOTES:

NUS CORPORATION

FIELD LOG OF BORING

SHEET 1 OF 2

PLAN



PROJECT: EAKER AFB	BORING NO.: EIITW07
JOB NO.: 3K98	LOGGED BY: URE
PROJ. MGR.: GVG	EDITED BY: BFN
DRILLING COMPANY: A.W. POOL	
DRILL RIG TYPE: ~~B-81~~ B-61	
DRILLING METHOD: HOLLOW STEM AUGER	
DRILLERS NAME: VINCE BARRAZZO	
TOTAL DEPTH (FT.): 30'	
TIME STARTED: 1515	DATE: 12/13/91
TIME COMPLETED: 1600	DATE: 12/13/91
GROUND-WATER CONDITION AT COMPLETION OF DRILLING: barrel saturated at ±22'	
BACKFILLED, TIME: —	DATE: —
WEATHER CONDITIONS: PARTLY CLOUDY, 5MPH WND, 55°F	
SURFACE ELEVATION:	

SAMPLER TYPE	FEET DRIVEN	FEET RECOVERED	SAMPLE CONDITION	FIELD LABORATORY SAMPLE NUMBER	FIXED LABORATORY SAMPLE NUMBER	HNU SCAN (PPM)	LITHOLOGIC CODE	DEPTH (FEET)
BIT	2.0	—	—	—	—	—		1
								2
								3
SPLIT BARREL	5.0	3.5	EXCELLENT	EIITW07-1	—	5000	SW/SC	4
						5000		5
								6
						5000		
SPLIT BARREL	5.0	5.0	EXCELLENT	—	—	5000	SC	8
						5000		9
								10

COMMENTS

ASPHALT @ SURFACE

0-3.5', Asphalt + Fill

3.5-6.5', CLAYEY SAND + SANDY CLAY, ALTERNATING, SAND — ~~COARSE~~ MEDIUM TO FINE GRAINED; CLAY - MODERATELY SOFT, DARK BROWN. MOIST

6.5—10.5', CLAYEY SAND, grey, ~~fine~~ fine-grained; moist to wet.

FIELD LOG OF BORING (CONT'D.)

SHEET 2 OF 2

PROJECT: EAKER AFB
JOB NO.: 3K98
BORING NO.: E11TW1107 ~~E11TW07~~ JK

SAMPLER TYPE	FEET DRIVEN	FEET RECOVERED	SAMPLE CONDITION	FIELD LAB. SAMPLE NO.	FIXED LAB. SAMPLE NO.	HNUSCAN (PPM)	LITHOLOGIC CODE	DEPTH (FEET)
	SEE PREV. PAGE			—	—	1000	CL	11
SPLIT BARREL	5.0	5.0	EXCELLENT	—	—	5000		12
						2000		13
						2000		14
						2000		15
						5000		16
						5000		17
SPLIT BARREL	5.0	5.0	EXCELLENT	E11TW107-02	1	1500		18
						5000		19
						5000		20
						5000		21
						100	SC	22
RIT	5.0	—	—	—	—			23
								24
								25
								26
	3.0	—	—	—	—			27
								28
								29
								30
								1
								2
								3
								4
								5
								6
								7
								8
								9
								0

10.5 - 21.0; BROWN-GREY CLAY, hard, plastic, mottled

21.0 - 22.0; SANDY CLAY, soft, brown, saturated.

BETWEEN 22 - 30 - MED. TO COARSE SAND ALTERNATING W/ MOD. HARD, DARK GREY CLAY, MOSTLY CLAY HORIZONS.

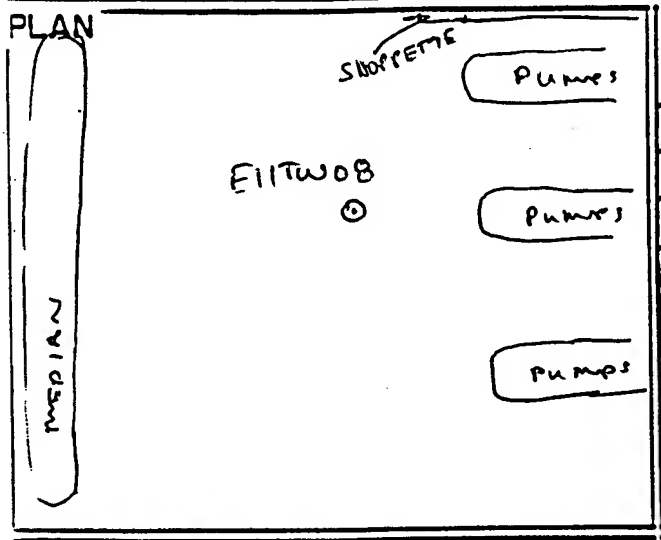
NOTES:

NUS CORPORATION

FIELD LOG OF BORING

SHEET 1 OF 2

PLAN



PROJECT: EAKER AFB	BORING NO.: EIITW1108 ~~EIITW08~~
JOB NO. 3198	LOGGED BY: LRE
PROJ. MGR. GVG	EDITED BY: BFN
DRILLING COMPANY: A.W. POOL	
DRILL RIG TYPE: B-~~81~~ 61	
DRILLING METHOD: HOLLOW STEM AUGERS	
DRILLERS NAME: VINCE BARRAZZO	
TOTAL DEPTH (FT.) 29	
TIME STARTED ~~0845~~ 0745 AM	DATE 12/14/91
TIME COMPLETED 0825	DATE 12/14/91
GROUND-WATER CONDITION AT COMPLETION OF DRILLING: saturated zones at ± 10' and 21'	
BACKFILLED, TIME ≈ 1400	DATE 12-18-91
WEATHER CONDITIONS: PARTLY CLOUDY, MID 40S, 10MPH WIND	
SURFACE ELEVATION	

SAMPLER TYPE	FEET DRIVEN	FEET RECOVERED	SAMPLE CONDITION	FIELD LABORATORY SAMPLE NUMBER	FIXED LABORATORY SAMPLE NUMBER	HNU SCAN (PPM)	LITHOLOGIC CODE	DEPTH (FEET)
BIT	2.0	-	-	-	-	-		1
SPLIT BARREL	5.0	2.5	GOOD	-	EII-SU-SB1108A	>5000	SW	2 3 4 5 6
SPLIT BARREL	5.0	5.0	EXCELLENT	-	EII-SU-SB1108A	>5000	SC	8 9 10

COMMENTS

ASPHALT @ SURFACE

FILL, 0'-6.5', SAND, WELL SORTED, MED. TO COARSE GRAINED

6.5'-10' SANDY CLAY, BROWN W/ GREY MOTTLES, MOIST, HYDROCARBON ODOR, BECOMES SANDIER W/ DEPTH

FIELD LOG OF BORING (CONT'D.)

SHEET 2 OF 2

PROJECT: FAKER

JOB NO. 3K98

BORING NO.: TW ~~EII SB08~~ EIITW1108

SAMPLER TYPE	FEET DRIVEN	FEET RECOVERED	SAMPLE CONDITION	FIELD LAB. SAMPLE NO.	FIXED LAB. SAMPLE NO.	HNUSCAN (PPM)	LITHOLOGIC CODE	DEPTH (FEET)
						150	SW	11
SPLIT BARREL	5.0	5.0	EXCELLENT	1	EII-SU-SB1108B	>5000		12
						150	CL/CH	13
						50		14
SPLIT BARREL	5.0	5.0	EXCELLENT	1	EII-SU-SB1108C	0		15
						50		16
						0	CL	17
BIT	5.0	-	-	-	-	-		18
BIT	2.0	-	-	-	-	-		19
								20
								21
								22
								23
								24
								25
								26
								27
								28
								29
								0
								1
								2
								3
								4
								5
								6
								7
								8
								9
								0

10'-11', SAND; MEDIUM GRAINED, WET, APPEARS TO CONTAIN FREE PRODUCT

11'-21' CLAY, brown w/ grey mottles, hard, plastic

21-TD CLAY, grey, hard, moderately plastic, WET @ 21.

SOME SAND ZONES PROBABLE BASED ON DRILLERS COMMENTS.

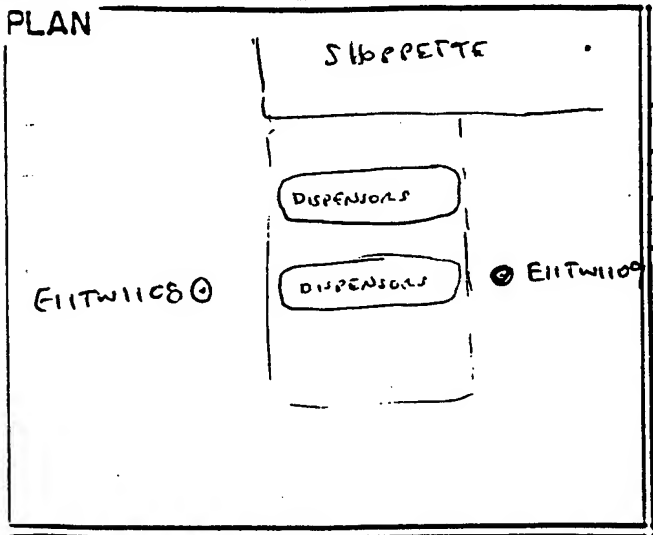
NOTES:

NUS CORPORATION

FIELD LOG OF BORING

SHEET 1 OF 2

PLAN



PROJECT: EAGER AFB	BORING NO.: E11TW1109
JOB NO. 3K98	LOGGED BY: URE
PROJ. MGR. GUG	EDITED BY: BFM
DRILLING COMPANY: A.W POOL	
DRILL RIG TYPE: ~~B-61~~ B-61	
DRILLING METHOD: HOLLOW STEM AUGER	
DRILLERS NAME: V. BARRAZZO.	
TOTAL DEPTH (FT.) 25	
TIME STARTED 0925	DATE 12/14/91
TIME COMPLETED 0955	DATE 12/14/91
GROUND-WATER CONDITION AT COMPLETION OF DRILLING: saturated at ± 10 and ± 21.5	
BACKFILLED, TIME —	DATE —
WEATHER CONDITIONS: CLEAR, UPPER 30s, ~10 MPH WIND	
SURFACE ELEVATION	

SAMPLER TYPE	FEET DRIVEN	FEET RECOVERED	SAMPLE CONDITION	FIELD LABORATORY SAMPLE NUMBER	FIXED LABORATORY SAMPLE NUMBER	HNU SCAN (PPM)	LITHOLOGIC CODE	DEPTH (FEET)
BIT	2.0	—	—	—	—	—		1
							SW	2
								3
						2000		4
SB	5.0	3.5	GOOD	—	E11-SU-TW1109A	2500	CL/CH	5
								6
							SC	7
								8
SB	5.0	4.0	GOOD	—	E11-SU-TW1109B	>5000		9
						>5000	SW	10

COMMENTS

ASPHALT @ SURFACE

0-4.5 FILL, MOSTLY MEDIUM GRAINED SAND, WELL SORTED

4.5-6.0' CLAY, DARK BROWNISH GREY, MODERATELY SOFT, SLIGHTLY PLASTIC TRANSITION INTO LOWER BROWN CLAY

6.0-9.5' SANDY CLAY, REDDISH BROWN, GREY MOTTLED, SOME SILT.

9.5-10.5' SAND, MED. TO FINE GRAINED, GREY; WET, FREE PRODUCT APPEARS TO BE PRESENT.

FIELD LOG OF BORING (CONT'D.)

SHEET 2 OF 2

PROJECT: EAKER

JOB NO. 3K98

BORING NO. E11TW1109

SAMPLER TYPE	FEET DRIVEN	FEET RECOVERED	SAMPLE CONDITION	FIELD LAB. SAMPLE NO.	FIXED LAB. SAMPLE NO.	HNUSCAN (PPM)	LITHOLOGIC CODE	DEPTH (FEET)
						500		11
								12
						18	CL/CH	13
								14
S.B.	5.0	5.0	EXCELLENT	-	-	30		15
								16
						10		17
						0		18
S.B	5.0	5.0	EXCELLENT	-	E11-SU-TW1109C	0		19
						0		20
								21
								22
BIT	-	-	-	-	-	-		23
								24
								25
								6
								7
								8
								9
								0
								1
								2
								3
								4
								5
								6
								7
								8
								9
								0

10.5 ~ 15, CLAY, MOTTLED RED + GREY, MODERATELY PLASTIC, ABUNDANT Fe_2O_3 CONCRETIONS, MINOR SILT, MOIST.

- TRANSITION INTO LOWER UNIT

15 - 19.5 CLAY, GREY, MODERATELY PLASTIC, MINOR SILT, ~~DAMP~~ THE SLIGHTLY MOIST

19.5 - 25.? SILTY CLAY, GREY W/ SOME REDDISH LT. BRN LAMINAE, SCFT. WATER NOTED @ ~ 21.5'

TD = 25'

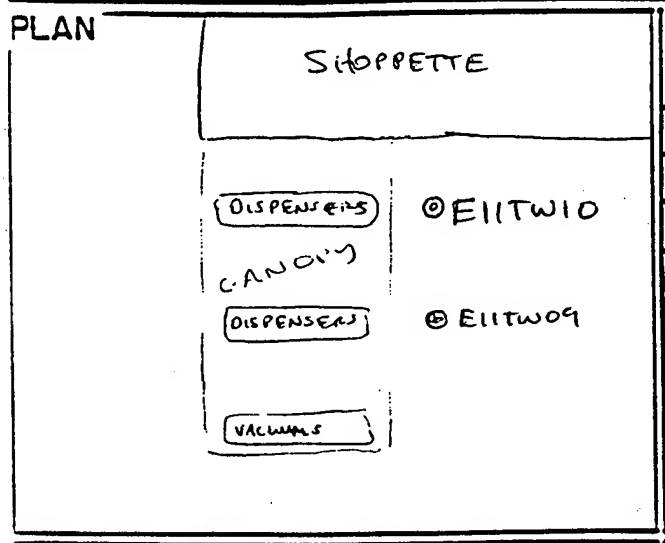
NOTES:

NUS CORPORATION

FIELD LOG OF BORING

SHEET 1 OF 2

PLAN



PROJECT: EAKER AFB	BORING NO.: E11TW1110 ~~E11TW10~~ JSS 3/31/92
JOB NO.: 3K98	LOGGED BY: URE
PROJ. MGR.: GJC	EDITED BY: BFN
DRILLING COMPANY: A.W POOL	
DRILL RIG TYPE: B-61	
DRILLING METHOD: HOLLOW STEM AUGER	
DRILLERS NAME: V. BARRAZZA.	
TOTAL DEPTH (FT.): 25	
TIME STARTED: 1322	DATE: 12/14/91
TIME COMPLETED: 1355	DATE: 12/14/91
GROUND-WATER CONDITION AT COMPLETION OF DRILLING: SATURATED I 8.5'	
BACKFILLED, TIME: —	DATE: —
WEATHER CONDITIONS: CLEAR, MID 40S, NW 10 MPH WIND	
SURFACE ELEVATION:	

SAMPLER TYPE	FEET DRIVEN	FEET RECOVERED	SAMPLE CONDITION	FIELD LABORATORY SAMPLE NUMBER	FIXED LABORATORY SAMPLE NUMBER	HNU SCAN (PPM)	LITHOLOGIC CODE	DEPTH (FEET)
BIT	2.0	—	—	—	—	—		0–2
S.B.	5.0	4.5	GOOD	—	E11-SU-TW1110A @7'	100 >500 >500	SC	2–7
S.B.	5.0	3.5			E11-SU-TW1110B @8.5'	300 20	SC	7–10

COMMENTS

ASPHALT @ SURFACE

0-2.5' FILL (NOT RECOVERED)

2.5'-4.5', SANDY CLAY, DARK BROWN, ORGANIC RICH

- TRANSITION W/ LOWER UNIT

4.5'-8.5' SANDY CLAY TO CLAYEY SAND, BROWN W/ GREY MOTTLES, MOD. SOFT, DAMP.

8.5-9.5

~~8.5-9.5'~~ CLAYEY SAND, BROWN W/ GREY MOTTLES, MOD. TO FINE GRAINED

FIELD LOG OF BORING (CONT'D.)

SHEET 2 OF 2

SAMPLER TYPE	FEET DRIVEN	FEET RECOVERED	SAMPLE CONDITION	FIELD LAB. SAMPLE NO.	FIXED LAB. SAMPLE NO.	HNUSCAN (PPM)	LITHOLOGIC CODE	DEPTH (FEET)
								11
								12
						0	CL	13
S.B	S.0	5.0	EXCELLENT	1	1	0	CH	14
								15
						0		16
								17
						0		18
S.B	S.0	5.0	EXCELLENT	1	1	0		19
								20
						0		21
								22
								23
BIT	—	—	—	—	—	—		24
								25
								6
								7
								8
								9
								0
								1
								2
								3
								4
								5
								6
								7
								8
								9
								0

PROJECT: EAKER A.F.B

JOB NO. 3K98

BORING NO. E11 TW1110

8.5'-95' (CONTINUED) WET IN SAND ZONE.

95'-13' CLAY, HARD, PLASTIC, BROWN W/ GREY MOTTLES, MINOR SILT, Fe stains and nodules. DAMP.

-TRANSITION ZONE W/ GREY CLAY BELOW

13'-22' CLAY, GREY, HARD PLASTIC, SOME RED STAINS, MINOR SILT

22-25' BIT (NO RECOVERY)

TD = 25'

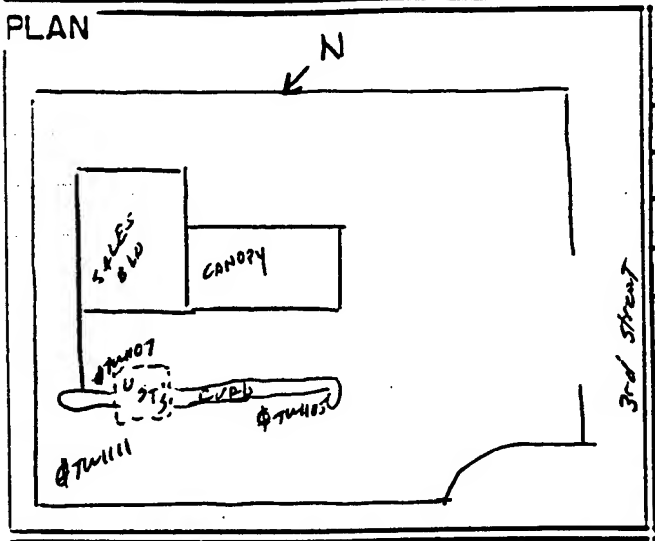
NOTES:

NUS CORPORATION

FIELD LOG OF BORING

SHEET 1 OF 2

PLAN



PROJECT: EAKER AFB	BORING NO.: EII TW111
JOB NO.: 3K98	LOGGED BY: BFN
PROJ. MGR.: GVG	EDITED BY: ~~BFN~~ BFN
DRILLING COMPANY: Pool	
DRILL RIG TYPE: Mobile, B61	
DRILLING METHOD: 6¼" Hollow Stem Augers	
DRILLERS NAME: V. Barrazza	
TOTAL DEPTH (FT.): 22'	
TIME STARTED: 0753	DATE: 12-15-91
TIME COMPLETED: 0818	DATE: 12-15-91
GROUND-WATER CONDITION AT COMPLETION OF DRILLING: saturated at ± 10 and at ± 21'	
BACKFILLED, TIME	DATE
WEATHER CONDITIONS: clear, cold, light breeze ± 30°F	
SURFACE ELEVATION	

SAMPLER TYPE	FEET DRIVEN	FEET RECOVERED	SAMPLE CONDITION	FIELD LABORATORY SAMPLE NUMBER	FIXED LABORATORY SAMPLE NUMBER	HNU SCAN (PPM)	LITHOLOGIC CODE	DEPTH (FEET)
SOIL SPLIT	2	0	—	—	—	—		1
5' SPLIT BARREL	5'	2'	POOR	EII TW111-1	1	7500	SW	2
						7500	CL	3
						7500		4
						7500		5
						7500		6
5' SPLIT BARREL	5'	5'	SAME	EII TW111-2		7500	CL SC	7
						7500		8
						7500		9
						600		10

COMMENTS

Asphalt at surface 0.0-0.3

Fill, gravel mixed w/ fines 0.3-1.0'

Fill: Sand, brown to grayish brown, medium to coarse grained, loose 1.0 to 7.0

clay, brown, with silt and trace of sand moist, soft to medium stiff

Saturated zone ± 10'

Sandy zone w/ clay moist to wet, soft 10 to 11.0'

FIELD LOG OF BORING (CONT'D.)

SHEET 2 OF 2

SAMPLER TYPE	FEET DRIVEN	FEET RECOVERED	SAMPLE CONDITION	FIELD LAB. SAMPLE NO.	FIXED LAB. SAMPLE NO.	HNUSCAN (PPM)	LITHOLOGIC CODE	DEPTH (FEET)
								1
								2
5' Split Barrel	5'	5	Good	1	1	600	CL	3
						600		4
								5
						600		6
								7
5' Split Barrel	5'	5'	Good	1	1	600	CL/CH	8
								9
						0		20
								1
						0		2
								3
								4
								5
								6
								7
								8
								9
								0
								1
								2
								3
								4
								5
								6
								7
								8
								9
								0

PROJECT: EAKER AFB

BORING NO.: EIITW111

JOB NO.: 3K9B

Silty clay, brown, w/ some sand mo mottled zones, very moist, medium stiff 11.0 - 16

Clay, blue grey, moist, very stiff plastic, some silt present, mottled 16-22'

Saturated zone at ≈ 21'

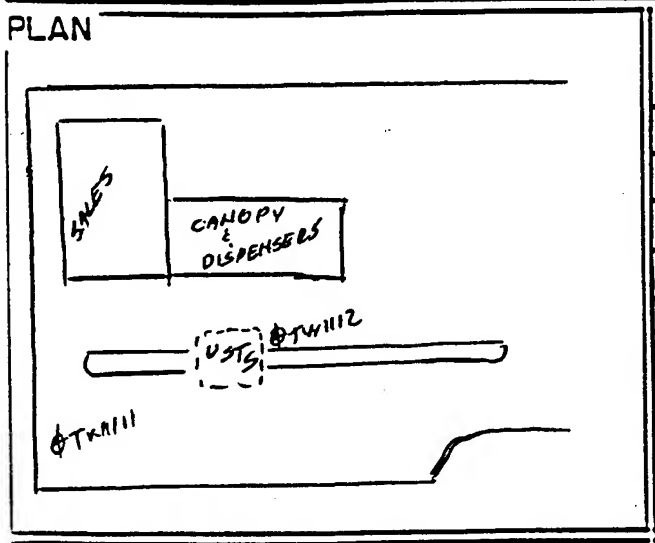
NOTES:

NUS CORPORATION

FIELD LOG OF BORING

SHEET 1 OF 2

PLAN



PROJECT: EAKER AFB	BORING NO.: EIITW1112
JOB NO. 3K98	LOGGED BY: BFN
PROJ. MGR. GVG	EDITED BY: VSB
DRILLING COMPANY: Pool	
DRILL RIG TYPE: MOBILE B61	
DRILLING METHOD: 6¼ Hollow stem Auger	
DRILLERS NAME: V. Barrazza	
TOTAL DEPTH (FT.) 25	
TIME STARTED 0915	DATE 12-15-91
TIME COMPLETED 1030	DATE 12-15-91
GROUND-WATER CONDITION AT COMPLETION OF DRILLING: saturated zones ±8.5', ±10.5' and ±21'	
BACKFILLED, TIME 13:40	DATE 12-18-91
WEATHER CONDITIONS: clear, cold, light breeze ±30°F	
SURFACE ELEVATION	

SAMPLER TYPE	FEET DRIVEN	FEET RECOVERED	SAMPLE CONDITION	FIELD LABORATORY SAMPLE NUMBER	FIXED LABORATORY SAMPLE NUMBER	HNU SCAN (PPM)	LITHOLOGIC CODE	DEPTH (FEET)
SOIL BIT	2	0	—	—	—	—		1
5' SPLIT BARREL	5'	4'	undist	1	1	.75000	CL/SC	2
						.75000		3
						.75000		4
						.75000		5
						.75000		6
						.75000		7
5' SPLIT BARREL	5'	5'	slough	1	1	.75000	SW	8
							SC	9
							SS CL	10

COMMENTS

Asphalt at surface 0.0-0.3

Fill: Gravel/dust mixed w/fines 0.3-1.0

FM

Sandy Clay, gray w/some silt moist, soft, trace organics (root hairs) possible fill stong hydrocarbon odor.

Sand seam @ 8' to 8.5', saturated

Sand seam @ 10 to 10.5' saturated

Clay content begins to increase below 10.5'

FIELD LOG OF BORING (CONT'D.)

SHEET 2 OF 2

PROJECT: EAKER AFB

BORING NO.: E11TW1112

JOB NO.: 3K98

SAMPLER TYPE	FEET DRIVEN	FEET RECOVERED	SAMPLE CONDITION	FIELD LAB. SAMPLE NO.	FIXED LAB. SAMPLE NO.	HNUSCAN (PPM)	LITHOLOGIC CODE	DEPTH (FEET)
						>2000		11
								12
5' SPLIT BARREL	5	5	GOOD	1	1	2000	CL/CH	13
								14
						10		15
								16
						0		17
								18
5' SPLIT BARREL	5	5	GOOD	1	1	0	CL/CH	19
								20
						0		21
								22
SOIL/ DRILL CUTTINGS	10	SAMPLE FROM BARREL				0		23
								24
								25
								6
								7
								8
								9
								0
								1
								2
								3
								4
								5
								6
								7
								8
								9
								0

Clay, brownish gray, slightly mottled, moist medium stiff some silt, trace of sand, plastic 10.5 - 15.0

stiffness increases with depth

Clay, blue gray, moist, stiff plastic

saturated zone at ± 21'

15 - 25'

TD = 25'

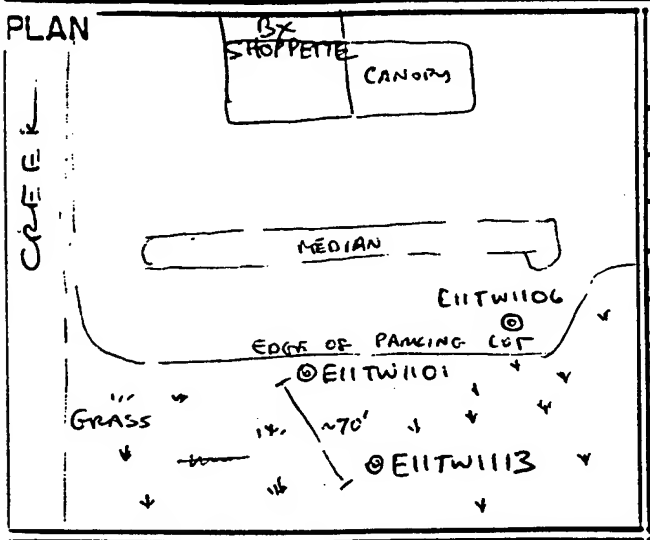
NOTES:

NUS CORPORATION

FIELD LOG OF BORING

SHEET 1 OF 2

PLAN



PROJECT	BORING NO.
FAKER AFB	E11TW1113
JOB NO. 31C98	LOGGED BY: LRE
PROJ. MGR. GUG	EDITED BY: BFN

DRILLING COMPANY: AW POOL

DRILL RIG TYPE: B-61

DRILLING METHOD: HOLLOWSTEM AUGER

DRILLERS NAME: V. BARRAZZA.

TOTAL DEPTH (FT.) 27

TIME STARTED	1350	DATE	12/15/91
TIME COMPLETED	1445	DATE	12/15/91

GROUND-WATER CONDITION AT COMPLETION OF DRILLING
saturated zones at 5' to 8' and 12' 2'

BACKFILLED, TIME 0730 ~~0800~~ DATE ~~12~~-18-91

WEATHER CONDITIONS
CLEAR, SMALL WIND, MID 40s

SURFACE ELEVATION

COMMENTS
GRASS @ SURFACE

SAMPLER TYPE	FEET DRIVEN	FEET RECOVERED	SAMPLE CONDITION	FIELD LABORATORY SAMPLE NUMBER	FIXED LABORATORY SAMPLE NUMBER	HNU SCAN (PPM)	LITHOLOGIC CODE	DEPTH (FEET)
BIT	2.0	1	1	1	1	1	ML	1
SPLIT BARREL	5.0	5.0	GOOD	1	1	0	SW	2
								3
						0	CL	4
								5
						0		6
								7
SPLIT BARREL	5.0	5.0	GOOD	1	1	0		8
							CL/ML	9
						0		10

NR

0'-3' PLOW ZONE & POSSIBLY FILL.
2'-3' MED. TO COARSE GRAINED SAND, DAMP, SOME BLACK ORGANICS AND RED IRON CONCRETIONS
3'-4.5' SILTY CLAY, DARK BROWN, VERY MOIST, SOFT, MOD. PLASTIC
4.5-10'. SILTY SANDY CLAY, LT BROWN W/ RED & GREY MOTTLES, BECOMES LIGHTER IN COLOR W/ DEPTH, MORE GREY W/ DEPTH. ZONES HAVE WATER IN 8-10' INTERVAL. SANDY INTERVALS ARE 1"-6" THICK.

FIELD LOG OF BORING (CONT'D.)

SHEET 2 OF 2

PROJECT: EAICER AFB

JOB NO. 3K98

BORING NO. E11TW1113

SAMPLER TYPE	FEET DRIVEN	FEET RECOVERED	SAMPLE CONDITION	FIELD LAB. SAMPLE NO.	FIXED LAB. SAMPLE NO.	HNUSCAN (PPM)	LITHOLOGIC CODE	DEPTH (FEET)
	PREVIOUS		PAGE			0		11
								12
						2		13
S.B.	5.0	5.0	EXCELLENT	-	1	0	CL/CH	14
								15
						0		16
								17
						0		18
								19
S.B	5.0	5.0	EXCELLENT	E1113-01 @ 22'	1	2		20
								21
						7	1	22
							SW	23
								24
								25
								26
								27
								8
								9
								0
								1
								2
								3
								4
								5
								6
								7
								8
								9
								0

10'-21' CLAY, LT BROWN TO GREY, SILTY; RED IRON STAINS 12'-21'.
- BECOMES GREYER & LESS SILTY IN 12'-19.5' INTERVAL, PLASTIC, HARD
- 19.5-21', BECOMES LT BRONNISH RED, LESS PLASTIC, MORE SILTY THAN ABOVE

21-27' SAND, COARSE GRAINED, MOD. WELL SORTED, WET.

22'-27' IS SAND (as per driller comments)

TD = 27'

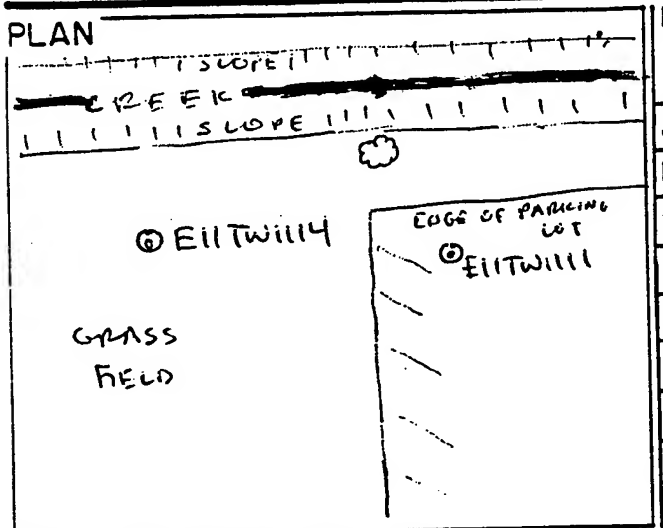
NOTES:

NUS CORPORATION

FIELD LOG OF BORING

SHEET 1 OF 2

PLAN



PROJECT: EAREF AFB	BORING NO.: E11 TW1114
JOB NO. 3K9E	LOGGED BY: LRE
PROJ. MGR. GVG	EDITED BY: BFN
DRILLING COMPANY: A.W POOL	
DRILL RIG TYPE: B-61	
DRILLING METHOD: HOLLOW STEM AUGER	
DRILLERS NAME: V. BARRAZA	
TOTAL DEPTH (FT.) 24'	
TIME STARTED 0955	DATE 12/16/91
TIME COMPLETED 1105	DATE 12/16/91
GROUND-WATER CONDITION AT COMPLETION OF DRILLING: saturated zone at ±8 and ±21'	
BACKFILLED, TIME —	DATE —
WEATHER CONDITIONS: CLEAR, MID 30S, 5 MPH WIND	
SURFACE ELEVATION	

SAMPLER TYPE	FEET DRIVEN	FEET RECOVERED	SAMPLE CONDITION	FIELD LABORATORY SAMPLE NUMBER	FIXED LABORATORY SAMPLE NUMBER	HNU SCAN (PPM)	LITHOLOGIC CODE	DEPTH (FEET)
BIT	2.0	—	—	-	-	-		0–2
S.B.	5.0	3.0	Good	1	1	0	SW	4–5
						0	CL/CH	6–7
						0	CL/CH	7–8
S.B.	5.0	4.5	EXCELLENT	1	1	0		8–10

COMMENTS

GRASS @ SURFACE

0-4' NO RECOVERY

4.8-5.0 SAND, MED GRAINED, MOIST.

5'-6' SILTY CLAY, DARK BROWN, MOD. SOFT, SLIGHTLY PLASTIC, MOIST. MINOR SAND

6'-13' SANDY, SILTY CLAY, BROWN W/ EARLY MOTTLES. SLIGHTLY PLASTIC, MINOR IRON STAINS 12'-13'. MORE CLAYEY ZONES

WET ZONE 8'-10' IN MORE SANDY ~~ZONES~~ INTERVALS

FIELD LOG OF BORING (CONT'D.)

SHEET 2 OF 2

PROJECT: EAKER AFB

BORING NO.: EII TW1114

JOB NO. 3K98

SAMPLER TYPE	FEET DRIVEN	FEET RECOVERED	SAMPLE CONDITION	FIELD LAB. SAMPLE NO.	FIXED LAB. SAMPLE NO.	HNUSCAN (PPM)	LITHOLOGIC CODE	DEPTH (FEET)
S.B	SEE PREV			PAGE		0		11
								12
S.B	5.0	5.0	EXCELLENT	-	-	0	CL/CH	13
						0		14
						0		15
								16
								17
S.B.	5.0		EXCELLENT	EII14-1	-	0		18
						0		19
								20
						0	SW	21
								22
BIT	2.0	-	-	-	-	-		3
								4
								5
								6
								7
								8
								9
								0
								1
								2
								3
								4
								5
								6
								7
								8
								9
								0

- TRANSITION W/ LOWER GREY UNIT @ 13'

13'–21' CLAY, GREY, HARD, PLASTIC, RED IRON STAINS 13'–16'.

- BECOMES HARDER + MORE PLASTIC W/ DEPTH.

21'–24'* SAND, COARSE GRAINED; WET; MOD. WELL SORTED

WET @ ~21'

TD=24

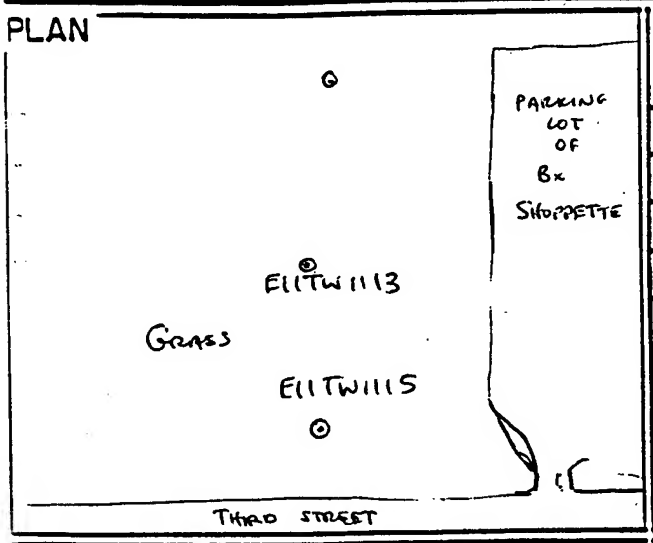
NOTES: * As per drillers comments

NUS CORPORATION

FIELD LOG OF BORING

SHEET 1 OF 2

PLAN



PROJECT: EAKER AFB	BORING NO.: EIITW1115
JOB NO. 31498	LOGGED BY: LRL
PROJ. MGR. GVG	EDITED BY: BFN
DRILLING COMPANY: A.W. POOL	
DRILL RIG TYPE: B-61	
DRILLING METHOD: HOLLOW STEM AUGER	
DRILLERS NAME: V. BARRAZA	
TOTAL DEPTH (FT.) 22'	
TIME STARTED 1320	DATE 12/16/91
TIME COMPLETED 1420	DATE 12/16/91
GROUND-WATER CONDITION AT COMPLETION OF DRILLING: saturated zones at ± 7' and 17'	
BACKFILLED, TIME	DATE
WEATHER CONDITIONS: CLEAR, MID TO UPPER 40S, LIGHT WIND	
SURFACE ELEVATION	

SAMPLER TYPE	FEET DRIVEN	FEET RECOVERED	SAMPLE CONDITION	FIELD LABORATORY SAMPLE NUMBER	FIXED LABORATORY SAMPLE NUMBER	HNU SCAN (PPM)	LITHOLOGIC CODE	DEPTH (FEET)
BIT	2.0	-	-	-	-	-		1
						0	CL	2
							ML/CL	3
SB	5.0	5.0	EXCELLENT	-	-	0		4
								5
						0		6
								7
						0		8
SB	5.0	5.0	EXCELLENT	EII5-1 @ 8'		0	CL/CH	9
								10

COMMENTS

GRASS @ SURFACE

0-2 NO RECOVERY

2'-3' CLAY, DARK BROWN, ORGANIC RICH, ABUNDANT ROOT HAIRS. MOIST

3'-9' CLAYEY, SANDY, SILT/SILTY, SANDY CLAY; BROWN. SILTY ZONES ~~Mottled~~ ARE MORE FRIABLE THAN CLAYEY ZONES. ROOT HAIRS + ORGANICS @ TOP. MOIST

- WET ZONE ~7' WHERE MORE SAND IS PRESENT

9'-19' CLAY, BROWNISH GREY W/ RED MOTTLES, HARD, PLASTIC. MINOR SD + SILT.

FIELD LOG OF BORING (CONT'D.)

PROJECT: EAKER AFB
BORING NO.: E11TW1115
JOB NO.: 3K98

SAMPLER TYPE	FEET DRIVEN	FEET RECOVERED	SAMPLE CONDITION	FIELD LAB. SAMPLE NO.	FIXED LAB. SAMPLE NO.	HNUSCAN (PPM)	LITHOLOGIC CODE	DEPTH (FEET)
	SEE PREV. PAGE							11
								12
						0		13
S.B.	5.0	5.0	Excellent			0		14
						0		15
								16
								17
						0		18
S.B.	5.0	5.0	Excellent	E1115-2 19'-20'		0	SC	19
						0		20
						2		21
								22
								3
								4
								5
								6
								7
								8
								9
								0
								1
								2
								3
								4
								5
								6
								7
								8
								9
								0

MOIST 9-
- IRON STAINS 11'-12'

19-22 CLAYEY SAND, LAMINATED. SAND FINE GRAINED
- SAMPLE SATURATED @ 19.5'. VERY MOIST TO WET UP TO 17'. GREYISH BROWN W/ REDDISH ~~BROWN~~ ORANGE LAMINAE

TD = 22'

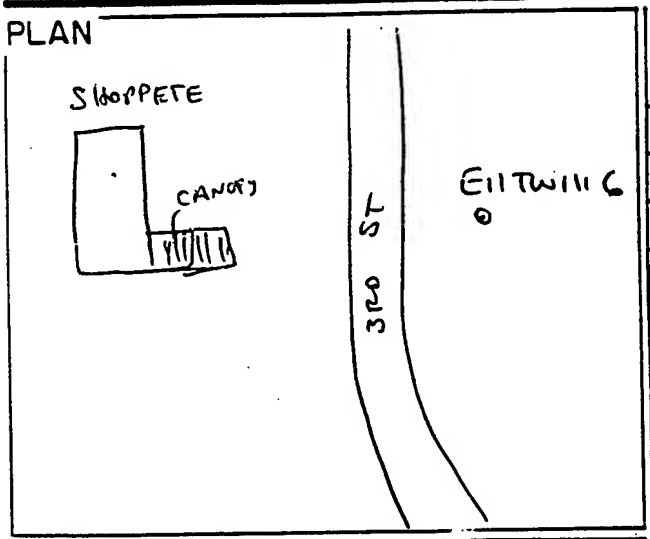
NOTES:

NUS CORPORATION

FIELD LOG OF BORING

SHEET 1 OF 2

PLAN



PROJECT	BORING NO.
EAKER AFB	E11TW1116
JOB NO. 3K98	LOGGED BY: JRL
PROJ. MGR. GVG	EDITED BY: BFN
DRILLING COMPANY: A.W. POOL	
DRILL RIG TYPE: B-61	
DRILLING METHOD: HOLLOW STEM AUGER	
DRILLERS NAME: V. BARRAZA	
TOTAL DEPTH (FT.) 22'	
TIME STARTED 1530	DATE 12/16/91
TIME COMPLETED ~~1425~~ 1600 BFN	DATE 12/16/91
GROUND-WATER CONDITION AT COMPLETION OF DRILLING SATURATED ZONE ± 10 and ± 17, 19'	
BACKFILLED, TIME —	DATE —
WEATHER CONDITIONS CLEAR, MID 50s, LIGHT WIND	
SURFACE ELEVATION	

SAMPLER TYPE	FEET DRIVEN	FEET RECOVERED	SAMPLE CONDITION	FIELD LABORATORY SAMPLE NUMBER	FIXED LABORATORY SAMPLE NUMBER	HNU SCAN (PPM)	LITHOLOGIC CODE	DEPTH (FEET)
BIT	2.0	—	—	—	—	—		1
								2
						0		3
SB.	5.0	4.5	GOOD	—	—	0	CL	4
								5
								6
						0	ML	7
								8
S.B	5.0	4.0	GOOD	E1116-1 10'-12'	—	0		9
								10

COMMENTS

GRASS @ SURFACE

0-2.5' NO RECOVERY

2.5-6 SILTY CLAY, DARK BROWN W/ RED MOTTLES

- MOIST

6-10.5' CLAYEY SANDY SILT, BROWN W/ REDDISH MOTTLES, VERY MOIST.

- WET IN ZONES W/ LESS CLAY & REDDISH LAMINAE.

SATURATED IN CORE BARREL @ ~8' IN 6" ZONE THAT LESS CLAYEY.

FIELD LOG OF BORING (CONT'D.)

PROJECT: FAKER AFB
JOB NO. 3K98
BORING NO. E11TW1116

SAMPLER TYPE	FEET DRIVEN	FEET RECOVERED	SAMPLE CONDITION	FIELD LAB. SAMPLE NO.	FIXED LAB. SAMPLE NO.	HNUSCAN (PPM)	LITHOLOGIC CODE	DEPTH (FEET)
							CL	11 12
S.B.	5.0	5.0	Good	1	1	0 0 0	CL/CH	13 14 15 16 17
S.B.	5.0	5.0	Good	E1116-02 @18'	—	0 0 0		18 19 20 21 22
								3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

10.5-12.5, SILTY CLAY, BROWNISH GREY W/ REDDISH MOTTLES, MODERATELY HARD, PLASTIC, VERY MOIST.

12.5-22, CLAY, BLUE GREY, MOD. SOFT, MOIST, PLASTIC. SOME SILTY ZONES.

- REDDISH HEMATITE/LIMONITE @ 14'-16'
- 17'-19' WET, MORE SILTY THAN DRIER ZONES ABOVE & BELOW.
- SMALL HEMATITE STAINS 18.5'-20'.

TD = 22'

NOTES:

* WATER ON CORE BARREL @ 21'

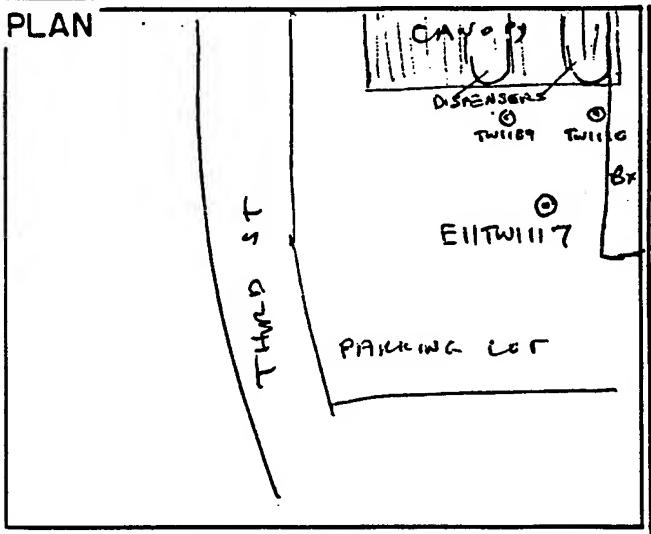
NUS

NUS CORPORATION

FIELD LOG OF BORING

SHEET 1 OF 12

PLAN



PROJECT: EAKER AFB	BORING NO.: E11TW1117
JOB NO.: 3C98	LOGGED BY: LRE
PROJ. MGR.: GVG	EDITED BY: BFN
DRILLING COMPANY: AW POOL	
DRILL RIG TYPE: ~~HOLLOW STEM AUGER~~ MOBILE B61 BFN	
DRILLING METHOD: HOLLOW STEM AUGER	
DRILLERS NAME: V. BARRAZA	
TOTAL DEPTH (FT.): 12	
TIME STARTED: 0815	DATE: 12/17/91
TIME COMPLETED: 0826	DATE: 12/17/91
GROUND-WATER CONDITION AT COMPLETION OF DRILLING: saturated zone at ± 85'	
BACKFILLED, TIME: 1622	DATE: 12-17-91
WEATHER CONDITIONS: CLEAR, MID 30s, 5 MPH WIND	
SURFACE ELEVATION:	

SAMPLER TYPE	FEET DRIVEN	FEET RECOVERED	SAMPLE CONDITION	FIELD LABORATORY SAMPLE NUMBER	FIXED LABORATORY SAMPLE NUMBER	HNU SCAN (PPM)	LITHOLOGIC CODE	DEPTH (FEET)
RIT	2.0	-	-	-	-	-		1
								2
SPLIT BARREL	5.0	3.5	Good	E1117-1	E11-SU-TW1117A @ 7'	0	ML	3
						2		4
						400		5
								6
SPLIT BARREL	5.0	5.0	EXCELLENT	1	1	30	CL	7
								8
						170		9
							CL	10
								11

COMMENTS

ASPHALT @ SURFACE

0-3.5' NO RECOVERY

3.5-5.0' CLAYEY SILT, DARK BROWN, ORGANIC HORIZON, DRY.

5.0'-9.5' SILTY CLAY, REDDISH BROWN W/BLACK MOTTLES BECOMES GREYER W/DEPTH. MOIST TO WET.

- WET IN MORE SILTY HORIZONS (SEE BELOW)

- STRONG ~~HYDROCARBON~~ ODOR

- 8.5 to 9.5 WET, FREE WATER VISIBLE IN TWO 4" ZONES

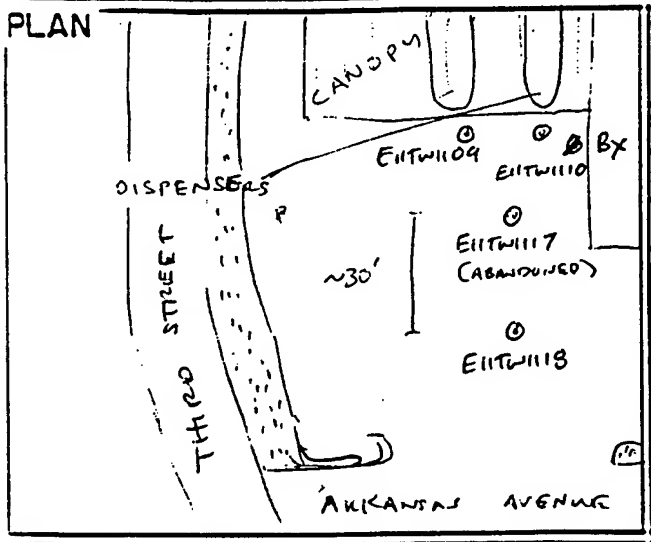
9.5'-12' CLAY, GREY W/LT BRN MOTTLES, SILTY; SOME REDDISH-BLACK STAINS (Fe?) PLASTIC, MOD. HARD. MOIST

NUS CORPORATION

FIELD LOG OF BORING

SHEET 1 OF 1

PLAN



PROJECT: EAKER AFB	BORING NO.: EIITW1118 (ABANDONED BEFORE CASING PLACED IN HOLE)
JOB NO. 3K98	LOGGED BY: LRE
PROJ. MGR. GVG	EDITED BY: BFN
DRILLING COMPANY: A.W. POOL	
DRILL RIG TYPE: MOBILE B61 HOLLOW STEM AUGER	
DRILLING METHOD: Hollow stem Auger	
DRILLERS NAME: V. BARRAZA	
TOTAL DEPTH (FT.) 12	
TIME STARTED 0855	DATE 12/17/91
TIME COMPLETED 0920	DATE 12/17/91
GROUND-WATER CONDITION AT COMPLETION OF DRILLING: saturated zone at ± 8.5'	
BACKFILLED, TIME 16:35	DATE 12-17-91
WEATHER CONDITIONS: CLEAR, MID 40S, LIGHT WIND	
SURFACE ELEVATION	

SAMPLER TYPE	FEET DRIVEN	FEET RECOVERED	SAMPLE CONDITION	FIELD LABORATORY SAMPLE NUMBER	FIXED LABORATORY SAMPLE NUMBER	HNU SCAN (PPM)	LITHOLOGIC CODE	DEPTH (FEET)
BIT	2.0	0	–	–	–	–	–	1
						0		2
							CL	3
								4
						3		5
S.B.	5.0	5.0						
								6
						2	CL/CH	7
				@8' EIITW1118-1; EIITW1118-2		30		8
								9
SB	5.0	5.0				90		10

COMMENTS

ASPHALT @ SURFACE

2'-5' SILTY CLAY, DARK BROWN TO GREYISH BROWN; SLIGHTLY PLASTIC, MODERATELY HARD, – HYDROCARBON ODOR

5'-9.5' SILTY CLAY, GREYISH BROWN W/ RED MOTTLES, SLIGHTLY MOIST TO WET.

- 8.5'-9.5' WET IN MORE SILTY ZONES

TWO 3"-4" ZONES HERE W/ FREE WATER

9.5'-12' CLAY, GREY W/ LT REDDISH BRN MOTTLES, PLASTIC, MOD. HARD, MOIST

FIELD LOG OF BORING (CONT'D.)

SHEET 2 OF 2

SAMPLER TYPE	FEET DRIVEN	FEET RECOVERED	SAMPLE CONDITION	FIELD LAB. SAMPLE NO.	FIXED LAB. SAMPLE NO.	HNUSCAN (PPM)	LITHOLOGIC CODE	DEPTH (FEET)
SAME	PREV.	PAGE				0		11
								12
S.B	5.0	5.0	EXCELLENT	1	/	0	CL/CH	13
						0		14
								15
						0		16
								17
						0		18
S.B.	5.0	4.0	EXCELLENT	F1119-02	/		CL	19
						0		20
						0		21
								22
								3
								4
								5
								6
								7
								8
								9
								0
								1
								2
								3
								4
								5
								6
								7
								8
								9
								0

PROJECT: FAKER AFB

BORING NO.: TW1119

JOB NO. 3K98

17'

12 - ~~20~~ 17' CLAY, GREY; HARD, PLASTIC, ABUNDANT Fe STAINS AND "NODULES" FOLLOWING OLD ROOT HOLES; MINOR SILT; DAMP

17' - ~~20.5'~~ 20' SILTY CLAY, BROWNISH GREY W/ ABUNDANT RED Fe STAINS + "NODULES" ~~SILTY~~ - WET @ 18'

~~20'~~ - ~~21'~~

~~20.5'~~ - ~~22'~~ CLAY, GREY, HARD, PLASTIC, ABUNDANT Fe STAINS AND "NODULES" (SAME AS 12'-17' INTERVAL)

TD = 22

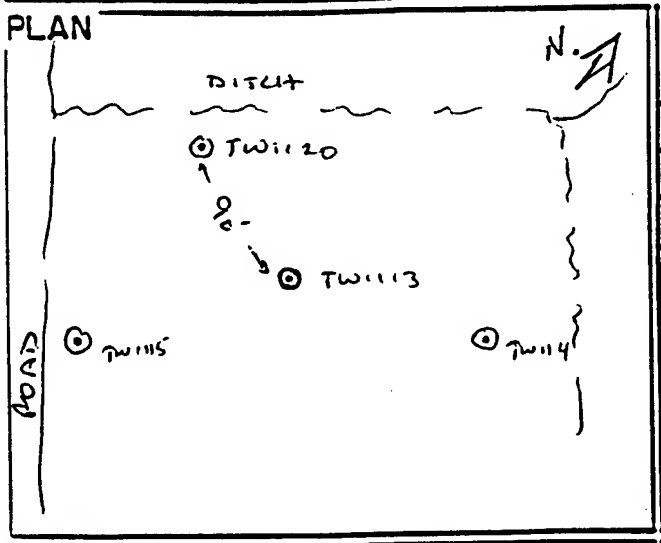
NOTES:

NUS CORPORATION

FIELD LOG OF BORING

SHEET 1 OF 2

PLAN



PROJECT: EAKER AFB Bx Shoppette	BORING NO.: TW1120
JOB NO. 3K98	LOGGED BY: JSB
PROJ. MGR. GVG	EDITED BY: BFN
DRILLING COMPANY: A.W Pool	
DRILL RIG TYPE: Mobile B-61	
DRILLING METHOD: Hollow stem auger	
DRILLERS NAME: V. Baragan	
TOTAL DEPTH (FT.) 30	
TIME STARTED 1019	DATE 1-7-92
TIME COMPLETED 1112	DATE 1-7-92
GROUND-WATER CONDITION AT COMPLETION OF DRILLING: saturated zone at 9' and 11' and 21'	
BACKFILLED, TIME	DATE 1/9/92 SEE WELL COMPLETION FORM
WEATHER CONDITIONS: cool, 45°, ptly cloudy, light breeze	
SURFACE ELEVATION	

SAMPLER TYPE	FEET DRIVEN	FEET RECOVERED	SAMPLE CONDITION	FIELD LABORATORY SAMPLE NUMBER	FIXED LABORATORY SAMPLE NUMBER	HNU SCAN (PPM)	LITHOLOGIC CODE	DEPTH (FEET)
STRAIGHT AUGER 0-2	2	-	-	-	-	-		1
CONTINUOUS SPLIT SPOON 2-7	5	3.5'	GOOD	-	-	0	SM	3
						0		4
						0	SS	5
						0		6
						0		7
CONTINUOUS SPLIT SPOON 7-12	5	5	EXCELLENT	-	-	2	CL	8
						4		9
								10

COMMENTS

GRASS AT SURFACE

DK BROWN - BROWN SILTY SAND W/ SOME CLAY, ORGANICS ABUNDANT, SAND IS MED - COARSE GRAINED WELL SORTED QTZ + ROCK FRAGS. FRIABLE, MOIST 0 - 6'

DK BROWN - BROWN SILTY CLAY MOIST, MOTTLED, PLASTIC TR SAND ~~6-9'~~ 6-12'

SILTY CLAY ~~BROWN~~ TO 9' (LT BROWN TO BROWN)

SATURATED ZONE AT 9'; (9-9.5

SDY CLAY AS ABOVE, SATURATED

FIELD LOG OF BORING (CONT'D.)

SHEET 2 OF 2

PROJECT EAKER AFB

BORING NO. TW1120

JOB NO. 3K98

SAMPLER TYPE	FEET DRIVEN	FEET RECOVERED	SAMPLE CONDITION	FIELD LAB. SAMPLE NO.	FIXED LAB. SAMPLE NO.	HNUSCAN (PPM)	LITHOLOGIC CODE	DEPTH (FEET)
						4		11
CONT SPLIT SPOON 12-17	5	5	EXCELLENT	—	—	0	SC	12
						3		13
						0		14
								15
						0		16
								17
CONT SPLIT SPOON 17-22	5	5	EXCELLENT	—	—	0	CL	18
						1		19
						1		20
								21
						1		22
CONT SPLIT SPOON 22-27	5	5	EXCELLENT	—	—	0	ML	23
						0		24
						0		25
								26
						0		27
AUGER TO 30' 27-30	3	1	—	—	—	—		28
								29
								30
								1
								2
								3
								4
								5
								6
								7
								8
								9
								0

LITHOLOGY FROM 6 - 12.5 IS PREDOMINANTLY A SANDY CLAY / CLAYEY SD SATURATED ZONES HAVE CONSIDERABLE MORE SAND IN THEM (CLAYEY SAND).

GREY-BROWN MOTTLED CLAY W/TR SILT, SD STIFF, PLASTIC - MED. PLASTIC 12.5 - 27 (SD STRINGER AT 13

CLAY AS ABOVE — MOTTLING DECREASES BELOW 18.5' CLAY BECOM MUCH GRAYER IN COLOR

BARREL WET AT ~~22~~ 21

CLAY AS ABOVE SOFT, (SATURATED) PLASTIC, TRACE OXIDE NODULES, AND F COARSE GRAINED SAND.

TD = 30' Driller reports clay to TD

NOTES:

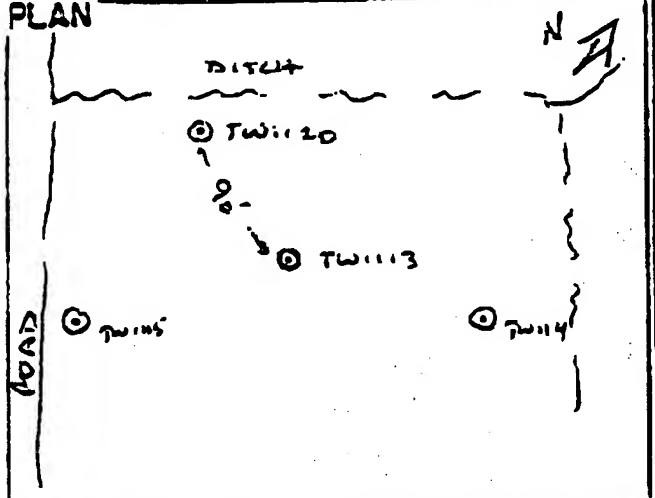
NUS CORPORATION

MW1120

FIELD LOG OF BORING

SHEET 1 OF 2

PLAN



PROJECT: EAKER AFB BX Shorette	BORING NO.: TW1120
JOB NO. 3K98	LOGGED BY: JSB
PROJ. MGR. GVG	EDITED BY: BFN
DRILLING COMPANY: A.W Pool	
DRILL RIG TYPE: Mobile B-61	
DRILLING METHOD: Hollow stem auger	
DRILLERS NAME: V. Barragan	
TOTAL DEPTH (FT.) 30	
TIME STARTED 1019	DATE 1-7-92
TIME COMPLETED 1112	DATE 1-7-92
GROUND-WATER CONDITION AT COMPLETION OF DRILLING: saturated zone at 9' and 11' and 11'	
BACKFILLED, TIME	DATE 1/9/92 SEE WELL COMPLETION FORM
WEATHER CONDITIONS: cool, 45°, ptly cloudy, light breeze	
SURFACE ELEVATION	

SAMPLER TYPE	FEET DRIVEN	FEET RECOVERED	SAMPLE CONDITION	FIELD LABORATORY SAMPLE NUMBER	FIXED LABORATORY SAMPLE NUMBER	HNU SCAN (PPM)	LITHOLOGIC CODE	DEPTH (FEET)
STRAIGHT AUGER 0-2	2	-	-	-	-	-		1
CONTINUOUS SPLIT SPOON 2-7	5	3.5'	GOOD	-	-	0	SM	3
						0		4
						0		5
						0		6
CONTINUOUS SPLIT SPOON 7-12	5	5	EXCELLENT	-	-	2	CL	7
						4		8
								9
								10

COMMENTS

GRASS AT SURFACE

DK BROWN - BROWN SILTY SAND W/ SOME CLAY, BRANCHES ABUNDANT, SAND IS MED - COARSE GRAINED WELL SORTED QTZ + LOCAL FRAGS. FRIABLE, MOIST 0 - 6'

DK BROWN - BROWN SILTY CLAY MOIST, MOTTLED, PLASTIC TR SAND 6 - 9' 6-12'

SANDY SILTY CLAY AS ABOVE TO 9' (LT BROWN TO BROWN)

SATURATED ZONE AT 9' - (9-9.5'

SDY CLAY AS ABOVE; SATURATED ZONE 11 - 11.5'

MW1120

FIELD LOG OF BORING (CONT'D.)

SHEET 2 OF 2

PROJECT EAKER AFB

JOB NO. 3K98

BORING NO. TW1120

SAMPLER TYPE	FEET DRIVEN	FEET RECOVERED	SAMPLE CONDITION	FIELD LAB. SAMPLE NO.	FIXED LAB. SAMPLE NO.	HNUSCAN (PPM)	LITHOLOGIC CODE	DEPTH (FEET)
						4	SC	11
CONT SPLIT SPOON 12-17	5	5	EXCELLENT	—	—	0	SC	12
						3		13
						0		14
						0		15
						0		16
						0		17
CONT SPLIT SPOON 17-22	5	5	EXCELLENT	—	—	0	CL	18
						1		19
						1		20
						1		21
						1		22
CONT SPLIT SPOON 22-27	5	5	EXCELLENT	—	—	0	ML	23
						0		24
						0		25
						0		26
						0		27
AUGER TO 27-30	3	—	—	—	—	—		28
								29
								30
								1
								2
								3
								4
								5
								6
								7
								8
								9
								0

LITHOLOGY FROM 6 - 12.5 IS PREDOMINANTLY A SANDY CLAY / CLAYEY SD SATURATED ZONES HAVE CONSIDERABLE MORE SAND TO THEM (CLAYEY SAND).

GREY-BROWN MOTTLED CLAY W/ SILT, SD STIFF, PLASTIC - MED. PLASTIC 12.5 - 27 (SD STRINGER AT 13')

CLAY AS ABOVE - MOTTLING DECREASES BELOW 18.5' CLAY BECOME MUCH GRAYER IN COLOR. BARREL WET AT ~~22~~ 21 JSC

CLAY AS ABOVE, SOFT, (SILTY/ATHER) PLASTIC, TRACE OXIDE NODULES AND MED COARSE GRAINED SAND.

TD = 30' Driller reports clay to TD

NOTES:

NUS

Halliburton NUS CORPORATION

FIELD LOG OF BORING

WELL NO. MW1121

SHEET 1 OF 2

PROJECT: EAKER AFB RFI	JOB NO.: 0114	BORING/WELL NO.: MW1121	
	LOGGED BY: BDH	TOTAL DEPTH OF BOREHOLE: 16.7'	
DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Tri-State Testing	SURFACE ELEV.:	DATUM:	
DRILLER'S NAME: Joe Flagger	START TIME: 0818	DATE: 4/8/95	
DRILL RIG TYPE: CME-55	FINISH TIME: 0920	DATE: 4/8/95	
BORING METHOD: HSA	WATER DEPTH:		
HOLE DIAMETER: 7¼", 10¼"	DATE:		
SAMPLING METHOD: Continuous	TIME:		
HAMMER WGT.: NA DROP HGT: NA	BACKFILLED, TIME:	DATE:	
SURFACE CONDITIONS: Grass	WEATHER: Fair, lo 60°F, very strong wind, gusty		

SAMPLE INTERVAL	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOWS / 6-INCHES	INCHES DRIVEN	INCHES RECOVERED	OVA READING (ppm)	MOISTURE	DENSITY	MUNSELL COLOR	LAB SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH IN FEET	LITHOLOGY
					0	sl moist	soft	10YR 4/3		1	1.1'
					0		soft	10YR		2	
2.7'			2.7'	2.7'		moist		6/3 10YR	2.7	3	2.9'
								5/3	3.2		
			6'		0	wet		10YR 3/2		4	4.0'
				3'				10YR 4/3		5	
					0	wet	soft			6	
					0					7	
7.7'					0	wet	firm			8	
7.7'			5'	2.8						9	

SKETCH OF BORING LOCATION

MATERIAL DESCRIPTION

0.5' - 1.1' Silt, clayey, sdy, scattered, sl. moist, brown

1.1 - 2.9 Sand, well sorted, fine grnd, moist, pale brown

2.7'-3.2' E11-SU - MW1121A @ 0932

2.9' - 4.0' Clay, silty, mica sd., very moist to wet at top, wet @ 3.4', very dark grayish brn, mottled reddish / orange brn.

4.0' - 13.8' Clay, silty, brn, mottled, orange brn, olive gray

NOTES: _____ EDITED BY/DATE: _____

Halliburton NUS CORPORATION

FIELD LOG OF BORING

WELL NO. MW112-1

SHEET 2 OF 2

PROJECT: EAKER AFB RFI

JOB NO.: 0114

BORING NO.: MW112-1

INTERVAL	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOWS / 6-INCHES	INCHES DRIVEN	RECOVERY	OVA (ppm)	MOISTURE	DENSITY	COLOR	SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH IN FEET	LITH.	
										11		11.7' Clay, less silt content, is fim
						wet		10YR 4/3		12		
12.7					0		fim			13		
											13.8'	13.8' - 16.3' Clay, sl silty, fim, moist, dk gray, mottled orange lm, reddish brn along old fractures.
			2.6'	2.6'	0	wet	fim	10YR 4/1		14		
										15		
										16		
16.3										17		

NOTES: _____ EDITED BY/DATE: _____

Halliburton NUS CORPORATION

FIELD LOG OF BORING

WELL NO. MW1122

SHEET 1 OF 2

PROJECT: EAKER AFB RFI	JOB NO.: 0114	BORING/WELL NO.: MW1122	
	LOGGED BY: BDH	TOTAL DEPTH OF BOREHOLE: 17.9	
DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Tri-State Testing		SURFACE ELEV.:	DATUM:
DRILLER'S NAME: Joe Flegger		START TIME: 1236	DATE: 4/7/95
DRILL RIG TYPE: CME-55		FINISH TIME: 1430	DATE: 4/7/95
BORING METHOD: HSA		WATER DEPTH:	
HOLE DIAMETER: 7¼"		DATE:	
SAMPLING METHOD: Continuous		TIME:	
HAMMER WGT.: NA	DROP HGT.: NA	BACKFILLED, TIME:	DATE:
SURFACE CONDITIONS: Grass		WEATHER: Fair, upper 70°sF, easterly wind	

SAMPLE INTERVAL	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOWS / 6-INCHES	INCHES DRIVEN	INCHES RECOVERED	OVA READING (ppm)	MOISTURE	DENSITY	MUNSELL COLOR	LAB SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH IN FEET	LITHOLOGY
0.5					0	dry	soft	2.5Y 4/4		1	1.1
↓					0	sl. moist	soft	2.5Y 6/4		2	1.9
2.8			2.3'	2.3'	0	moist		2.5Y 4/2		3	3.2
					0					4	
↓					0	moist		2.5Y 5/2		5	5.1
↓			5.0'	5.0'	0	wet	soft	2.5Y 4/3		6	6.2
					0	moist		10YR 4/3		7	7.7
7.8										8	
↓					0	wet	soft	2.5Y 5/3		9	9.1
↓						moist		10YR 6/2		10	

SKETCH OF BORING LOCATION

MATERIAL DESCRIPTION

0.5'-1.1' Sand, fine grained, silty, sl. clayey, w/ mottles, olive brn.

1.1'-1.8' Sand, fine grained, silty, sl. moist, light yellowish brown

1.8'-3.2' Clay, sandy at top, silty, dark grayish brown, mottled orange brn, moist

3.2'-5.1' Clay, silty, light olive brown, mottled orange brn, moist

4.8'-5.3' E11-54-MW1122A @ 1250

5.1'-6.2' Sand, very fine grained to silty, olive brown, wet

6.2'-7.7' Clay, silty, brown, mottled black, orange brown, moist

7.7'-9.1' Sand very fine grad, silty, light olive brown, wet

9.1'-11.7' Clay, sl. silty, mottled light bluish gray, dk brn, orange brn, moist

NOTES: _____ EDITED BY/DATE: _____

Halliburton NUS CORPORATION

FIELD LOG OF BORING

WELL NO. MW1122

SHEET 2 OF 2

PROJECT: EAKER AFB RFI | JOB NO.: 0114 | BORING NO.: MW1122

INTERVAL	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOWS / 6-INCHES	INCHES DRIVEN	RECOVERY	OVA (ppm)	MOISTURE	DENSITY	COLOR	SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH IN FEET	LITH.
										11	
↓			5.0'	5.0'	0	moist	firm	2.5Y 5/2		12	11.7
b.s										13	
										14	
										15	
										16	
										17	
										18	

11.7' - 17.9' clay, sl. silty, grayish brn, mottled crsgd brn to reddish brn clay fractures.

NOTES: _____ EDITED BY/DATE: _____

Halliburton NUS

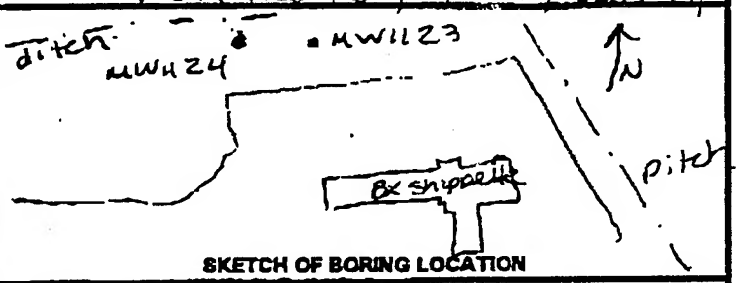
CORPORATION

FIELD LOG OF BORING

WELL NO. MW1123

SHEET 1 OF 2

PROJECT: EAKER AFB RFI	JOB NO.: 0114	BORING/WELL NO.: MW1123
	LOGGED BY: G. Millar	TOTAL DEPTH OF BOREHOLE:
DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Tri-State Testing	SURFACE ELEV.:	DATUM:
DRILLER'S NAME: John Crawford	START TIME: 1535	DATE: 8/11/95
DRILL RIG TYPE: CME 75	FINISH TIME: 1730	DATE: 9/11/95
BORING METHOD: 7¼ HSA Overdrilled w/10" HSA	WATER DEPTH:	
HOLE DIAMETER: 10"	DATE:	
SAMPLING METHOD: Continuous Sampling	TIME:	
HAMMER WGT.: NA DROP HGT: NA	BACKFILLED, TIME:	DATE:
SURFACE CONDITIONS: Grassy	WEATHER: Hot; Humid; 95°F, Sunny	



SAMPLE INTERVAL	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOWS / 6-INCHES	INCHES DRIVEN	INCHES RECOVERED	OVA READING (ppm)	MOISTURE	DENSITY	MUNSELL COLOR	LAB SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH IN FEET	LITHOLOGY	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION
0-5	0-5 w/ liner	NA	3FT	3FT	0/0	Slt moist	Slt loose	10YR 3/4		1	SM	0.5' - 3.0' - Sandy SILT; some Clay; dk yellowish brn; color Change at 1.5' to 10YR 4/4 yellowish brn then back to 10YR 3/4 at 2ft. Sand is fg angular; well sorted. Slt. Cohesive; multiple roots to 1.5' less roots to 3.0'.
					0/0			10YR 4/4		2		
3					0/0		Slt soft	10YR 3/4		3		
			9.0	7.5	0/0			10YR 5/4		4		
					4/0				EB-SS-MW1123A	5	ML	3.0' - 8.0' - SILT; trace vfg sand; angular grains; trace Clay; yellowish brn; some root casts & roots; mottled w/ 10YR 4/6 dk yellowish brn; appears laminated.
										6		
										7		
8										8		
			5FT	3.5	0/0	5FT	V Slt soft	10YR 5/3		9		8.0' - 9.5' - SILT; trace Sand; vfg; brn w/ 10YR 5/6 yellowish brn mottling.
					0/0	WET	Soft			10		

NOTES: _____ EDITED BY/DATE: _____

Halliburton NUS CORPORATION

FIELD LOG OF BORING

WELL NO. MW1123

SHEET 2 OF 2

PROJECT: EAKER AFB RFI | JOB NO.: 0114 | BORING NO.: MW1123

INTERVAL	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOWS / 6-INCHES	INCHES DRIVEN	RECOVERY	OVA (ppm)	MOISTURE	DENSITY	COLOR	SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH IN FEET	LITH.	
					0/0	wet	Soft			11		9.5' - 13.0' - Clayey SILT; trace VFg sand; brn Some roots; root casts + Worm burrows; mottled w/ 10YR5/6 yellowish brn; slt plastic
					0/					12		
										13		
3	CS and cliff		5FT	5FT	0	Slt moist	Slt stiff	10YR 5/2		14	CL	13.0' - 15.0' - CLAY; trace Silt; grayish brn w/ multiple root casts / worm burrows throughout; filled w/ 2.5YR4/6 dk red silty sand material. Some root structures still intact, Some Chliche; slt. plastic
					0/0					15		
					0/		Slt stiff	10YR 4/1		16		
					0/0					17		
13					0/					18		
			1.5	1.5	0/0					19		15.0' - 19.5 - CLAY; trace silt. dark gray; Some worm burrows / root cast but not as many as 13.0-15.0'. Worm burrows filled w 2.5YR 4/6 dk red material; not plastic until ~ 19.0' when more silt is noted. No worm burrows / root casts below 19.0' but some chliche noted.
					0/		Slt stiff			20		
												TD 19.5'

NOTES: _____ EDITED BY/DATE: _____

Halliburton NUS

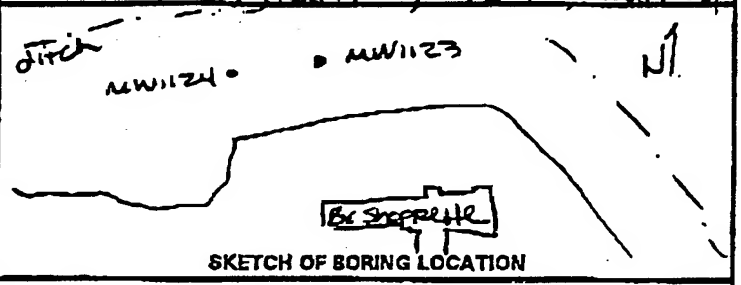
CORPORATION

FIELD LOG OF BORING

WELL NO. MW1124

SHEET _____ OF _____

PROJECT: EAKER AFB RFI	JOB NO.: 0114	BORING/WELL NO.: MW1124	
	LOGGED BY: G. Miller	TOTAL DEPTH OF BOREHOLE:	
DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Tri-State Testing		SURFACE ELEV.:	DATUM:
DRILLER'S NAME: John Crawford		START TIME: 0930	DATE: 8/12/95
DRILL RIG TYPE: CME-75		FINISH TIME: 1915	DATE: 8/12/95
BORING METHOD: 7 1/4 HSA overdrilled w/10" HSA		WATER DEPTH:	
HOLE DIAMETER: 10"		DATE:	
SAMPLING METHOD: Continuous Sampling		TIME:	
HAMMER WGT.: NA	DROP HGT.: NA	BACKFILLED, TIME:	DATE:
SURFACE CONDITIONS: Grassy		WEATHER: 100+; Humid; 95°F; Sunny	



SKETCH OF BORING LOCATION

SAMPLE INTERVAL	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOWS / 6-INCHES	INCHES DRIVEN	INCHES RECOVERED	OVA READING (ppm)	MOISTURE	DENSITY	MUNSELL COLOR	LAB SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH IN FEET	LITHOLOGY	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION
.5	CB w/ liner	NA	5FT	4.5	0/0	Silt moist	Silt loose	10YR 3/4			ML	.5'-1.5' - Clayey SILT; some sand, fg, angular grains roots; dk yellowish brn.
					0/0		Loose	10YR 3/2		1		
					0/0		Soft	10YR 3/3 to 10YR 3/4		2	SM SP	1.5'-2.3' - Sandy SILT; some clay, SH. Cohesive vry dk grayish brn.
					0/0			10YR 3/2		3	ML	
S					0					4	Sand Shelby	2.3'-2.5' - SAND; vfg; well sorted; angular; brn. laminated w/ yellowish brn. color.
			3FT	3FT	0/0	moist	Soft			5		
					0/0					6		
					0/0	WET				7		2.5'-4.5' - Clayey SILT some muscovite, vry dk grayish brn. Color change @ 3.5' to grayish brn w/ 10YR4/6 dk red mottling.
S	CB w/o liner		5FT	5FT	0/0	WET	V/Soft			8		
					0/0	moist	Silt soft	10YR 3/1		9	ML CL	4.5'-9.0' - SILT, greyish brn.

NO SAMPLES COLLECTED

NOTES: drilled to determine if contamination exists in the lower aquifer.

EDITED BY/DATE: _____

Halliburton NUS CORPORATION

FIELD LOG OF BORING

WELL NO. MW1124

SHEET _____ OF _____

PROJECT: EAKER AFB RFI | JOB NO.: 0114 | BORING NO.: MW1124

INTERVAL	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOWS / 6-INCHES	INCHES DRIVEN	RECOVERY	OVA (ppm)	MOISTURE	DENSITY	COLOR	SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH IN FEET	LITH.	
					0/0	moist	soft	olive gy		2		trace sand vfg; trace clay, more clay from 6.0' - to 6.3'.
					0/0					12	CL	mottled throughout w/ dk yellowish brn; from 8.0'-9.0' more clay.
13					0/0							
			5FT	5FT	0/0	slt moist	slt soft			13		9.0' - 14.0' - SILTY CLAY, root casts; worm burrows; roots; some intact carbonized root structures; grey w/ 2.5YR 4/8 dk red; plastic
					0/0			olive gy		14		
					0/0					15		
					0/0					16		
					0/0					17		14.0' - 18.0' - Clay; trace silt dk gray, some vertical seams filled w/ 10YR 5/8 yellowish brn material. Some root casts + Worm burrows. One Vertical seam ~ 3 inches in length begins at ~16.0'
17					0/0							
			5FT	0FT	0/0	moist	slt soft			19	CH	
					0/0	very moist				20		
					0/0					21		18' - 23.0' - Clay as above w/ more worm burrows; root casts vertical seams filled w 10YR5/8 yellowish brn. One Vertical seam extends from 21.5' - 22.5'. Horizontal vfg sandy/silt seam from 22.0' - 22.5'.
					0/0					22		
23					0/0	moist				23		
			5FT	4.5	0/0						CL	
					0/0					24		
					0/0					25		23.0' - 26.0' Sandy Silty CLAY; sand is med grained; angular; Well sorted; dk grey w/ some 10YR 5/8 mottling; some very small root casts; or worm burrows.
					0/0	SLFT	SLIGHT	olive gy		26		
					0/0					27		
28					0/0							
	NCR		10FT	10FT	0/0					28	SW	26.0' - 38.0' - SAND; med grained sub angular; Well sorted; qtz. yellowish brn.
					0/0					29		
					0/0					30		

NOTES: * Seven ft. of blowin at 28.0ft.

EDITED BY/DATE: _____

Halliburton NUS CORPORATION

FIELD LOG OF BORING

WELL NO. MW1124

SHEET ____ OF ____

PROJECT: EAKER AFB RFI | JOB NO.: 0114 | BORING NO.: MW1124

INTERVAL	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOWS / 6-INCHES	INCHES DRIVEN	RECOVERY	OVA (ppm)	MOISTURE	DENSITY	COLOR	SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH IN FEET	LITH.
	NA	NA	10DT	10DT	0/0	SAT	LOOSE	10YR 5/4		31	
					0/0					32	
					0/0					33	SW
					0/0					34	
					0/0					35	
					0/0					36	
					0/0					37	
38					0/0				NO SAMPLES COLLECTED FOR ANALYSIS	38	

Continued drilling w/ 7¼ HSA to TD of 38' - No sampling from 28' - 38' - logged by cuttings.

TD - 38'

NOTES: _____ EDITED BY/DATE: _____

Halliburton NUS

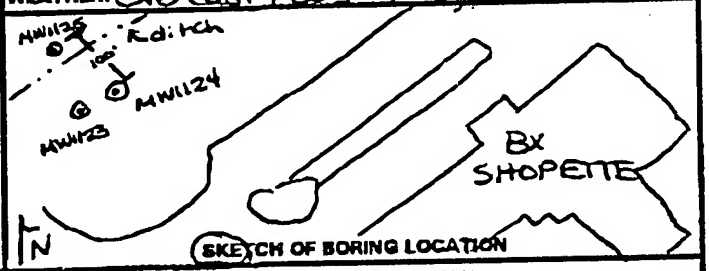
FIELD LOG OF BORING

WELL NO. MW1125

SHEET 1 OF 2

CORPORATION

PROJECT: EAKER AFB RFI	JOB NO.: 0114	BORING/WELL NO.: MW1125	
	LOGGED BY: G. Millar	TOTAL DEPTH OF BOREHOLE: 28'	
DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Tri-State Testing	SURFACE ELEV.:	DATUM:	
DRILLER'S NAME: John Crawford	START TIME: 0828	DATE: 10/31/95	
DRILL RIG TYPE: CME-75	FINISH TIME: 0925	DATE: 11/01/95	
BORING METHOD: 7¼" HSA Overdrilled w/10" HSA	WATER DEPTH:		
HOLE DIAMETER: 10"	DATE:		
SAMPLING METHOD: Continuous Sampling	TIME:		
HAMMER WGT.: NA / DROP HGT.: NA	BACKFILLED, TIME:	DATE:	
SURFACE CONDITIONS: Grassy	WEATHER: Overcast; 50's-70's; s/l. breeze		



SAMPLE INTERVAL	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOWS / 6-INCHES	INCHES DRIVEN	INCHES RECOVERED	OVA READING (ppm)	MOISTURE	DENSITY	MUNSELL COLOR	LAB SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH IN FEET	LITHOLOGY	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION
										2		See boring log for MW1124, drilled 8/12/95 for description of lithology from surface to 18.0'. Summary of lithology from surface to 18.0': 0.0'-1.5' - Clayey SILT; 1.5'-2.3' - Sandy SILT; 2.3'-2.5' - SAND; 2.5'-4.5' - Clayey SILT; 4.5'-9.0' - SILT; 9.0'-14.0' - Silty CLAY; 14.0'-18.0' - CLAY
										4		
										6		
										8		
										10		
										12		
										14		
										16		
18	GD w/t LITTLE	NA	5FT	3FT	D / 0	V/L moist	SOFT	10YR 5/3		18	CL	
										20		

NOT SAMPLED OR ANALYZED FOR LITHOLOGY

NOTES: Drilled to determine extent of contamination in groundwater.

EDITED BY/DATE: _____

Halliburton NUS

CORPORATION

FIELD LOG OF BORING

WELL NO. MW1125

SHEET 2 OF 2

PROJECT: EAKER AFB RFI | JOB NO.: 0114 | BORING NO.: MW1125

INTERVAL	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOWS / 6-INCHES	INCHES DRIVEN	RECOVERY	OVA (ppm)	MOISTURE	DENSITY	COLOR	SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH IN FEET	LITH.
	CS SAND LINERS	NA	5FT	3FT	0/0	SLT MOIST	SLT STIFF	OLIVE GY.		21	CL
23										22	
23			5FT	2.5	0/0	VRY MOIST	SOFT			23	CL
					0/0	SAT	LOOSE	LIGHT OLIVE GY		24	
					0			OLIVE GY		25	SW
28										26	SP
										27	
										28	
										29	
										30	
										31	
										32	
										33	
										34	
										35	
										36	
										37	
										38	

18.0' - 20.0' - Silty CLAY; Clayey SILT; brn. W 10YR 5/6 yellowish brn. mottling; some root structures and worm burrows.

20.0' - 21.0' - CLAY; trace silt; dk gray; some brn 10YR 5/3 mottles; slt. plastic.

21.0' - 24.5' - Sandy CLAY, dk gray; sand is poorly sorted, some med. and some fg sand; angular; @ 24.0' is a 2 inch vertical sand seam. Sand is fg to med. grained 5YR 5/8 yellowish red and angular.

24.5' - 25.0' - SAND; well sorted fg sand; angular; gray.

25.0' - 25.5' - SAND; poorly sorted mg-fg; angular qtz; some coarse grains; multi colored grains; overall color 10YR 5/6 yellowish brn.

25.5' - 28.0' - AS above

TD = ~~28.0~~ JH 12/5/95

TD = 38'

NOTES: _____ EDITED BY/DATE: _____

Halliburton NUS

FIELD LOG OF BORING

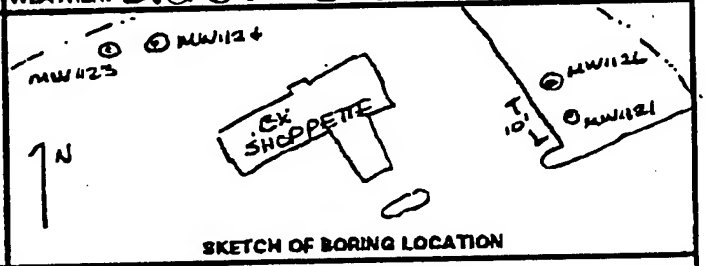
WELL NO. MW1126

SHEET 1 OF 2

CORPORATION

PROJECT: EAKER AFB RFI	JOB NO.: 0114	BORING/WELL NO.: MW1126	
	LOGGED BY: G. Millar	TOTAL DEPTH OF BOREHOLE: 93.0' BGS	
DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Tri-State Testing		SURFACE ELEV.:	DATUM:
DRILLER'S NAME: John Crawford		START TIME: 1027	DATE: 11/01/95
DRILL RIG TYPE: CME-75		FINISH TIME: 1900	DATE: 11/07/95 grouted
BORING METHOD: 7¼" HSA overdrilled w/ 10" HSA		WATER DEPTH:	
HOLE DIAMETER: 10"		DATE:	
SAMPLING METHOD: Continuous Sampling		TIME:	
HAMMER WGT.: NA	DROP HGT: NA	BACKFILLED, TIME:	DATE:
SURFACE CONDITIONS: Grassy		WEATHER: Overcast 50's-60's	

SAMPLE INTERVAL	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOWS / 6-INCHES	INCHES DRIVEN	INCHES RECOVERED	OVA READING (ppm)	MOISTURE	DENSITY	MUNSELL COLOR	LAB SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH IN FEET	LITHOLOGY
NOT SAMPLED FOR ANALYSIS										2	
										4	
										6	
										8	
										10	
										12	
										14	
										16	
										18	
19	CS NO HNU	NA	SAT	3.3	0	0	Silt moist	Silt soft	19K 4/1	20	CH



SKETCH OF BORING LOCATION

MATERIAL DESCRIPTION

See boring log for MW1121 for lithology from 0.0'-~~18.0'~~ 16.3'.

Summary of MW1121 from 0.0'-~~18.0'~~ 16.3' is below:

0.5'-1.1' - Sandy, Clayey, Silt

1.1'-2.9' - Sand, fg.

2.9'-4.0' - Silty CLAY.

4.0'-13.8' - Silty CLAY.

13.8'-16.3' - CLAY.

NOTES: Drilled to determine presence or absence of contamination.

EDITED BY/DATE: J.C. Ellis 11/20/95

Halliburton NUS CORPORATION — **FIELD LOG OF BORING**

WELL NO. MW1126

SHEET 2 OF 2

PROJECT: EAKER AFB RFI — JOB NO.: 0114 — BORING NO.: MW1126

INTERVAL	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOWS / 6-INCHES	INCHES DRIVEN	RECOVERY	OVA (ppm)	MOISTURE	DENSITY	COLOR	SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH IN FEET	LITH.	DESCRIPTION
	CS w/o liner	NA	5FT		0/0	slt. mod	slt. soft	10YR 5/3				18.0'–20.3' – CLAY; slt. plastic dk gray; some root structures + worm burrows.
					0/					21	CH	
										22		20.3'–21.3' – As above w/ color change to brn.
23			5FT	5FT	0/0	slt. mod	slt. stiff	10YR 4/1		23		23.0'–25.0' – CLAY; some sand; poorly sorted; angular, med; coarse, + fine grains, dk gray, slt. plastic, some root casts, worm burrows, veins filled w/ yellowish red silt; some 10YR 5/3 (brn), mottles.
					0/0					24		
					0/0					25		
					0/0					26	CL	
					0/0					27		
28			5FT	5FT	0/0					28		25.0'–28.0' – Sandy CLAY; dk gray; angular; fg–coarse grained, veins filled w/ 10YR 5/8 yellowish red silt.
					0/0	SAT	LOOSE			29		28.0–29.2' – Sandy CLAY as above, sand is med grained to fine grained.
					0/0					30	SP SW	
										31		29.2–33.0' – SAND; med grained to fg, poorly sorted angular qtz w/ multi colored grains.
										32		
33										33		
41'	NOT SAMPLED FOR LITHOLOGY. DRILLED BY HOLLOW STEM AUGER									41		TD = 41

~~TD = 33.0' (well installed at 41.0'). 11/28/95~~

– THOUGHT TO BE SAND BASED ON DRILL CUTTINGS AND ADJACENT BORE HOLE DATA.

NOTES: DUE TO PROXIMITY OF ADJACENT HOLES & TIME LIMITATIONS, A COMPLETE SOIL DESCRIPTION NOT PERFORMED @ THIS LOCATION

EDITED BY/DATE: [signature] 11/28/95

SENT BY:BROWN AND ROOT,ENV ;12-21-95 ; 4:27PM ; → 13038318208;#17/21

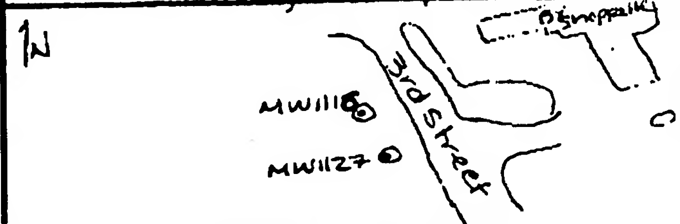
Halliburton NUS CORPORATION

FIELD LOG OF BORING

WELL NO. MW1127

SHEET 1 OF 2

PROJECT: EAKER AFB RFI	JOB NO.: 0114	BORING/WELL NO.: MW1127	
	LOGGED BY: G. Millar	TOTAL DEPTH OF BOREHOLE: 28.0'	
DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Tri-State Testing		SURFACE ELEV.:	DATUM:
DRILLER'S NAME: John Crawford		START TIME: 1634	DATE: 11/02/95
DRILL RIG TYPE: CME-75		FINISH TIME: 1400	DATE: 11/08/95
BORING METHOD: 7¼" HSA Overdrilled w/10" HSA		WATER DEPTH:	
HOLE DIAMETER: 10"		DATE:	
SAMPLING METHOD: Continuous Sampling		TIME:	
HAMMER WGT.: NA	DROP HGT: NA	BACKFILLED, TIME:	DATE:
SURFACE CONDITIONS: Grassy		WEATHER: Overcast; breezy; 40's-50's.	



SKETCH OF BORING LOCATION

SAMPLE INTERVAL	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOWS / 6-INCHES	INCHES DRIVEN	INCHES RECOVERED	OVA READING (ppm)	MOISTURE	DENSITY	MUNSELL COLOR	LAB SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH IN FEET	LITHOLOGY	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION
NOT SAMPLED FOR LITHOLOGY OR ANALYSIS										0–18		See boring log for MW1116 drilled 12/16/91 for lithology from ground surface to 18.0'.
18	CS WC Liner	NA	SFT	SFT	0ppm	dry moist – sl. moist	dry soft – sl. stiff	10YR 5/3 – 10YR 4/1		18–20	ML CL / CL	18.0' – 19.0' - Silty CLAY / Clayey SILT, multiple small root

NOTES: Drilled to determine the absence or presence of contamination in SAND.

EDITED BY/DATE: LR Eller 12/20/95

Halliburton NUS CORPORATION

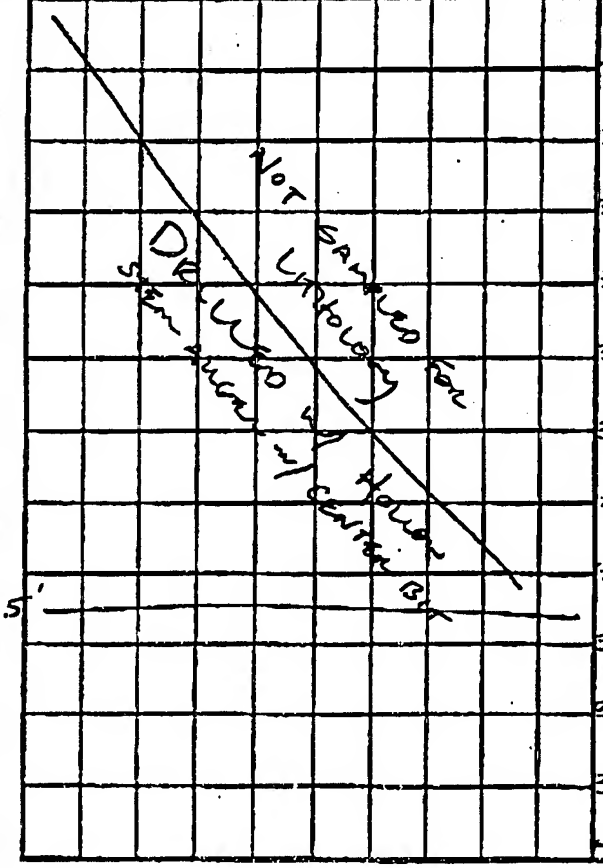
FIELD LOG OF BORING

WELL NO. MW1127

SHEET 2 OF 2

PROJECT: EAKER AFB RFI | JOB NO.: 0114 | BORING NO.: MW1127

INTERVAL	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOWS / 6-INCHES	INCHES DRIVEN	RECOVERY	OVA (ppm)	MOISTURE	DENSITY	COLOR	SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH IN FEET	LITH.	
	CS WIL LRW	NA	5FT	5FT	0PPM	SLI. MOIST	SLI. STIF			21		Structures / worm burrows filled w/ 5YR 5/8 yellowish red, material / overall color brn.
23						MOIST	SLI. SOFT			22	CL	
23			5FT	3.8						23		19.0' - 24.5' - CLAY, some silt; root structures / worm burrows, to 21.0' then less root structures but some 10YR 5/3, brn. mottles. Some fg - mg, poorly sorted sand. Overall color dk gray.
						SAT	LOOSE	10YR 4/1		24		
								10YR 5/3		25	SW	
										26		
28										27	SP	24.5' - 26.0' - SAND, vfg-fg, well sorted; angular, dk gray; Peat-like material from 25.0' - 25.2' dk black.
										28		
										29		26.0' - 29.0' - vfg - mg, SAND, wet-vsm. poorly sorted, brn, angular grains, qtz.
										30		
										31		TD = ~~28.0~~ 36.5
										32		
										33		
										34		
										35		
										36		
36.5'										37		
										38		
										39		
										40		



NOTES: DUE TO PROXIMITY OF HOLES & TIME LIMITATIONS, A COMPLETE SOIL DESCRIPTION NOT PERFORMED FOR HOLE @ THIS LOCATION.

EDITED BY/DATE: LR Ellis

Halliburton NUS

FIELD LOG OF BORING

WELL NO. MW1128

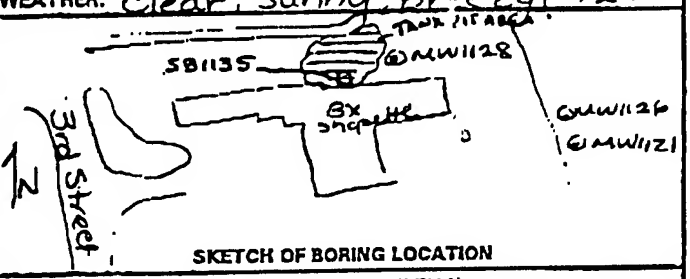
SHEET 1 OF 3

CORPORATION

PROJECT: EAKER AFB RFI	JOB NO.: 0114	BORING/WELL NO.: MW1128	
	LOGGED BY: G. Millar	TOTAL DEPTH OF BOREHOLE: 40.0'	
DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Tri-State Testing		SURFACE ELEV.:	DATUM:
DRILLER'S NAME: John Crawford		START TIME: 1525	DATE: 11/03/95
DRILL RIG TYPE: CME-75		FINISH TIME: 1800	DATE: 11/05/95
BORING METHOD: 7¼" HSA drilled through surface casing		WATER DEPTH:	
HOLE DIAMETER: 12" to 25'; 7¼" to 40.0'		DATE:	
SAMPLING METHOD: Continuous Sampling		TIME:	
HAMMER WGT.: NA	DROP HGT: NA	BACKFILLED, TIME:	DATE:
SURFACE CONDITIONS: Asphalt.		WEATHER: Clear; sunny; breezy; 42°F	

SAMPLE INTERVAL	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOWS / 6-INCHES	INCHES DRIVEN	INCHES RECOVERED	OVA READING (ppm)	MOISTURE	DENSITY	MUNSELL COLOR	LAB SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH IN FEET	LITHOLOGY	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION
										1		surface to 10.0' not sampled for Lithology. See SB1135 for soil description in that interval.
										2		
										3		
										4		
										5		
										6		
										7		
										8		
										9		
										10		

NOT SAMPLED FOR LITHOLOGY ANALYSIS



SKETCH OF BORING LOCATION

NOTES: Drilled to determine presence or absence of contamination in the Sand aquifer.

EDITED BY/DATE: [signature] 11/28/95

Halliburton NUS CORPORATION

FIELD LOG OF BORING

WELL NO. MW1128

SHEET 2 OF 3

PROJECT: EAKER AFB RFI | JOB NO.: 0114 | BORING NO.: MW1128

INTERVAL	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOWS / 6-INCHES	INCHES DRIVEN	RECOVERY	OVA (ppm)	MOISTURE	DENSITY	COLOR	SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH IN FEET	LITH.	
10	CS W/O LINERS	NA	3FT	3FT	1.0K / 1.0K	SLT moist	SOFT	10YR 5/2		10	ML	10.0' – 11.0' – Clayey SILT; brownish gray, mottled w/ 10YR5/3 brn. mottles.
					400 / 300					11		
13					60 / 50		silt; SOFT	10YR 5/3		12	CL	11.0' – 12.5' – CLAY; some silt; brownish gray w/ some 10YR 5/6 yellowish brn mottles. Some root casts, worm burrows; some roots still intact; slt. plastic
13			5FT	5FT	70 / 15					13		
					20 / 15					14		
					20 / 15					15	CH	
					20 / 15					16		12.5'–17.0' – CLAY, trace silt; plastic; brn. mottled w/ 10YR 5/6 yellowish brn. Root casts / worm burrows, Some darker mottles, some intact roots.
18					5 /			10YR 4/1		17		
			5FT	4.5	1.0K / 1.0K	WET	SLT SOFT			18		
					400 / 1.0K					19		17.0' – 25.0' – CLAY, some silt; dk gray; crumbly texture, vertide root casts w/ roots still intact; (some are 4-5 inches in length); Along root casts is yellowish red (iron) staining; Some 10YR 5/3 brn. mottles; Product sheen observed in veins from 18.5' to 21.0'. Sheen also noted along barrell; Strong oder.
					2000 / 1.0K	moist				20		
					1.0K / 1.0K					21		
23					1.0K /					22		
23			2FT	.5	15 /					23		
										24		
25										25		
25			3FT	3FT	0 / 0					26		25.0' – 28.0 – CLAY; as above.
					0 / 0					27		
					0 / 0					28		28.0' – TD – SAND: fg-med grained poorly sorted w/ angular qtz; multi colored grains (wht, blk, coral); overall color brownish gray.
28						sat	SOFT	10YR 5/2		29	SM SP SW	
NOT SAMPLED										30		

NOTES: _____ EDITED BY/DATE: JR Ellis 11/28/95

Halliburton NUS CORPORATION

FIELD LOG OF BORING

WELL NO. MW1128

SHEET 3 OF 3

PROJECT: EAKER AFB RFI | JOB NO.: 0114 | BORING NO.: MW1128

INTERVAL	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOWS / 6-INCHES	INCHES DRIVEN	RECOVERY	OVA (ppm)	MOISTURE	DENSITY	COLOR	SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH IN FEET	LITH.
										31	
										32	
										33	
										34	
										35	
										36	
										37	
										38	
										39	
										40	

NOT SAMPLED OR ANALYZED FOR LITHOLOGY

TD = 40.0'

NOTES: _____ EDITED BY/DATE: _____

Hole No. AP-62

DRILLING LOG	DIVISION MRD	INSTALLATION LIIK	SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS
1. PROJECT ARI STRIPPING STUDY SAKER AFB AR.		10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT 10¼ bit	
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Station) 5' from LIF 62		11. DATUM FOR ELEVATION SHOWN (TBM or MSL)	
3. DRILLING AGENCY USACE-CEMRK-EP-GG-		12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL CME 750 / SCAPS	
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number) OVERCORE AP-62		13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-BURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN: DISTURBED	UNDISTURBED
5. NAME OF DRILLER ROGER HUNTER		14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES	
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE ☐ VERTICAL ☐ INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.		15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER NOT ENCOUNTERED	
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN —		16. DATE HOLE STARTED 18 OCT 95	COMPLETED 18 OCT 95
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK —		17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE	
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 10.7		18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING %	
		19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR Kathleen O'Brien	

ELEVATION a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOVERY e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant) g
	1					6¼" ID AUGER Auger thru Asphalt & fill - No sample
	2		SANDY, clayey fill w/ gravel dk gray to black petroleum odor			SET UP ADAPT to 231IF From 3-25-95
	3		3.0			3.0
	4		SILTY LEAN CLAY damp - moist mottled gray & orange V. STIFF		4.2 GEOTECH FIELD TRPH	inserted INNER bbl sampler Ran 2.8 Rec 2.6 0.2 fell out of shoe
	5		medium to stiff petroleum odor		4.5	5.8
	6		becomes sandy w/ fine sand and moist to wet petroleum odor (heavy) stiff 6.2			Push probe 7.0' Auger 5' Rec 4.9'
	7		SILTY CLAY to clayey silt V. STIFF TO STIFF (breaks w/ pressure) cohesive moist gray & orange brown (dk brown areas when cut w/ knife - holes & smells like petroleum product almost a sheen 7.9		7.4 Sample	made measurements from augered depth of 10.8'; one tenth off of measurements made from tip of probe; 10.0 on auger = 10.1 on probe
	8		SILT DARK GRAY; wet to SATURATED, medium CLAYEY, COHESIVE petroleum odor		7.8 8.1 sample	
	9		SILTY CLAY STIFF, MOIST GRAY & orange brown iron nodules 9.2		9.0 9.5 Sample 9.9	
	10					

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PROJECT | HOLE NO.

Hole No. AP-62

DRILLING LOG	DIVISION MRD	INSTALLATION MPK	SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS
1. PROJECT: Armstrong Study EAKER AFB		10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT	
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Station): EAKER AFB		11. DATUM FOR ELEVATION SHOWN (TBM or MSL)	
3. DRILLING AGENCY: USACE-CEMPK-EP-GG		12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL: CME 750	
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number): AP-62		13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-BURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN: DISTURBED / UNDISTURBED	
5. NAME OF DRILLER: ROGER HUNTER		14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES	
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE: ☑ VERTICAL ☐ INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.		15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER	
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN		16. DATE HOLE: STARTED 18 OCT 95 / COMPLETED 18 OCT 95	
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK		17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE	
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE		18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING %	
		19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR: Kathleen Olden	

ELEVATION a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOVERY e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant) g
			SILTY CLAY (continued)		10.5 FIELD	TRPH
					10.7	B.O.H @ 10.7
	11					11.28 → window
	12					
	13					13.33
						13.43
	14					Taped hole to 10.3' after augers out
	15					NOTE: MAY HAVE TO adjust all depths up 0.1'
	16					Samples 4.2 -4.5 FIELD TRPH 7.4 -7.8 TPH, TRPH, 8.7 -9.0 PAH, FIELD 9.5 -9.9 TRPH DISCRETE PAH 10.6 -10.8 FIELD TRPH
	17					
	18					No water in hole on 20 OCT; hole backfilled with concrete.
	19					
	20					

PROJECT | HOLE NO.

Hole No. AP-67

DRILLING LOG	DIVISION: MRD
1. PROJECT: ARMSTRONG VALID. STUDY	INSTALLATION: MPK
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Station): EAKER AFB	10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT: 10¼ auger bit 6" inner bbl sampler
3. DRILLING AGENCY: CEMRK-EP-GG	11. DATUM FOR ELEVATION SHOWN (TBM or MSL):
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number): OVERCORE / AP-67	12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL: CME 750 / SCAPS
5. NAME OF DRILLER: ROGER HUNTER	13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-BURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN: DISTURBED / UNDISTURBED
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE: ☐ VERTICAL ☐ INCLINED ____ DEG. FROM VERT.	14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN	15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER: NOT ENCOUNTERED
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK	16. DATE HOLE: STARTED 19 OCT 95 / COMPLETED 19 OCT 95
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE: 8.6	17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE
	18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING: %
	19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR: Kyle Wilson

ELEVATION a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOVERY e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant) g
	0					6 1/4" ID Hollow STEM AUGERS
	1		No sample thru fill material			NS
	2					
	3		3.0			
			SANDY FILL fine sand damp to moist, loose tan to black		3.8	3.8
	4		wet; some blk fragments at base 4.2		3.9 SAMPLE	4.2
			SILTY CLAY dark green gray moist med-stf 4.8		4.5	
	5		SILTY CLAY gray & orange brown stf to v. stf some f. sand moist some iron nodules		5.3 SAMPLE 5.5 SAMPLE	AUGER 5.0 REC 5.0 5.8 6.0
	6		becomes more orange brown			
			becomes grayer 7.0		6.8 SAMPLE 7.0	made measurements from bottom up
	7		Silty clay V. STIFF, gray & orange brown with fine sand damp to moist 8.3		7.9 SAMPLE 8.3	
	8		clayey silt medium green gray moist to wet			tapped to 8.6
	9					B.O.H @ 8.6 on 20 OCT HOLE TAPED TO 7.9', no fluid encountered. Hole backfilled w/ Concrete
	10					

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PROJECT [illegible] HOLE NO. [illegible]

Hole No. AP-63

DRILLING LOG	DIVISION MRD	INSTALLATION I.I.K.	SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS
1. PROJECT ARMSTRONG- VALIDATION - LAYER CFB		10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT 10¼" auger bit	
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Station)		11. DATUM FOR ELEVATION SHOWN (TBM or MSL)	
3. DRILLING AGENCY CEMRK-ET-GG		12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL CME-750 / SCAPS & 6" inner bbl	
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number) OVERCORE AP-63		13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-BURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN	DISTURBED / UNDISTURBED
5. NAME OF DRILLER Roger Hunter		14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES	
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE ☐ VERTICAL ☐ INCLINED ____ DEG. FROM VERT.		15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER NOT ENCOUNTERED	
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN —		16. DATE HOLE STARTED 18 OCT 95 COMPLETED 18 OCT 95	
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK —		17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE	
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 8.7		18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING %	
		19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR Kathleen A. Dobie	

ELEVATION a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOVERY e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant) g
	1		SANDY FILL petroleum odor			Auger to 3.8'
	2					
	3					3.8
	4					START W/TIP OF PROBE AT 3.77 (3.8') PUSH PROBE, AUGER 5.0' Rec 4.2
	5		SILTY CLAY dk green gray to dk brown STIFF MOIST - wet petroleum odor	5.0		
			5.3 high angle sand layer blk material; oily appearance at top & bottom 5.7			
	6		SILTY CLAY gray & orange brown STIFF - V STIFF MOIST			(petroleum odor throughout sample)
			6.6 6.8 SAND 0.07 looks like 0.2' blk at bottom blk may be flat particulate		6.7 6.8 7.1	
	7		7.2 SAND		7.2 7.5	Hole measured to 8.7'; made measurements from bottom up
			SILTY CLAY to clay silt iron nodules orange brown & gray MOIST, STIFF - V STIFF		7.9	
	8		8.1 SAND 0.07 looks like 0.2' black at bottom contact			
			Clayey silt dk greenish gray Cohesive wet medium - soft some fine sand			8.7' EOH Probe 0.6' below sample
	9					No LIQUID IN HOLE @ END OF DAY, ABOUT 1.1' at end of 20 OCT; hole backfilled w Concrete
	10					

ENG FORM [illegible] PROJECT HOLE NO.

Hole No. AD-63

DRILLING LOG	DIVISION MID	INSTALLATION NAPS	SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS
1. PROJECT ARMSTRONG VALID STUDY – EAKER		10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT 10 1/4" BIT & 6" INNER TUBE
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Station) EAKER AFB AR		11. DATUM FOR ELEVATION SHOWN (TBM or MSL)
3. DRILLING AGENCY MRK-EP-SG		12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL CME 750
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number) OFFSET AD-63		13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-BURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN: DISTURBED / UNDISTURBED
5. NAME OF DRILLER ROGER HUNTER		14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE ☒ VERTICAL ☐ INCLINED ____ DEG. FROM VERT.		15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER NOT ENCOUNTERED
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN —		16. DATE HOLE STARTED 20 OCT 95 / COMPLETED 20 OCT 95
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK —		17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 13.6		18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING %
		19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR [illegible]

ELEVATION a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOVERY e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant) g
			(FILL)			NS
					4.0	4.0
	4		black clay 4.2			Run 1
			SAND wet w/ product fine sand clayey, cohesive black		4.4	6" split inner bbl sampler
	5	5.0	high angle contact	5.2	5.2	
			SAND yellow stained w/ black 5.7		5.3	REC 4.6'
	6	5.7	SILTY CLAY AND SAND high angle to vertical contact, clay is gray & orange V. STIFF TO HARD		6.5	
			has some root hairs or root structures		ANALYSIS SAMPLE 7.0	
	7	7.1	CLAY becomes SOFTER			← FIELD TRPH OFF SCALE
		7.5			7.5	
	8				8.1	
						← FIELD TRPH X 3 8.6
			CLY SILT & sand GREEN/GRAY COHESIVE, some f sand MOIST TO WET		8.6	one sand inc silt inc black clay
	9		adjacent to fine sand, tan, loose		9.1	Run 2
			← SAT SILT; w/adj cont sand black streak		SILT SAND 9.9	

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PROJECT [illegible] HOLE NO.

Hole No. AD-63

DRILLING LOG	DIVISION MRD	INSTALLATION MRK	SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS

1. PROJECT: ARMSTRONG VALIDATION STUDY	10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Station): EAKER AFB, AR	11. DATUM FOR ELEVATION SHOWN (TBM or MSL)
3. DRILLING AGENCY: CEMRK-EP-GG	12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL: CME 750
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number): OFFSET AD-63	13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-BURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN — DISTURBED / UNDISTURBED
5. NAME OF DRILLER: ROGER HUNTER	14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE: ☐ VERTICAL ☐ INCLINED ____ DEG. FROM VERT.	15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER
	16. DATE HOLE — STARTED 20 OCT 95 — COMPLETED 20 OCT 95
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN	17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK	18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING %
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE	19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR [signature]

ELEVATION a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOVERY e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant) g
	10	CLAY CHANGES BUT CONTACT w/ sand is VERTICAL THROUGHOUT INTERVAL	(AS ABOVE)	10.1		Run 2
			STIFF CLAY SILTY, iron nod (small) sat → wet, H gray green & orange	10.6		RAN 5 REC 5
	11		SAND + SILTY CLAY Sand & Clay are side by side. Sand is stained w/ black. SILTY/CLAY is SOFT, SATURATED predominantly green gray, some orange brown → STIFF - V.STF, WET			
	12			11.9	12.0	
			FAT CLAY / FINE SAND WET, STIFF STICKY Some silt gray w/ orange brown petroleum odor black hair like organic or root matter iron nodules (small)		12.4	
	13		FINE SAND - SAT, petroleum odor turns green when dry; loose adjacent to clay. clay becomes more orange brown w/ depth			13.6
						B.O.H

NOTE: SAND TURNS GREENISH UPON drying; can see staining along vertical & high-angle pathways.

Free product entered hole - approximately 3.0' at end of day. Hole backfilled with concrete. Fuel sample sent to lab for fuel ID.

Hole No. AD-68

DRILLING LOG	DIVISION MIP	INSTALLATION MHK	SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS

1. PROJECT: ARMSTRONG VALIDATION) EAKER AFB
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Station): EAKER AFB AP. - GAS STATION
3. DRILLING AGENCY: CEMRK-EP-GG
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number): OFFSET AD 68
5. NAME OF DRILLER: ROGER HUNTER
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE: ☐ VERTICAL ☐ INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN: —
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK: —
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE: 8.6
10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT: 10¼" auger Bit
11. DATUM FOR ELEVATION SHOWN (TBM or MSL):
12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL: CME 750 w/ 6¼" ID Hollow Stems
13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-BURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN: DISTURBED: UNDISTURBED:
14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES:
15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER: NOT ENCOUNTERED
16. DATE HOLE: STARTED 20 OCT 95 COMPLETED 20 OCT 95
17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE:
18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING: %
19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR: Kathleen A. Oldin

ELEVATION a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOVERY e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant) g
	0		(Fill)			NS
	3		SANDY CLAY crumbly texture petroleum odor dk brown to blk VSTIFF TO STIFF, moist w/ wet surfaces		3.4 ANALYTICAL	3.6 6" Inner Lbl RAN 5.0 REC 5.0
	3.7		becomes mottled w/ orange brown & grayer (lighter in color) and v. STIFF, crumbly	3.7	4.1 4.5 ANALYTICAL	
	5		5.0 SILTY CLAY TO CLY SILT gray & orange brown medium moist w/ wet surfaces white root hairs. crumbly structure w/ fine sand	5.8	5.8 GEOTECH SAMPLE 6.1	5.5-6.0 ANALYTICAL SAMPLE 6.0-6.5 (?)
	6		6.5 SILT w/ CLAY some fine sand, dk gray medium wet to sat some iron staining → mottled w/ increase in clay		6.5: ANALYTICAL 7.0	
	7		7.2 SILT, clayey green gray, sdy, med, moist to wet	7.6	7.2 GEOTECH SAMPLE	7.5-8.0 ANALYTICAL SAMPLE
	7.9		SILT, clayey - clay w/ fine white root hairs STIFF, becomes darker gray → becomes sandy		7.6	tape to 8.6
	8					T.D. 11
	9					No WATER IN HOLE @ end of day, backfilled w/ concrete
	10					

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PROJECT: [illegible] HOLE NO.

Hole No. AP-68

DRILLING LOG	DIVISION MRD	INSTALLATION MRK	SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS
1. PROJECT: Armstrong Study Baker Rte, AP.		10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT: 10¼ auger bit / 6" inner bbl	
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Station)		11. DATUM FOR ELEVATION SHOWN (TBM or MSL)	
3. DRILLING AGENCY: USACE-CEMPK-EP-GS		12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL: CME 750 / SCAPS	
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number): OVERCORE / AP-68		13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-BURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN: DISTURBED / UNDISTURBED	
5. NAME OF DRILLER: ROGER HUNTER		14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES	
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE: ☐ VERTICAL ☐ INCLINED ____ DEG. FROM VERT.		15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER: NOT ENCOUNTERED	
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN: —		16. DATE HOLE: STARTED 19 OCT 95 / COMPLETED 19 OCT 95	
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK: —		17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE	
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE: 10'		18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING: %	
		19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR: T. Williams, PhD, ?	

ELEVATION a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOVERY e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant) g
	1		No Sample.			No fluid in hole on 20 OCT; bottom taped at 8.1 hole backfilled w/ concrete
	2					NOTE: USED TAPE CHECK OF 9.8 AND made measurements from bottom up; window was 0.3' below shoe when removed from hole.
	3		2.9 — SAND DAMP, FINE, GRAY to black Fill 3.4			REC 1.9
	4		SILTY CLAY STIFF, DAMP to MOIST DARK GRAY 4.3			tape to 4.8 5.0'
	5		CLAYEY SILT medium, cohesive MOIST DARK GREENISH GRAY } SOFT, WET, IRON STAINED 5.5			
	6		SILTY CLAY some SAND V. STIFF MOIST LT GRAY + orange brown some IRON STAINING & iron nodules 7.0		5.8 FILL TOP 5.9 6.0 6.5	INSERTED PROBE, tip at 5.5, pushed 6.1, tip finishes at 11.9 about 0.3' below shoe REC 4.9
	7		CLY SILT w/ f. sand, cohesive greenish gray w/ some iron STAIN MOIST, STIFF - V STIFF 7.8		7.8	FIELD TEST TREE FALL (PROBE)
	8		SILTY CLAY - CLY SILT STIFF, MOIST gray w/ orange brown mottles 8.5		8.0 8.2 8.5	
	9		CLAYEY SILT cohesive, greenish gray wet, stiff → becomes saturated, medium		8.8 9.5 FIELD TEST 9.8	(probe may have slipped when removed from hole) Tape to 9.8
	10		B.O.H			

ENG FORM [illegible] — PROJECT — HOLE NO.

APPENDIX B - 1B

WELL INSTALLATION LOGS

BX SHOPPETTE

Source: Halliburton NUS 1992 and 1995.

NUS CORPORATION

FIELD WELL COMPLETION FORM TW1101

JOB NAME: EAKER AFB BX SHOPETTE

JOB NUMBER: 31K98 | PROJECT MANAGER: GVG

LOGGED BY: JSB | EDITED BY: bFH

WELL NAME: TW1101 | DATE: 12/4/91

DRILLING COMPANY: A.W. POOL

EQUIPMENT: ☒ 6¼ INCH HOLLOW STEM AUGER ☐ ____ INCH ROTARY WASH | DRILLER: V. BARAZZA | HOURS DRILLED: 1

GALLONS OF WATER USED DURING DRILLING: NONE GALLONS

METHOD OF DECONTAMINATION PRIOR TO DRILLING: PRESSURE STEAM

DEVELOPMENT SEE WELL DEVELOPMENT FORM

METHOD OF DEVELOPMENT:

DEVELOPMENT BEGAN DATE: TIME:

YIELD: ____ GPM	TIME: FROM ____ TO ____	DATE:
YIELD: ____ GPM	TIME: FROM ____ TO ____	DATE:
YIELD: ____ GPM	TIME: FROM ____ TO ____	DATE:
YIELD: ____ GPM	TIME: FROM ____ TO ____	DATE:

TOTAL WATER REMOVED DURING DEVELOPMENT: ____ GALLONS

DESCRIPTION OF TURBIDITY AT END OF DEVELOPMENT: ☐ CLEAR ☐ SLIGHTLY CLOUDY ☐ MOD. TURBID ☐ VERY MUDDY

ODOR OF WATER:

WATER DISCHARGED TO: ☐ GROUND SURFACE ☐ TANK TRUCK ☐ STORM SEWERS ☐ STORAGE TANK ☐ DRUMS ☐ OTHER ____

DEPTH TO WATER AFTER DEVELOPMENT: ____ FEET

MATERIALS USED

3 100# SACKS OF COLORADO SILICA 20/40 SAND

____ SACKS OF ____ CEMENT

~20 GALLONS OF GROUT USED (PORTLAND TYPE II w/BENTONITE)

____ SACKS OF POWDERED BENTONITE

50 POUNDS OF BENTONITE PELLETS

~15 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC BLANK CASING

~10 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC SLOTTED SCREEN

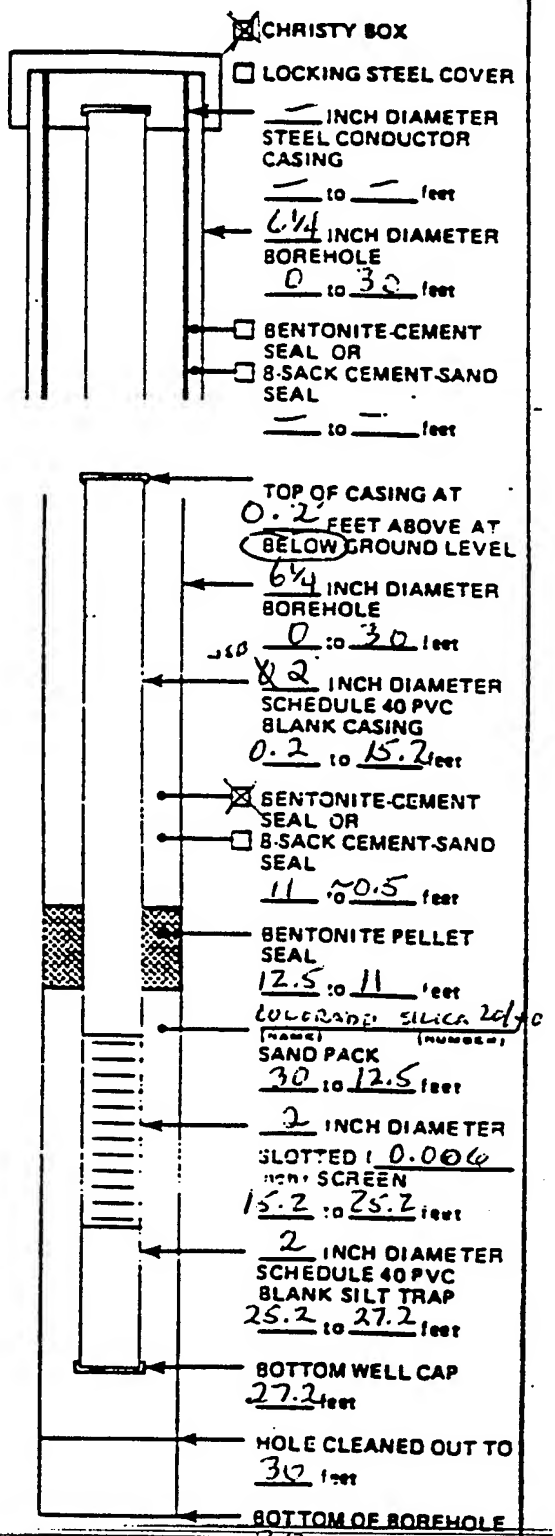
____ YARD³ CONCRETE ORDERED

____ YARD³ CEMENT-SAND (READI-MIX) USED

CONCRETE PUMPER USED? ☐ NO ☐ YES

NAME ____

WELL COVER USED: ☐ LOCKING STEEL COVER ☒ CHRISTY BOX ☐ OTHER ____



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

NOTE: MATERIALS WERE NOT MEASURED BEFORE GOING IN WELL JSB

NUS CORPORATION

FIELD WELL COMPLETION FORM

JOB NAME: EAKER AFB BX

JOB NUMBER: 3K98 | PROJECT MANAGER: GKC

LOGGED BY: JSB | EDITED BY: DFH

WELL NAME: T-W11 02 | DATE: 12-11-91

DRILLING COMPANY: A W POOL

EQUIPMENT: ☒ 6¼ INCH HOLLOW STEM AUGER ☐ ____ INCH ROTARY WASH | DRILLER: V. BARAZZA | HOURS DRILLED: .66

GALLONS OF WATER USED DURING DRILLING: NONE GALLONS

METHOD OF DECONTAMINATION PRIOR TO DRILLING: PRESSURE STEAM

DEVELOPMENT SEE WELL DEVELOPMENT FORM

METHOD OF DEVELOPMENT:

DEVELOPMENT BEGAN DATE: TIME:

YIELD: ____ GPM	TIME: FROM ____ TO ____	DATE:
YIELD: ____ GPM	TIME: FROM ____ TO ____	DATE:
YIELD: ____ GPM	TIME: FROM ____ TO ____	DATE:
YIELD: ____ GPM	TIME: FROM ____ TO ____	DATE:

TOTAL WATER REMOVED DURING DEVELOPMENT: GALLONS

DESCRIPTION OF TURBIDITY AT END OF DEVELOPMENT: ☐ CLEAR ☐ SLIGHTLY CLOUDY ☐ MOD. TURBID ☐ VERY MUDDY

ODOR OF WATER:

WATER DISCHARGED TO: ☐ GROUND SURFACE ☐ TANK TRUCK ☐ STORM SEWERS ☐ STORAGE TANK ☐ DRUMS ☐ OTHER ____

DEPTH TO WATER AFTER DEVELOPMENT: FEET

MATERIALS USED

2.5 SACKS OF SILICA GRADE SAND

____ SACKS OF ____ CEMENT

~20 GALLONS OF GROUT USED (PORTLAND TYPE II W/ BENTONITE)

____ SACKS OF POWDERED BENTONITE

50 POUNDS OF BENTONITE PELLETS

12.4 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC BLANK CASING

16.2 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC SLOTTED SCREEN

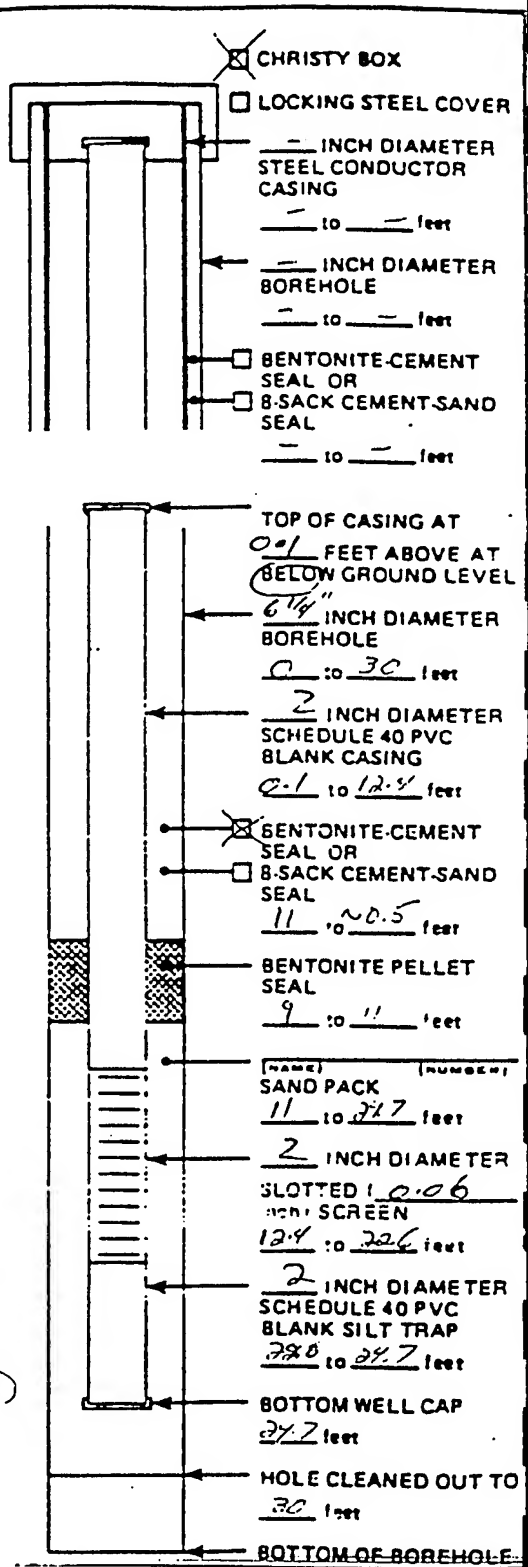
____ YARD³ CEMENT-SAND (REDI-MIX) ORDERED

____ YARD³ CEMENT-SAND (REDI-MIX) USED

CONCRETE PUMPER USED? ☐ NO ☐ YES

NAME ____

WELL COVER USED: ☐ LOCKING STEEL COVER ☐ CHRISTY BOX ☐ OTHER ____



NOT TO SCALE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Borehole covered w/ ~2' of soil & roofing mat

NUS CORPORATION

FIELD WELL COMPLETION FORM

JOB NAME: EAKER AFB BX

JOB NUMBER: 3K98 | PROJECT MANAGER: GVG

LOGGED BY: JSB | EDITED BY: BFN

WELL NAME: TW1103 | DATE: 12/11/91

DRILLING COMPANY: AW POOL

EQUIPMENT: ☒ 6¼ INCH HOLLOW STEM AUGER | DRILLER: V. BARAZZA

☐ _____ INCH ROTARY WASH | HOURS DRILLED: 1

GALLONS OF WATER USED DURING DRILLING: NONE GALLONS

METHOD OF DECONTAMINATION PRIOR TO DRILLING: PRESSURE STEAM

DEVELOPMENT SEE WELL DEVELOPMENT FORM

METHOD OF DEVELOPMENT:

DEVELOPMENT BEGAN DATE: TIME:

YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:

TOTAL WATER REMOVED DURING DEVELOPMENT: GALLONS

DESCRIPTION OF TURBIDITY AT END OF DEVELOPMENT: ☐ CLEAR ☐ SLIGHTLY CLOUDY ☐ MOD. TURBID ☐ VERY MUDDY

ODOR OF WATER:

WATER DISCHARGED TO: ☐ GROUND SURFACE ☐ TANK TRUCK ☐ STORM SEWERS ☐ STORAGE TANK ☐ DRUMS ☐ OTHER _____

DEPTH TO WATER AFTER DEVELOPMENT: FEET

MATERIALS USED

7.5 SACKS OF Silica Grade SAND

_____ SACKS OF _____ CEMENT

_____ GALLONS OF GROUT USED

_____ SACKS OF POWDERED BENTONITE

50 POUNDS OF BENTONITE PELLETS

15 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC BLANK CASING

10 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC SLOTTED SCREEN

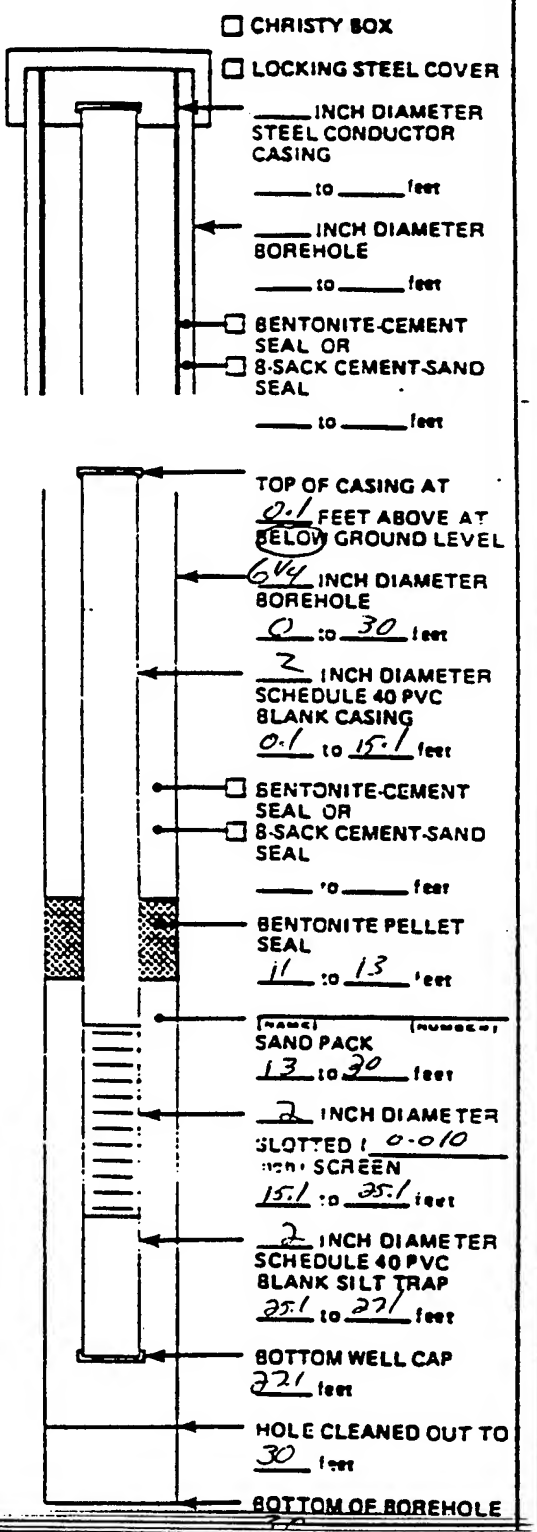
_____ YARD³ CEMENT-SAND (REDI-MIX) ORDERED

_____ YARD³ CEMENT-SAND (REDI-MIX) USED

CONCRETE PUMPER USED? ☐ NO ☐ YES

NAME _____

WELL COVER USED: ☐ LOCKING STEEL COVER ☐ CHRISTY BOX ☐ OTHER _____



NOT TO SCALE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

WELL ABANDONED 1/8/92

NUS CORPORATION

FIELD WELL COMPLETION FORM

JOB NAME: EAKER AFB

JOB NUMBER: 3K98 | PROJECT MANAGER: GVG

LOGGED BY: BEN | EDITED BY: BFN

WELL NAME: TW1104 | DATE: 12-11-91

DRILLING COMPANY: A.W. POOL

EQUIPMENT: ☒ 6¼ INCH HOLLOW STEM AUGER ☐ ____ INCH ROTARY WASH | DRILLER: V. BARAZZA | HOURS DRILLED:

GALLONS OF WATER USED DURING DRILLING: none GALLONS

METHOD OF DECONTAMINATION PRIOR TO DRILLING: Pressure steam

DEVELOPMENT SEE DEVELOPMENT FORM

METHOD OF DEVELOPMENT:

DEVELOPMENT BEGAN DATE: TIME:

YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:

TOTAL WATER REMOVED DURING DEVELOPMENT: GALLONS

DESCRIPTION OF TURBIDITY AT END OF DEVELOPMENT: ☐ CLEAR ☐ SLIGHTLY CLOUDY ☐ MOD. TURBID ☐ VERY MUDDY

ODOR OF WATER:

WATER DISCHARGED TO: ☐ GROUND SURFACE ☐ TANK TRUCK ☐ STORM SEWERS ☐ STORAGE TANK ☐ DRUMS ☐ OTHER ____

DEPTH TO WATER AFTER DEVELOPMENT: FEET

MATERIALS USED

2.5 SACKS OF Silica Grade SAND

____ SACKS OF ____ CEMENT

0.20 GALLONS OF GROUT USED (PORTLAND TYPE I w/BENTONITE)

____ SACKS OF POWDERED BENTONITE

50 POUNDS OF BENTONITE PELLETS

14 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC BLANK CASING

10 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC SLOTTED SCREEN (0.01 SLOT)

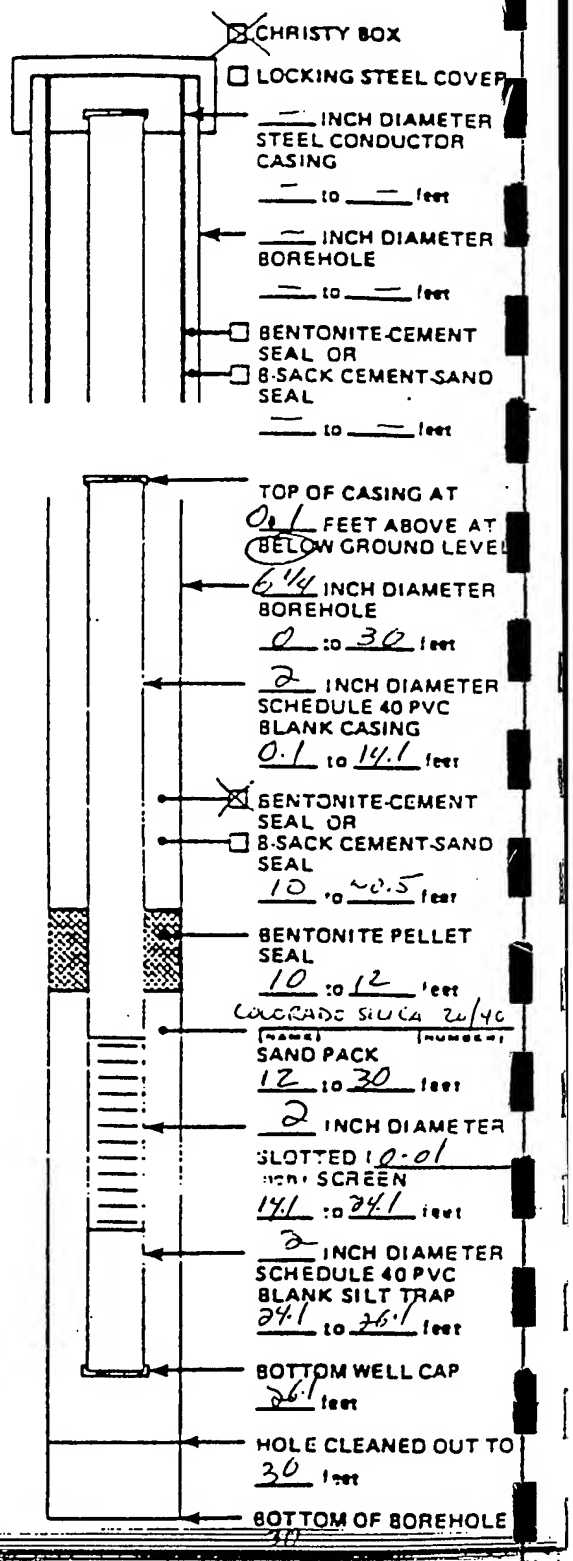
____ YARD³ CEMENT-SAND (REDI-MIX) ORDERED

____ YARD³ CEMENT-SAND (REDI-MIX) USED

CONCRETE PUMPER USED? ☒ NO ☐ YES

NAME ____

WELL COVER USED: ☒ LOCKING STEEL COVER ☐ CHRISTY BOX ☐ OTHER ____



NOT TO SCALE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: ____

NUS CORPORATION

FIELD WELL COMPLETION FORM

JOB NAME: EAKER AFB

JOB NUMBER: 3K98 | PROJECT MANAGER: GVG

LOGGED BY: BFN | EDITED BY: BFN / JSB

WELL NAME: E11TW05 | DATE: 12/13/91

DRILLING COMPANY: Pool Drilling

EQUIPMENT: ☐ 6 4/4 INCH HOLLOW STEM AUGER ☐ ____ INCH ROTARY WASH | DRILLER: V. Burrazza | HOURS DRILLED: ~4.6

GALLONS OF WATER USED DURING DRILLING: NONE GALLONS

METHOD OF DECONTAMINATION PRIOR TO DRILLING: Steam cleaned

DEVELOPMENT SEE LOGBOOK; WELL CONTAINS FREE PRODUCT; WAS NOT DEVELOPED

METHOD OF DEVELOPMENT:

DEVELOPMENT BEGAN DATE: TIME:

YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM TO	DATE:

TOTAL WATER REMOVED DURING DEVELOPMENT: GALLONS

DESCRIPTION OF TURBIDITY AT END OF DEVELOPMENT: ☐ CLEAR ☐ SLIGHTLY CLOUDY ☐ MOD. TURBID ☒ VERY MUDDY

ODOR OF WATER:

WATER DISCHARGED TO: ☐ GROUND SURFACE ☐ TANK TRUCK ☐ STORM SEWERS ☐ STORAGE TANK ☐ DRUMS ☐ OTHER ____

DEPTH TO WATER AFTER DEVELOPMENT: FEET

MATERIALS USED

2.5 SACKS OF SILICA Grade 20/40 SAND

____ SACKS OF ____ CEMENT

~20 GALLONS OF GROUT USED (PORTLAND TYPE II CEMENT / BENTONITE)

____ SACKS OF POWDERED BENTONITE

50 POUNDS OF BENTONITE PELLETS

13.1 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC BLANK CASING

10 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC SCREEN

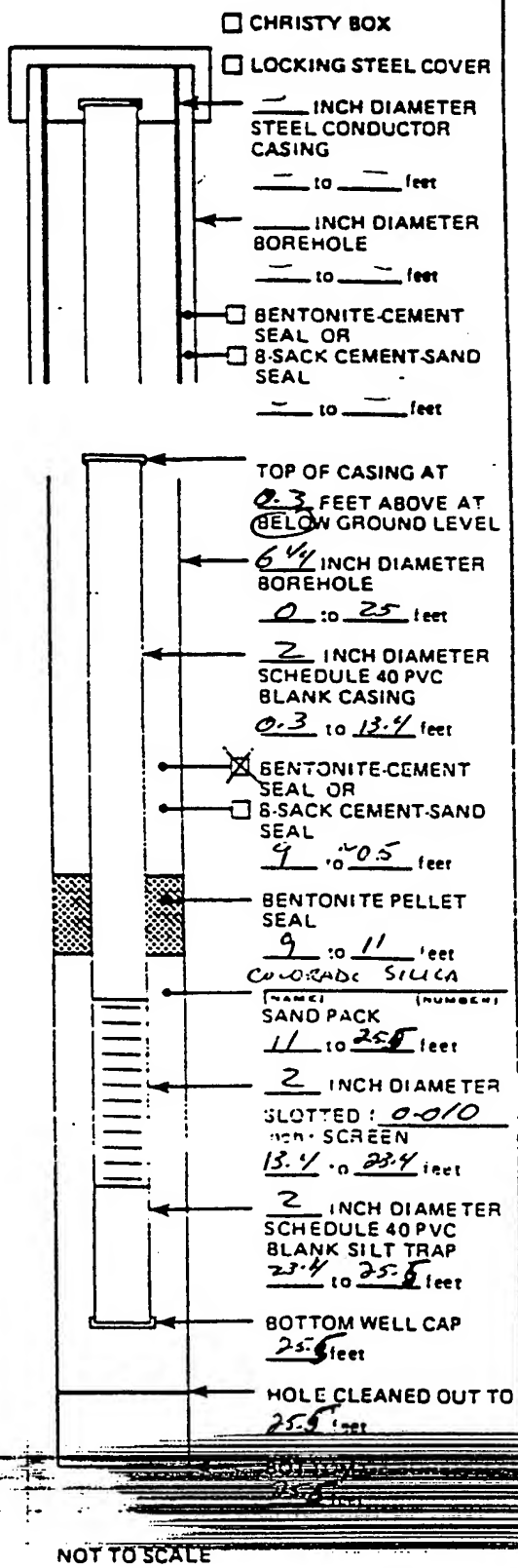
____ YARD³ CEMENT-SAND (REDI-MIX) ORDERED

____ YARD³ CEMENT-SAND (REDI-MIX) USED

CONCRETE PUMPER USED? ☐ NO ☐ YES

NAME ____

WELL COVER USED: ☒ LOCKING STEEL COVER ☐ CHRISTY BOX ☐ OTHER ____



NOT TO SCALE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: ____

NUS CORPORATION

FIELD WELL COMPLETION FORM

JOB NAME: EAKER AFB

JOB NUMBER: 3K98 | PROJECT MANAGER: George Gartseff

LOGGED BY: LRE | EDITED BY: BFN

WELL NAME: E11TW06 | DATE: 12/13/91

DRILLING COMPANY: Pool Drilling

EQUIPMENT: ☐ 6¼ INCH HOLLOW STEM AUGER | DRILLER: V. Barrazza

☐ ____ INCH ROTARY WASH | HOURS DRILLED: 1.2

GALLONS OF WATER USED DURING DRILLING: NONE GALLONS

METHOD OF DECONTAMINATION PRIOR TO DRILLING: HIGH PRESSURE STEAM

DEVELOPMENT SEE WELL DEVELOPMENT FORM

METHOD OF DEVELOPMENT:

DEVELOPMENT BEGAN DATE: TIME:

YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:

TOTAL WATER REMOVED DURING DEVELOPMENT: GALLONS

DESCRIPTION OF TURBIDITY AT END OF DEVELOPMENT: ☐ CLEAR ☐ SLIGHTLY CLOUDY ☐ MOD. TURBID ☐ VERY MUDDY

ODOR OF WATER:

WATER DISCHARGED TO: ☐ GROUND SURFACE ☐ TANK TRUCK ☐ STORM SEWERS ☐ STORAGE TANK ☐ DRUMS ☐ OTHER ____

DEPTH TO WATER AFTER DEVELOPMENT: FEET

MATERIALS USED

2.5 SACKS OF 20/40 SAND

____ SACKS OF ____ CEMENT

~20 GALLONS OF GROUT USED (CEMENT/BENTONITE)

- SACKS OF POWDERED BENTONITE

50 POUNDS OF BENTONITE PELLETS

13.20 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC BLANK CASING

~~10.20 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC SCREEN~~

~~2.00 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC BLANK SILT TRAP~~

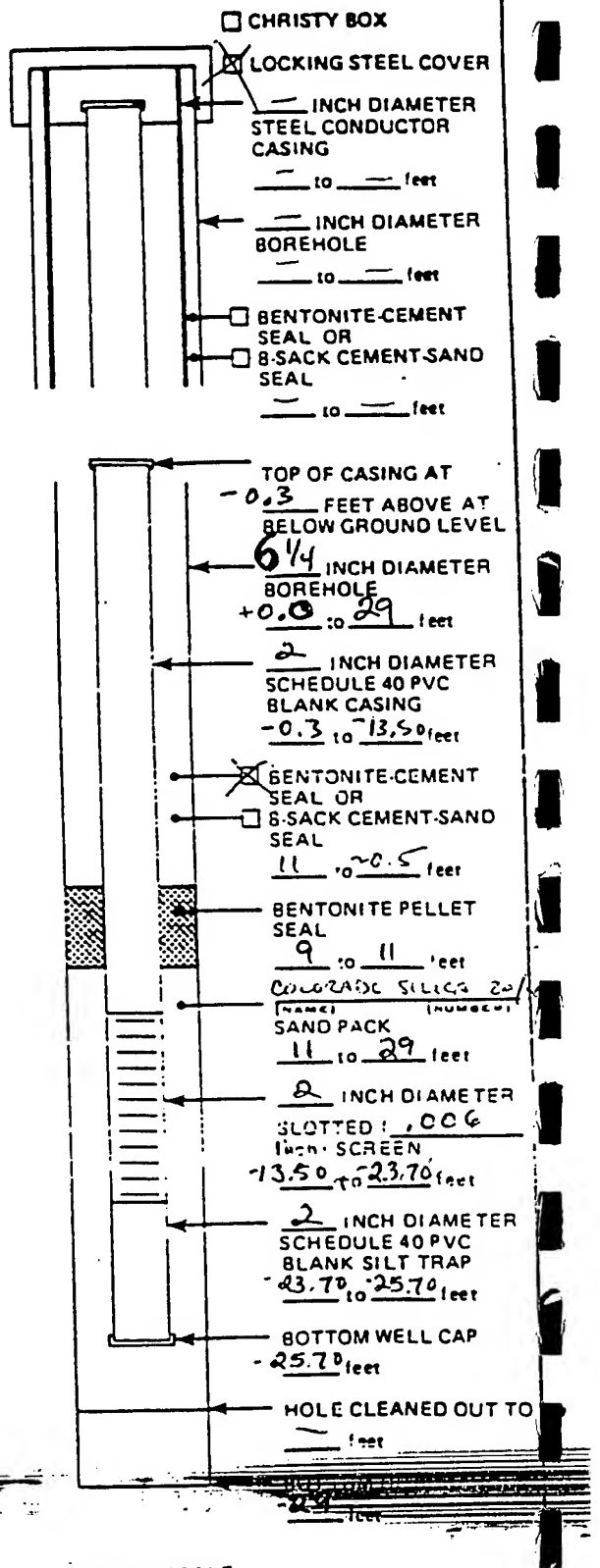
____ YARD³ CEMENT-SAND (REDI-MIX) ORDERED

____ YARD³ CEMENT-SAND (REDI-MIX) USED

CONCRETE PUMPER USED? ☒ NO ☐ YES

NAME ____

WELL COVER USED: ☒ LOCKING STEEL COVER ☐ CHRISTY BOX ☐ OTHER ____



NOT TO SCALE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: ____

NUS CORPORATION

FIELD WELL COMPLETION FORM

JOB NAME: EAKER AFB

JOB NUMBER: 3K98 | PROJECT MANAGER: GVG

LOGGED BY: JRC | EDITED BY: BFN

WELL NAME: E11TW07 | DATE: 12/13/91

DRILLING COMPANY: A.W. POOL

EQUIPMENT: ☒ 7¼ INCH HOLLOW STEM AUGER (6¼ ID 3/31/92) ☐ ____ INCH ROTARY WASH | DRILLER: V. BARRAZZO | HOURS DRILLED: 0.75

GALLONS OF WATER USED DURING DRILLING: NONE GALLONS

METHOD OF DECONTAMINATION PRIOR TO DRILLING: PRESSURE STEAM

DEVELOPMENT SEE DEVELOPMENT FORM

METHOD OF DEVELOPMENT:

DEVELOPMENT BEGAN DATE: TIME:

YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:

TOTAL WATER REMOVED DURING DEVELOPMENT: GALLONS

DESCRIPTION OF TURBIDITY AT END OF DEVELOPMENT: ☒ CLEAR ☐ SLIGHTLY CLOUDY ☐ MOD. TURBID ☐ VERY MUDDY

ODOR OF WATER:

WATER DISCHARGED TO: ☐ GROUND SURFACE ☐ TANK TRUCK ☐ STORM SEWERS ☐ STORAGE TANK ☐ DRUMS ☐ OTHER ____

DEPTH TO WATER AFTER DEVELOPMENT: FEET

MATERIALS USED

2½ SACKS OF Colo. Silica 20/40 SAND

____ SACKS OF ____ CEMENT

____ GALLONS OF GROUT USED

____ SACKS OF POWDERED BENTONITE

50 POUNDS OF BENTONITE PELLETS

14.92' FEET OF 2 INCH PVC BLANK CASING

10.08' 14.92' FEET OF 2 INCH PVC SLOTTED SCREEN
2.00

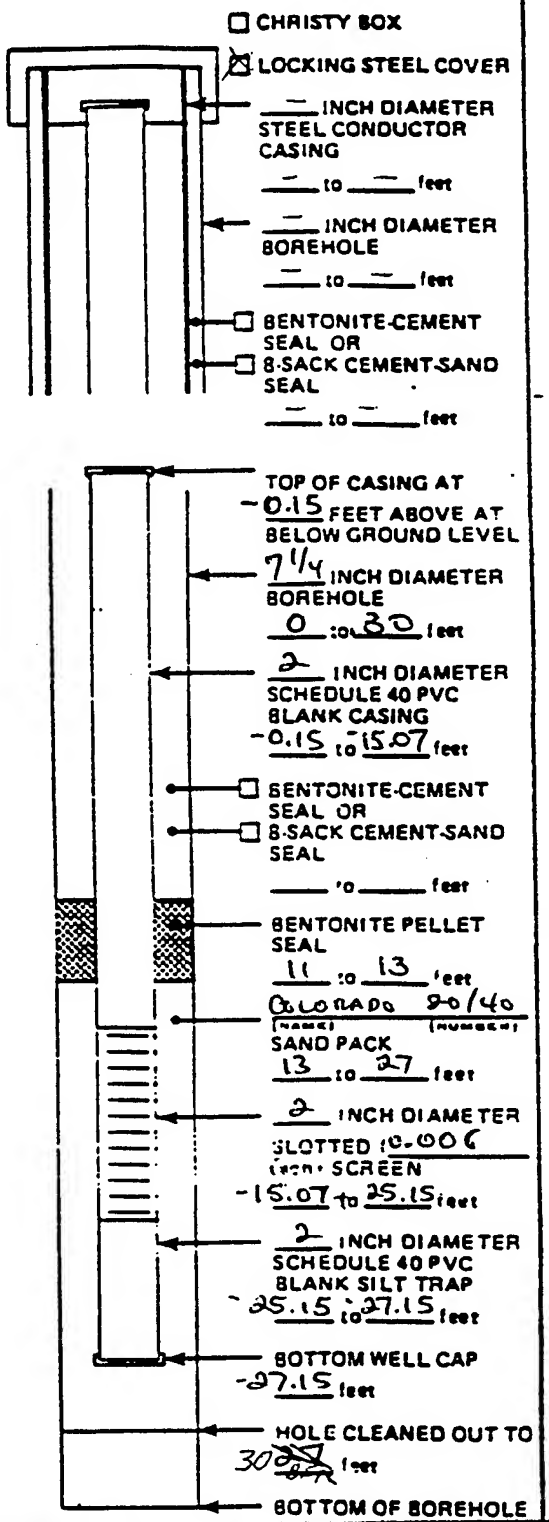
____ YARD³ CEMENT-SAND (REDI-MIX) ORDERED

____ YARD³ CEMENT-SAND (REDI-MIX) USED

CONCRETE PUMPER USED? ☒ NO ☐ YES

NAME ____

WELL COVER USED: ☒ LOCKING STEEL COVER ☐ CHRISTY BOX ☐ OTHER ____



NOT-TO SCALE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

~~WELL @ 8'~~ BFN

WELL ABANDONED : 1/8/92

NUS CORPORATION

FIELD WELL COMPLETION FORM

JOB NAME: EAKER AFB

JOB NUMBER: 3K98 | PROJECT MANAGER: GVG

LOGGED BY: LRE | EDITED BY: BFN

WELL NAME: EUTW1108 | DATE: 12/14/91

DRILLING COMPANY: A.W. POOL

EQUIPMENT: ~~3¼ 7¼ 6¾~~ 6¼
- ☐ 7¼ INCH HOLLOW STEM AUGER
- ☐ ____ INCH ROTARY WASH

DRILLER: V. BARRAZZO

HOURS DRILLED: 0.75

GALLONS OF WATER USED DURING DRILLING: NONE GALLONS

METHOD OF DECONTAMINATION PRIOR TO DRILLING: STEAM (HIGH PRESSURE)

DEVELOPMENT SEE WELL DEVELOPMENT FORM

METHOD OF DEVELOPMENT:

DEVELOPMENT BEGAN DATE: TIME:

YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:

TOTAL WATER REMOVED DURING DEVELOPMENT: GALLONS

DESCRIPTION OF TURBIDITY AT END OF DEVELOPMENT:
- ☐ CLEAR
- ☐ SLIGHTLY CLOUDY
- ☐ MOD. TURBID
- ☐ VERY MUDDY

ODOR OF WATER:

WATER DISCHARGED TO:
- ☐ GROUND SURFACE
- ☐ TANK TRUCK
- ☐ STORM SEWERS
- ☐ STORAGE TANK
- ☐ DRUMS
- ☐ OTHER ____

DEPTH TO WATER AFTER DEVELOPMENT: FEET

MATERIALS USED

2.5 SACKS OF Silica Grade SAND

____ SACKS OF ____ CEMENT

____ GALLONS OF GROUT USED

____ SACKS OF POWDERED BENTONITE

50 POUNDS OF BENTONITE PELLETS

8.00 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC BLANK CASING

15.00 FEET OF 2 ~~INCH PVC SLOTTED SCREEN~~

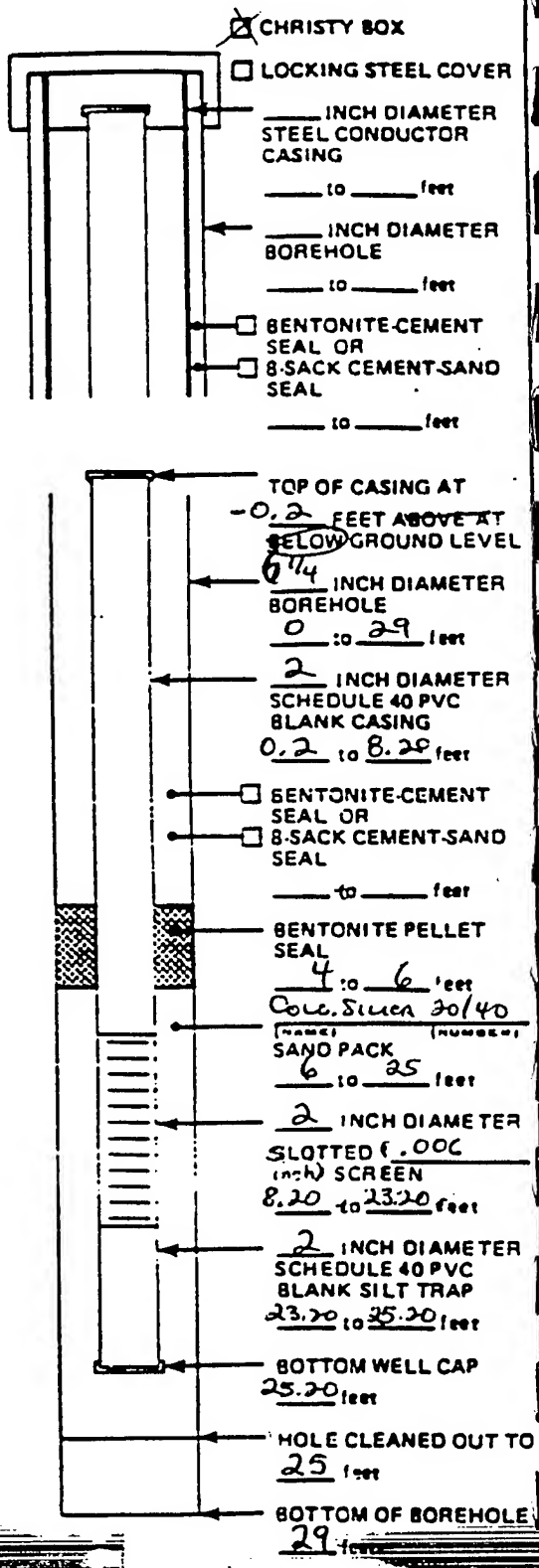
____ YARD³ CEMENT

____ YARD³ CEMENT-SAND (READI-MIX) USED

CONCRETE PUMPER USED? ☒ NO ☐ YES

NAME ____

WELL COVER USED:
- ☒ LOCKING STEEL COVER
- ☐ CHRISTY BOX
- ☐ OTHER ____



NOT TO SCALE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Well materials pulled on 12-18-91 Full recovery on well Screen & Riser. Borehole backfilled with 2.50 sal

NUS CORPORATION

FIELD WELL COMPLETION FORM

JOB NAME: EAKER AFB

JOB NUMBER: 3K98 | PROJECT MANAGER: GUG

LOGGED BY: LRE | EDITED BY: BFN

WELL NAME: E11TW1109 | DATE: 12/14/91

DRILLING COMPANY: A.W. POOL

EQUIPMENT: ☒ 6¼ INCH HOLLOW STEM AUGER | DRILLER: V. BARRAZZO

☐ ____ INCH ROTARY WASH | HOURS DRILLED: 0.50 / 0.25 BFR

GALLONS OF WATER USED DURING DRILLING: NONE GALLONS

METHOD OF DECONTAMINATION PRIOR TO DRILLING: HIGH PRESSURE STEAM

DEVELOPMENT SEE WELL DEVELOPMENT FORM

METHOD OF DEVELOPMENT:

DEVELOPMENT BEGAN DATE: TIME:

YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:

TOTAL WATER REMOVED DURING DEVELOPMENT: GALLONS

DESCRIPTION OF TURBIDITY AT END OF DEVELOPMENT: ☐ CLEAR ☐ SLIGHTLY CLOUDY ☐ MOD. TURBID ☐ VERY MUDDY

ODOR OF WATER:

WATER DISCHARGED TO: ☐ GROUND SURFACE ☐ TANK TRUCK ☐ STORM SEWERS ☐ STORAGE TANK ☐ DRUMS ☐ OTHER ____

DEPTH TO WATER AFTER DEVELOPMENT: FEET

MATERIALS USED

2.5 SACKS OF COLORADO SILICA 20/40 SAND

____ SACKS OF ____ CEMENT

____ GALLONS OF GROUT USED

____ SACKS OF POWDERED BENTONITE

50 POUNDS OF BENTONITE PELLETS

8.00 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC BLANK CASING

10.00 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC SLOTTED SCREEN

2.00 FEET OF ____

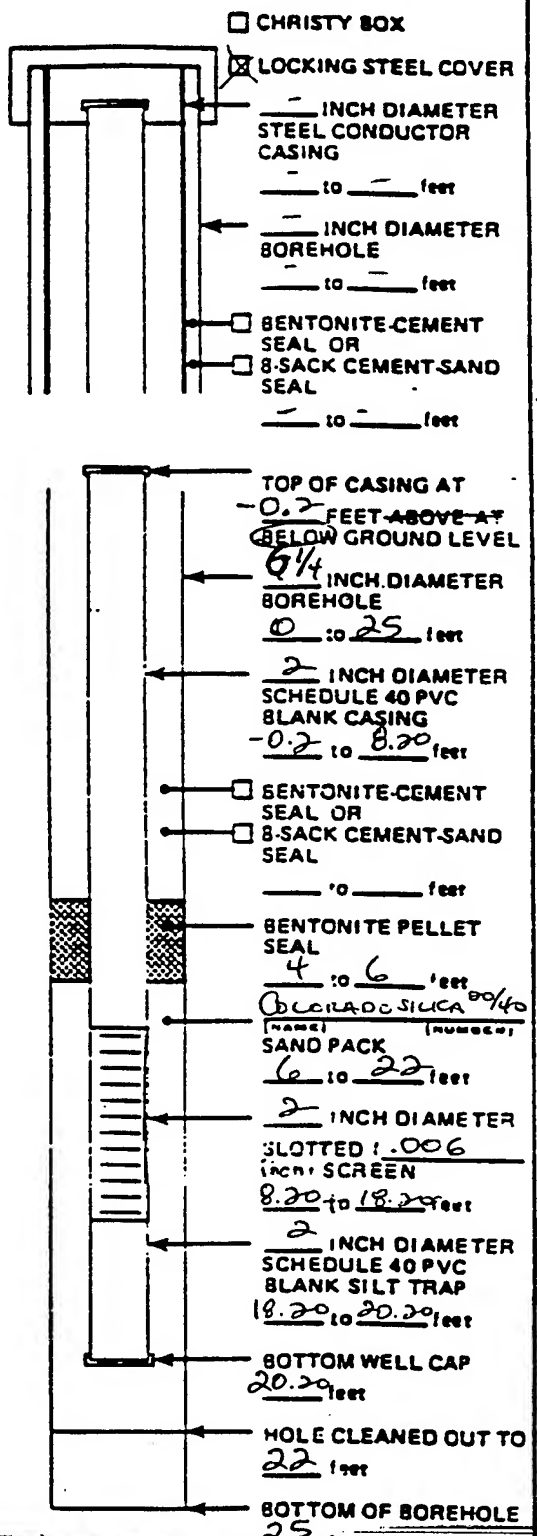
____ YARD³ CEMENT-SAND (REDI-MIX) ORDERED

____ YARD³ CEMENT-SAND (REDI-MIX) USED

CONCRETE PUMPER USED? ☒ NO ☐ YES

NAME ____

WELL COVER USED: ☒ LOCKING STEEL COVER ☐ CHRISTY BOX ☐ OTHER ____



NOT TO SCALE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Bore Hole caved in 3'

NUS CORPORATION

FIELD WELL COMPLETION FORM

JOB NAME: FAICEY

JOB NUMBER: 3K98 | PROJECT MANAGER: GVG

LOGGED BY: LRE | EDITED BY: BFN

WELL NAME: E11TW1110 | DATE: 12/14/91

DRILLING COMPANY: A W POOL

EQUIPMENT: ☒ 6¼ INCH HOLLOW STEM AUGER ☐ ____ INCH ROTARY WASH | DRILLER: V. BARRAZZA | HOURS DRILLED: 55

GALLONS OF WATER USED DURING DRILLING: NONE GALLONS

METHOD OF DECONTAMINATION PRIOR TO DRILLING: HIGH PRESSURE STEAM

DEVELOPMENT SEE WELL DEVELOPMENT FORM

METHOD OF DEVELOPMENT:

DEVELOPMENT BEGAN DATE: TIME:

YIELD: ____ GPM	TIME: FROM ____ TO ____	DATE:	
YIELD: ____ GPM	TIME: FROM ____ TO ____	DATE:	
YIELD: ____ GPM	TIME: FROM ____ TO ____	DATE:	
YIELD: ____ GPM	TIME: FROM ____ TO ____	DATE:	

TOTAL WATER REMOVED DURING DEVELOPMENT: ____ GALLONS

DESCRIPTION OF TURBIDITY AT END OF DEVELOPMENT: ☐ CLEAR ☒ SLIGHTLY CLOUDY ☐ MOD. TURBID ☐ VERY MUDDY

ODOR OF WATER:

WATER DISCHARGED TO: ☐ GROUND SURFACE ☐ TANK TRUCK ☐ STORM SEWERS ☐ STORAGE TANK ☐ DRUMS ☐ OTHER ____

DEPTH TO WATER AFTER DEVELOPMENT: ____ FEET

MATERIALS USED

2.5 SACKS OF Silica Grade SAND

____ SACKS OF ____ CEMENT

~5 GALLONS OF GROUT USED (CEMENT/BENTONITE)

____ SACKS OF POWDERED BENTONITE

50 POUNDS OF BENTONITE PELLETS

8.00 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC BLANK CASING

10.00 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC SLOTTED SCREEN

~~2.00 FEET OF ____~~

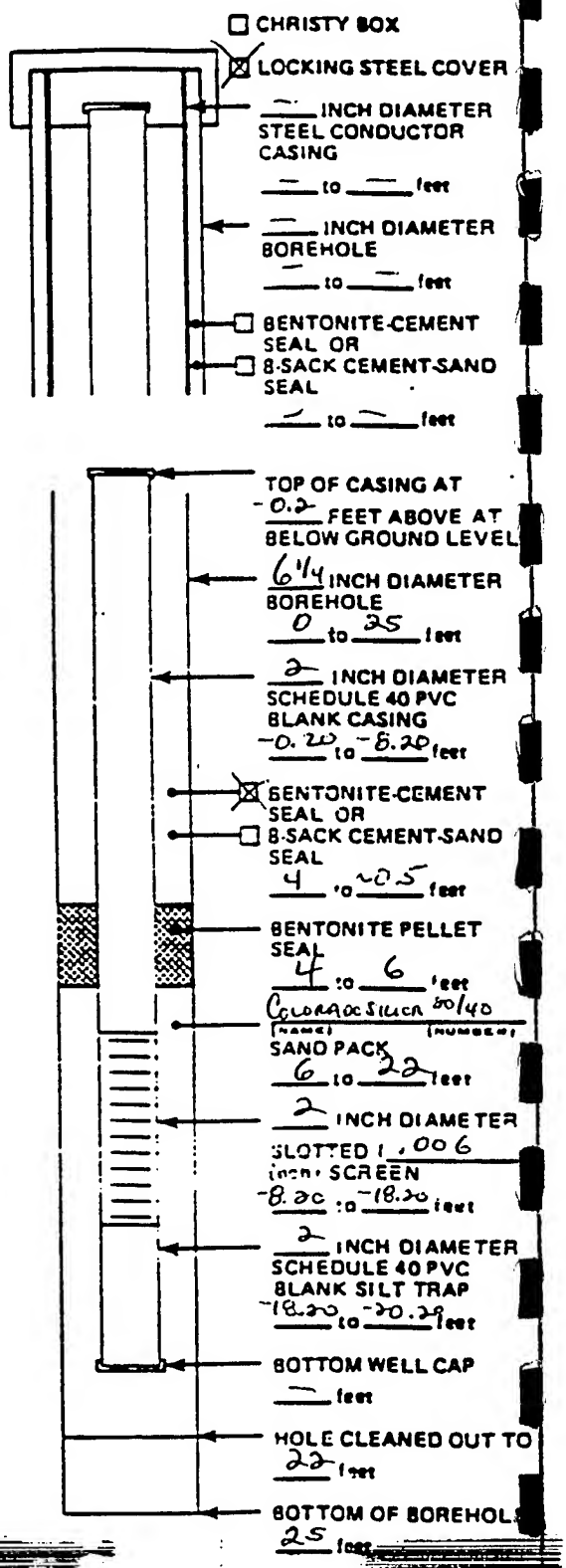
____ YARD³ CEMENT-SAND (RED) MIX USED

____ YARD³ CEMENT-SAND (NEAT) MIX USED

CONCRETE PUMPER USED? ☒ NO ☐ YES

NAME ____

WELL COVER USED: ☒ LOCKING STEEL COVER ☐ CHRISTY BOX ☐ OTHER ____



NOT TO SCALE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: ____

NUS CORPORATION

FIELD WELL COMPLETION FORM

JOB NAME: EAKER AFB

JOB NUMBER: 3K98 | PROJECT MANAGER: GVG

LOGGED BY: BFH | EDITED BY: JSB

WELL NAME: E11TW1111 | DATE: 12-15-91

DRILLING COMPANY: P001

EQUIPMENT: ☐ 6¼ INCH HOLLOW STEM AUGER ☐ ____ INCH ROTARY WASH | DRILLER: V. Barraza | HOURS DRILLED: 9.2

GALLONS OF WATER USED DURING DRILLING: NONE GALLONS

METHOD OF DECONTAMINATION PRIOR TO DRILLING: HIGH PRESSURE STEAM

DEVELOPMENT SEE WELL DEVELOPMENT FORM

METHOD OF DEVELOPMENT:

DEVELOPMENT BEGAN DATE: TIME:

YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:

TOTAL WATER REMOVED DURING DEVELOPMENT: GALLONS

DESCRIPTION OF TURBIDITY AT END OF DEVELOPMENT: ☐ CLEAR ☐ SLIGHTLY CLOUDY ☐ MOD. TURBID ☐ VERY MUDDY

ODOR OF WATER:

WATER DISCHARGED TO: ☐ GROUND SURFACE ☐ TANK TRUCK ☐ STORM SEWERS ☐ STORAGE TANK ☐ DRUMS ☐ OTHER ____

DEPTH TO WATER AFTER DEVELOPMENT: FEET

MATERIALS USED

2.5 SACKS OF Silica Grade SAND

____ SACKS OF ____ CEMENT

~5 GALLONS OF GROUT USED (CEMENT/BENTONITE MIX)

____ SACKS OF POWDERED BENTONITE

25 POUNDS OF BENTONITE PELLETS

8 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC BLANK CASING

10 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC SLOTTED SCREEN

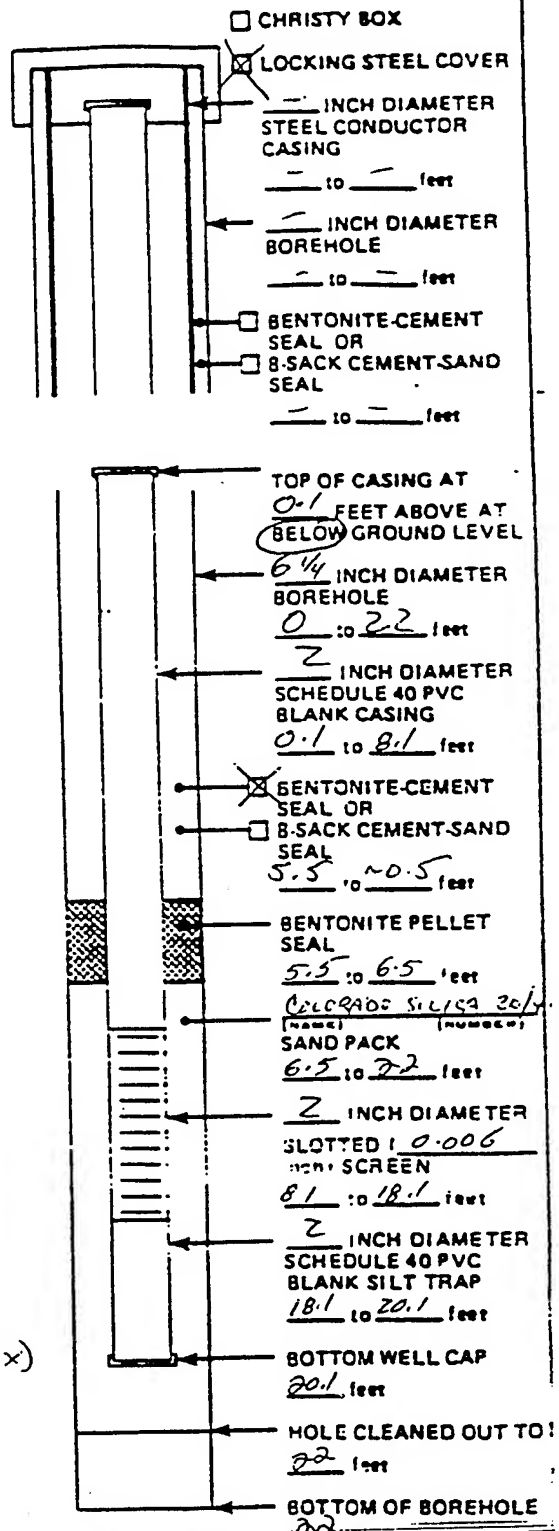
~~2 YARDS CEMENT 5 YARDS READI-MIX ORDERED~~

~~2 YARDS CEMENT 5 YARDS READI-MIX USED~~

CONCRETE PUMPER USED? ☒ NO ☐ YES

NAME ____

WELL COVER USED: ☒ LOCKING STEEL COVER ☐ CHRISTY BOX ☐ OTHER ____



NOT TO SCALE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: ____

NUS CORPORATION

FIELD WELL COMPLETION FORM

JOB NAME: EAKER AFB

JOB NUMBER: 3K98 | PROJECT MANAGER: GVG

LOGGED BY: BFKI | EDITED BY: JSD

WELL NAME: EIMW112 | DATE: 12-15-91

DRILLING COMPANY: Pool Drilling

EQUIPMENT: ☐ 6 1/4 INCH HOLLOW STEM AUGER ☐ ____ INCH ROTARY WASH | DRILLER: V. Burrazza | HOURS DRILLED: 1.25

GALLONS OF WATER USED DURING DRILLING: NONE GALLONS

METHOD OF DECONTAMINATION PRIOR TO DRILLING: Steam cleaned

DEVELOPMENT SEE WELL DEVELOPMENT FORM

METHOD OF DEVELOPMENT:

DEVELOPMENT BEGAN DATE: TIME:

YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:

TOTAL WATER REMOVED DURING DEVELOPMENT: GALLONS

DESCRIPTION OF TURBIDITY AT END OF DEVELOPMENT: ☐ CLEAR ☐ SLIGHTLY CLOUDY ☐ MOD. TURBID ☐ VERY MUDDY

ODOR OF WATER:

WATER DISCHARGED TO: ☐ GROUND SURFACE ☐ TANK TRUCK ☐ STORM SEWERS ☐ STORAGE TANK ☐ DRUMS ☐ OTHER ____

DEPTH TO WATER AFTER DEVELOPMENT: FEET

MATERIALS USED

3.5 SACKS OF SILICA GRADE SAND

____ SACKS OF ____ CEMENT

____ GALLONS OF GROUT USED

____ SACKS OF POWDERED BENTONITE

25 POUNDS OF BENTONITE PELLETS

8 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC BLANK CASING

15 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC SLOTTED SCREEN

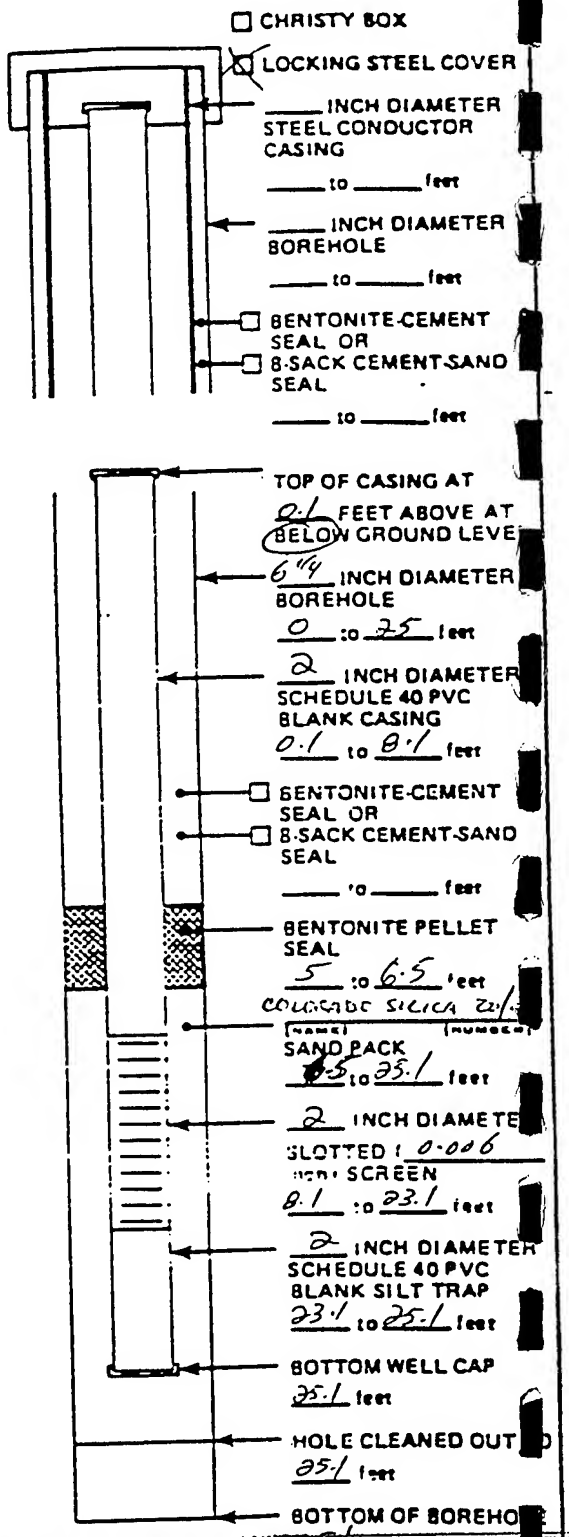
____ YARD^3 CEMENT-SAND (REDI-MIX) ORDERED

____ YARD^3 CEMENT-SAND (REDI-MIX) USED

CONCRETE PUMPER USED? ☒ NO ☐ YES

NAME ____

WELL COVER USED: ☒ LOCKING STEEL COVER ☐ CHRISTY BOX ☐ OTHER ____



NOT TO SCALE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Material was pulled & Grouted to Surface on 12/8/91 Full recovery of well screen & Riser

NUS CORPORATION

FIELD WELL COMPLETION FORM

JOB NAME: EAKER AFB

JOB NUMBER: 3K98 | PROJECT MANAGER: GVG

LOGGED BY: LRE | EDITED BY: BFN

WELL NAME: E11TW1113 | DATE: 12/15/91

DRILLING COMPANY: AW POOL

EQUIPMENT: ☒ 6 1/4 INCH HOLLOW STEM AUGER ☐ ____ INCH ROTARY WASH | DRILLER: V. BARAAZA | HOURS DRILLED: 1

GALLONS OF WATER USED DURING DRILLING: 30 GALLONS

METHOD OF DECONTAMINATION PRIOR TO DRILLING: HIGH PRESSURE STEAM

DEVELOPMENT SEE WELL DEVELOPMENT FORM

METHOD OF DEVELOPMENT:

DEVELOPMENT BEGAN DATE: TIME:

YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:

TOTAL WATER REMOVED DURING DEVELOPMENT: GALLONS

DESCRIPTION OF TURBIDITY AT END OF DEVELOPMENT: ☐ CLEAR ☐ SLIGHTLY CLOUDY ☐ MOD. TURBID ☐ VERY MUDDY

ODOR OF WATER:

WATER DISCHARGED TO: ☐ GROUND SURFACE ☐ TANK TRUCK ☐ STORM SEWERS ☐ STORAGE TANK ☐ DRUMS ☐ OTHER ____

DEPTH TO WATER AFTER DEVELOPMENT: FEET

MATERIALS USED

2 SACKS OF COLORADO 20/40 SAND

— SACKS OF ____ CEMENT

— GALLONS OF GROUT USED

— SACKS OF POWDERED BENTONITE

50 POUNDS OF BENTONITE PELLETS

8.2 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC BLANK CASING

14.9 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC SLOTTED SCREEN

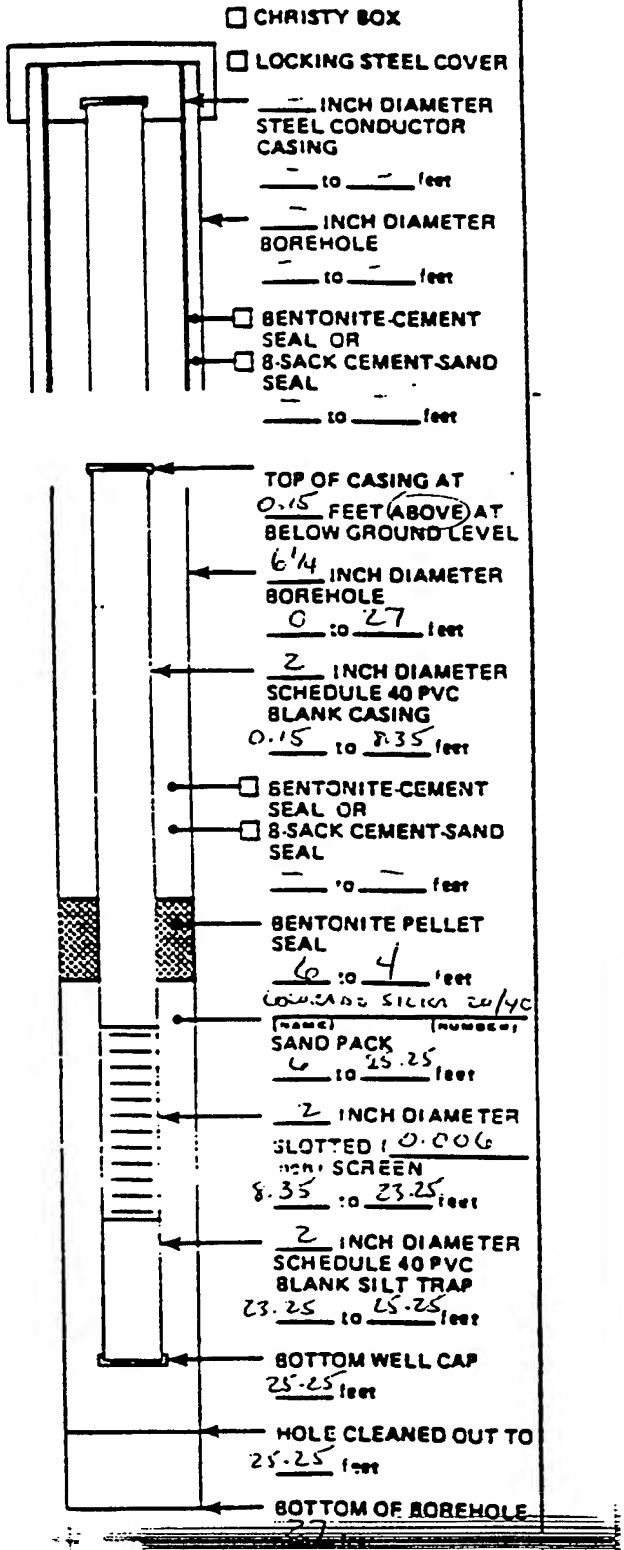
____ YARD³ CEMENT-SAND (REDI-MIX) ORDERED

____ YARD³ CEMENT-SAND (REDI-MIX) USED

CONCRETE PUMPER USED? ☒ NO ☐ YES

NAME ____

WELL COVER USED: ☒ LOCKING STEEL COVER (NONE USED JSB 3/31/92) ☐ CHRISTY BOX ☐ OTHER ____



NOT TO SCALE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Materials pulled, well grouted to the surface

12/18/91 JSB

NUS CORPORATION

FIELD WELL COMPLETION FORM

JOB NAME: EAKER AFB

JOB NUMBER: 3K98 | PROJECT MANAGER: GVG

LOGGED BY: URE | EDITED BY: RFN

WELL NAME: E11TW1114 | DATE: 12/16/91

DRILLING COMPANY: A.W POOL

EQUIPMENT: ☒ 6 1/4 INCH HOLLOW STEM AUGER ☐ ____ INCH ROTARY WASH | DRILLER: J. BARRAZA | HOURS DRILLED: 1

GALLONS OF WATER USED DURING DRILLING: NONE GALLONS

METHOD OF DECONTAMINATION PRIOR TO DRILLING: STEAM CLEANED

DEVELOPMENT SEE WELL DEVELOPMENT FORM

METHOD OF DEVELOPMENT:

DEVELOPMENT BEGAN DATE: TIME:

YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:

TOTAL WATER REMOVED DURING DEVELOPMENT: GALLONS

DESCRIPTION OF TURBIDITY AT END OF DEVELOPMENT: ☐ CLEAR ☐ SLIGHTLY CLOUDY ☐ MOD. TURBID ☐ VERY MUDDY

ODOR OF WATER:

WATER DISCHARGED TO: ☐ GROUND SURFACE ☐ TANK TRUCK ☐ STORM SEWERS ☐ STORAGE TANK ☐ DRUMS ☐ OTHER ____

DEPTH TO WATER AFTER DEVELOPMENT: FEET

MATERIALS USED

2 SACKS OF Colorado Silica 20/40 SAND

____ SACKS OF ____ CEMENT

~2 GALLONS OF GROUT USED (CEMENT/BENTONITE)

____ SACKS OF POWDERED BENTONITE

100 POUNDS OF BENTONITE PELLETS

6.1 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC BLANK CASING

10.2 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC SLOTTED SCREEN

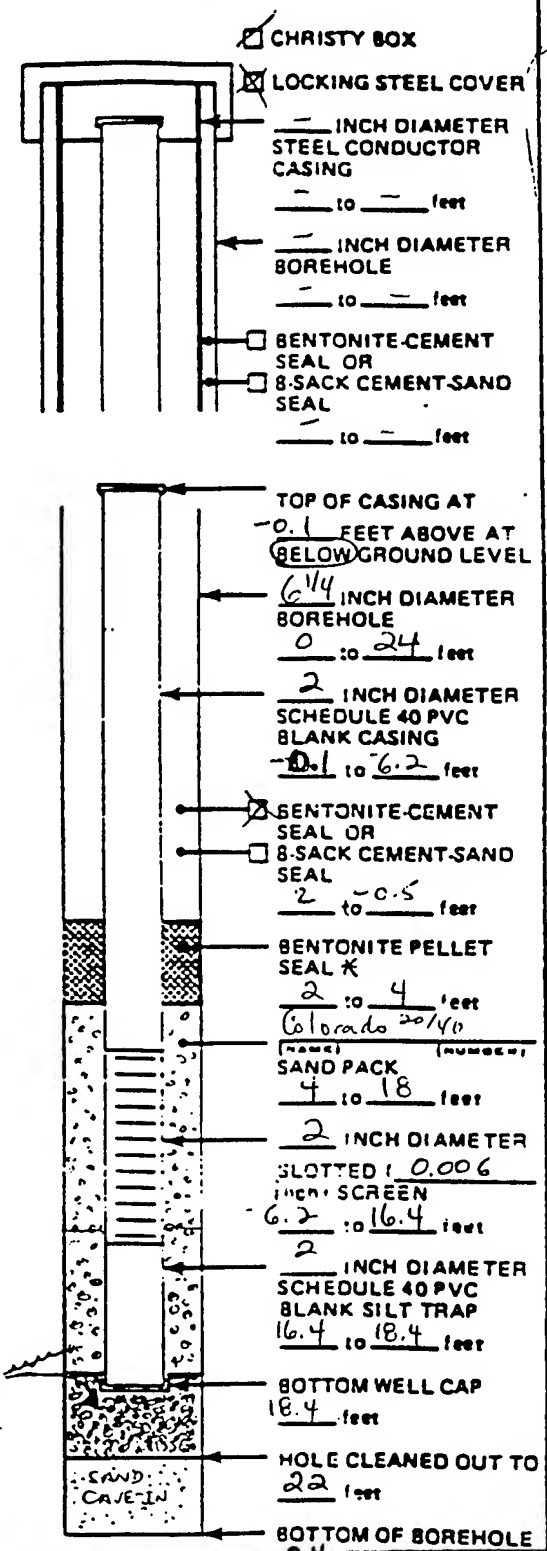
____ YARD³ CEMENT-SAND (REDI-MIX) ORDERED

____ YARD³ CEMENT-SAND (REDI-MIX) USED

CONCRETE PUMPER USED? ☒ NO ☐ YES

NAME ____

WELL COVER USED: ☒ LOCKING STEEL COVER ☐ CHRISTY BOX ☐ OTHER ____



NOT TO SCALE

* ALSO BENTONITE SEAL FROM 18'-22'

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

NUS CORPORATION

FIELD WELL COMPLETION FORM

JOB NAME: EAKER AFB

JOB NUMBER: 31C98 | PROJECT MANAGER: GWG

LOGGED BY: URE | EDITED BY: BFN

WELL NAME: ELITW111S | DATE: 12/16/91

DRILLING COMPANY: A.W. POOL

EQUIPMENT: ☐ 6 1/4 INCH HOLLOW STEM AUGER | DRILLER: V. BARRAZA

☐ ____ INCH ROTARY WASH | HOURS DRILLED: 1.0

GALLONS OF WATER USED DURING DRILLING: NONE GALLONS

METHOD OF DECONTAMINATION PRIOR TO DRILLING: HIGH PRESSURE STEAM

DEVELOPMENT SEE DEVELOPMENT FORM

METHOD OF DEVELOPMENT:

DEVELOPMENT BEGAN DATE: TIME:

YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:

TOTAL WATER REMOVED DURING DEVELOPMENT: GALLONS

DESCRIPTION OF TURBIDITY AT END OF DEVELOPMENT: ☐ CLEAR ☐ SLIGHTLY CLOUDY ☐ MOD. TURBID ☐ VERY MUDDY

ODOR OF WATER:

WATER DISCHARGED TO: ☐ GROUND SURFACE ☐ TANK TRUCK ☐ STORM SEWERS ☐ STORAGE TANK ☐ DRUMS ☐ OTHER ____

DEPTH TO WATER AFTER DEVELOPMENT: FEET

MATERIALS USED

____ SACKS OF Colorado Silica 30/40 SAND

____ SACKS OF ____ CEMENT

2 GALLONS OF GROUT USED (CEMENT/BENTONITE)

____ SACKS OF POWDERED BENTONITE

25 POUNDS OF BENTONITE PELLETS

6.15 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC BLANK CASING

10.1 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC SLOTTED SCREEN

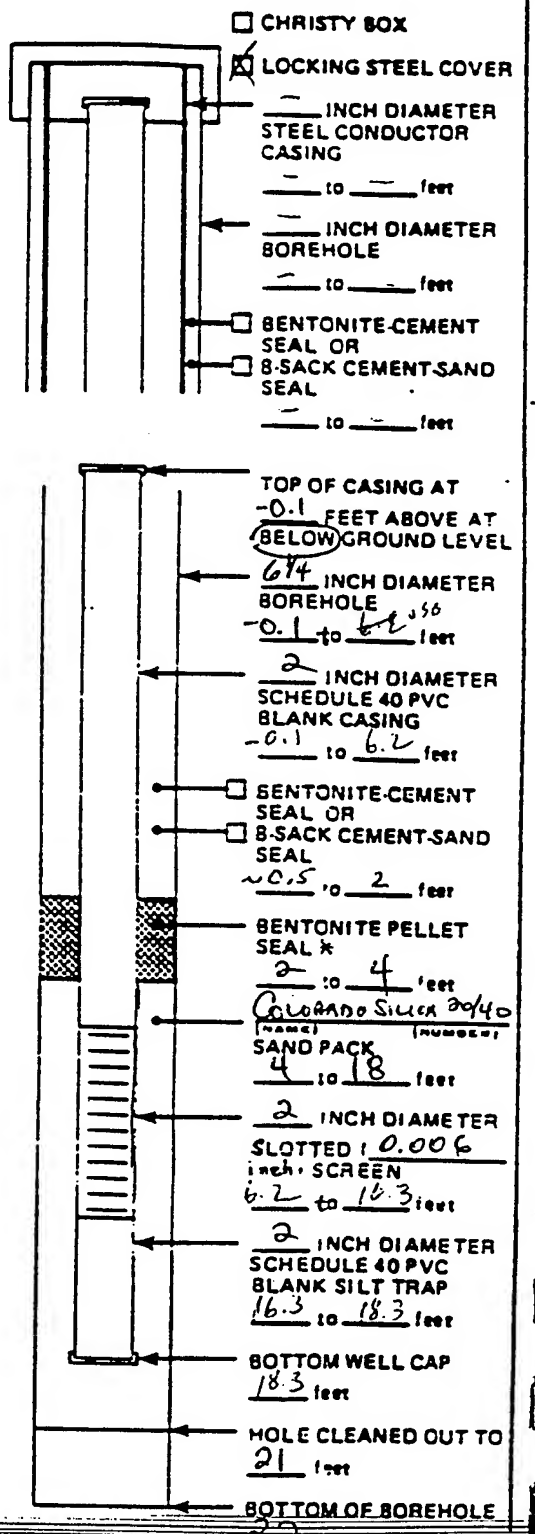
____ YARD^3 CEMENT-SAND (REDI-MIX) ORDERED

____ YARD^3 CEMENT-SAND (REDI-MIX) USED

CONCRETE PUMPER USED? ☒ NO ☐ YES

NAME ____

WELL COVER USED: ☒ LOCKING STEEL COVER ☐ CHRISTY BOX ☐ OTHER ____



NOT TO SCALE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

PELLETS 18-21 TO SEAL OFF LOWER WATER ZONE

NUS CORPORATION

JOB NAME: EAKER AFB

JOB NUMBER: 3K98 | PROJECT MANAGER: GNG

LOGGED BY: LRE | EDITED BY: BFN

WELL NAME: ~~EH FW 165~~ JSW TW 116 | DATE: 12/16/91

DRILLING COMPANY:

EQUIPMENT: ☒ 6 1/4 INCH HOLLOW STEM AUGER ☐ ____ INCH ROTARY WASH | DRILLER: V. Barajas | HOURS DRILLED: 0.5

GALLONS OF WATER USED DURING DRILLING: — GALLONS

METHOD OF DECONTAMINATION PRIOR TO DRILLING: HIGH PRESSURE STEAM

DEVELOPMENT

METHOD OF DEVELOPMENT:

DEVELOPMENT BEGAN DATE: TIME:

YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:

TOTAL WATER REMOVED DURING DEVELOPMENT: GALLONS

DESCRIPTION OF TURBIDITY AT END OF DEVELOPMENT: ☐ CLEAR ☐ SLIGHTLY CLOUDY ☐ MOD. TURBID ☐ VERY MUDDY

ODOR OF WATER:

WATER DISCHARGED TO: ☐ GROUND SURFACE ☐ TANK TRUCK ☐ STORM SEWERS ☐ STORAGE TANK ☐ DRUMS ☐ OTHER ____

DEPTH TO WATER AFTER DEVELOPMENT: FEET

MATERIALS USED

3 SACKS OF 20/40 COLORADO SILICA SAND

____ SACKS OF ____ CEMENT

4 GALLONS OF GROUT USED (CEMENT/BENTONITE MIX)

____ SACKS OF POWDERED BENTONITE

25 POUNDS OF BENTONITE PELLETS

10 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC BLANK CASING

10 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC SLOTTED SCREEN 2.3' cut off

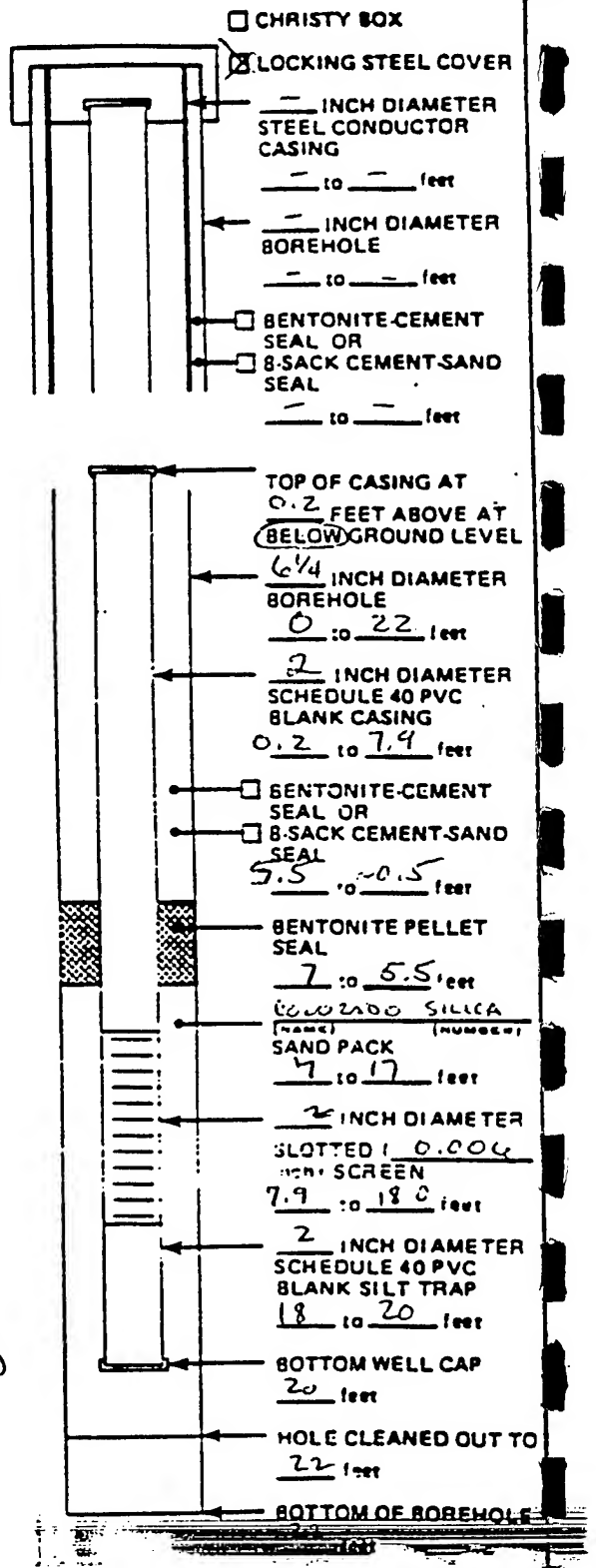
____ YARD³ CEMENT-SAND (REDI-MIX) ORDERED

____ YARD³ CEMENT-SAND (REDI-MIX) USED

CONCRETE PUMPER USED? ☒ NO ☐ YES

NAME ____

WELL COVER USED: ☒ LOCKING STEEL COVER ☐ CHRISTY BOX ☐ OTHER ____



NOT TO SCALE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Screen was originally set from 9.4 - 19.5 feet well was pulled up 1.5' and completed 12/17/91

NUS CORPORATION

FIELD WELL COMPLETION FORM

JOB NAME: EAKER AFB

JOB NUMBER: 3K98 | PROJECT MANAGER: GVG

LOGGED BY: LRE | EDITED BY: BFN

WELL NAME: E11 - TW1119 | DATE: 12/17/91

DRILLING COMPANY: A W POOL

EQUIPMENT: ☒ 6¼ INCH HOLLOW STEM AUGER | DRILLER: V. BARAZA

☐ ____ INCH ROTARY WASH | HOURS DRILLED: 1

GALLONS OF WATER USED DURING DRILLING: NONE GALLONS

METHOD OF DECONTAMINATION PRIOR TO DRILLING: PRESSURE STEAM

DEVELOPMENT SEE WELL DEVELOPMENT FORM

METHOD OF DEVELOPMENT:

DEVELOPMENT BEGAN DATE: TIME:

YIELD: ____ GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: ____ GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: ____ GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: ____ GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:

TOTAL WATER REMOVED DURING DEVELOPMENT: GALLONS

DESCRIPTION OF TURBIDITY AT END OF DEVELOPMENT: ☐ CLEAR ☐ SLIGHTLY CLOUDY ☐ MOD. TURBID ☒ VERY MUDDY

ODOR OF WATER:

WATER DISCHARGED TO: ☐ GROUND SURFACE ☐ TANK TRUCK ☐ STORM SEWERS ☐ STORAGE TANK ☐ DRUMS ☐ OTHER ____

DEPTH TO WATER AFTER DEVELOPMENT: FEET

MATERIALS USED

3 SACKS OF COLORADO SILICA 20/40 SAND

____ SACKS OF ____ CEMENT

~1 GALLONS OF GROUT USED (CEMENT/BENTONITE MIX)

____ SACKS OF POWDERED BENTONITE

25 POUNDS OF BENTONITE PELLETS

4.8 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC BLANK CASING

10.0 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC SLOTTED SCREEN

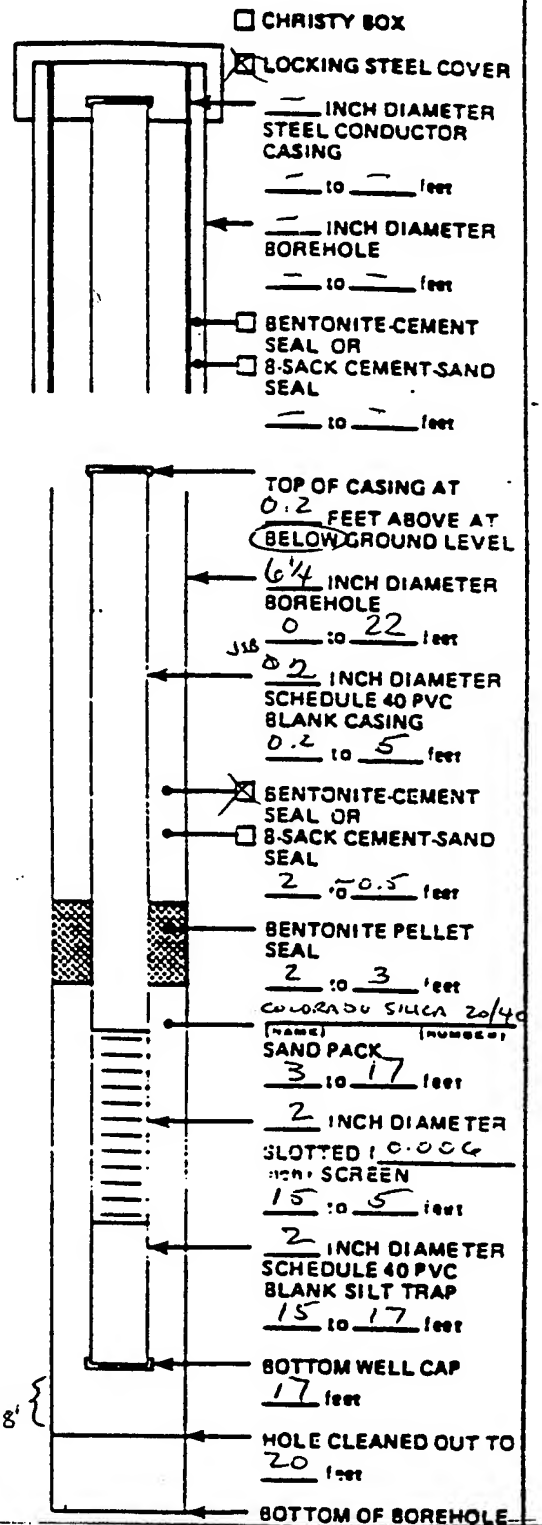
____ YARD³ CEMENT-SAND (REDI-MIX) ORDERED

____ YARD³ CEMENT-SAND (REDI-MIX) USED

CONCRETE PUMPER USED? ☒ NO ☐ YES

NAME ____

WELL COVER USED: ☒ LOCKING STEEL COVER ☐ CHRISTY BOX ☐ OTHER ____



NOT TO SCALE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: ____

NUS CORPORATION

FIELD WELL COMPLETION FORM

JOB NAME: EAKER AFB BX Shopette

JOB NUMBER: 3K98 | PROJECT MANAGER: GVG

LOGGED BY: JSB | EDITED BY: BFN

WELL NAME: TW1120 | DATE: 1-7-92

DRILLING COMPANY: A W POOL

EQUIPMENT: ☒ 6¼ INCH HOLLOW STEM AUGER ☐ ____ INCH ROTARY WASH | DRILLER: V. BARAZZA | HOURS DRILLED: .88

GALLONS OF WATER USED DURING DRILLING: NONE GALLONS

METHOD OF DECONTAMINATION PRIOR TO DRILLING: PRESSURE STEAM

DEVELOPMENT SEE WELL DEVELOPMENT FORM

METHOD OF DEVELOPMENT:

DEVELOPMENT BEGAN DATE: TIME:

YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:

TOTAL WATER REMOVED DURING DEVELOPMENT: GALLONS

DESCRIPTION OF TURBIDITY AT END OF DEVELOPMENT: ☐ CLEAR ☐ SLIGHTLY CLOUDY ☐ MOD. TURBID ☐ VERY MUDDY

ODOR OF WATER:

WATER DISCHARGED TO: ☐ GROUND SURFACE ☐ TANK TRUCK ☐ STORM SEWERS ☐ STORAGE TANK ☐ DRUMS ☐ OTHER

DEPTH TO WATER AFTER DEVELOPMENT: FEET

MATERIALS USED

2 100# SACKS OF Colorado Silica 20/40 SAND

____ SACKS OF Portland Type II CEMENT

____ GALLONS OF GROUT USED

____ SACKS OF POWDERED BENTONITE

50 POUNDS OF BENTONITE PELLETS

20 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC BLANK CASING

10 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC SLOTTED SCREEN

2 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC SUMP

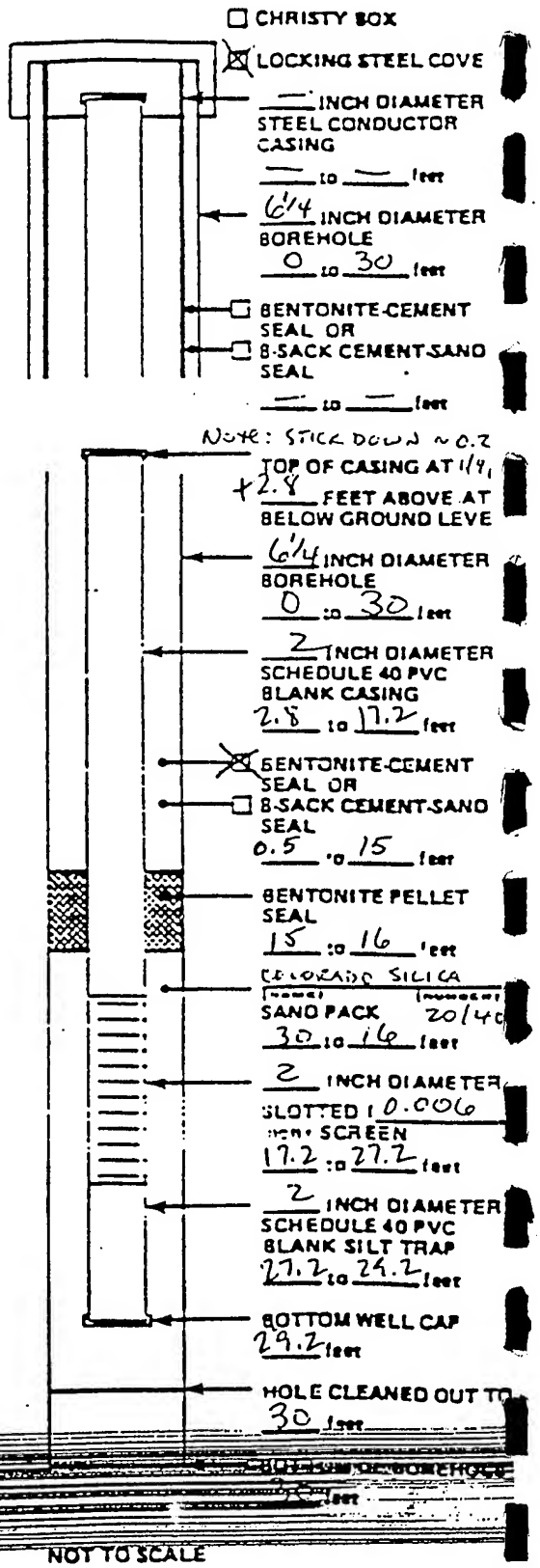
____ YARD³ CEMENT-SAND (REDI-MIX) ORDERED

____ YARD³ CEMENT-SAND (REDI-MIX) USED

CONCRETE PUMPER USED? ☒ NO ☐ YES

NAME ____

WELL COVER USED: ☒ LOCKING STEEL COVER ☐ CHRISTY BOX ☐ OTHER ____



NOT TO SCALE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

WELL PAD WAS CONSTRUCTED 1/9/92 - CUT OF ~3.0' OF RISER PIPE, COMPLETED WELL AS FLUSH MOUNT

Halliburton NUS CORPORATION

FIELD WELL COMPLETION FORM

JOB NAME: Eaker AFB

JOB NUMBER: 0114 | PROJECT MANAGER: A Jennings

LOGGED BY: BDH | EDITED BY: H. Ellis

WELL NAME: MW1121 | DATE: 4/8/95

DRILLING COMPANY: Tri-State Testing

EQUIPMENT: ☒ 7¼ ID INCH HOLLOW STEM AUGER ☐ ____ INCH ROTARY WASH | DRILLER: Joe Logan | HOURS DRILLED:

GALLONS OF WATER USED DURING DRILLING: NA GALLONS

METHOD OF DECONTAMINATION PRIOR TO DRILLING: Steam Cleaner

DEVELOPMENT See Well Development Form

METHOD OF DEVELOPMENT:

DEVELOPMENT BEGAN DATE: TIME:

YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:

TOTAL WATER REMOVED DURING DEVELOPMENT: GALLONS

DESCRIPTION OF TURBIDITY AT END OF DEVELOPMENT: ☐ CLEAR ☐ SLIGHTLY CLOUDY ☐ MOD. TURBID ☐ VERY MUDDY

ODOR OF WATER:

WATER DISCHARGED TO: ☐ GROUND SURFACE ☐ TANK TRUCK ☐ STORM SEWERS ☐ STORAGE TANK ☐ DRUMS ☐ OTHER

DEPTH TO WATER AFTER DEVELOPMENT: FEET

MATERIALS USED

11 SACKS OF 50lb 20/40 Morie SAND

____ SACKS OF ____ CEMENT

____ GALLONS OF GROUT USED

____ SACKS OF POWDERED BENTONITE

75 POUNDS OF BENTONITE PELLETS

1.8 (+) 4.95 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC BLANK CASING

10.0 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC SLOTTED SCREEN 5.5.

2.0 feet of 2" 5.5. silt trap

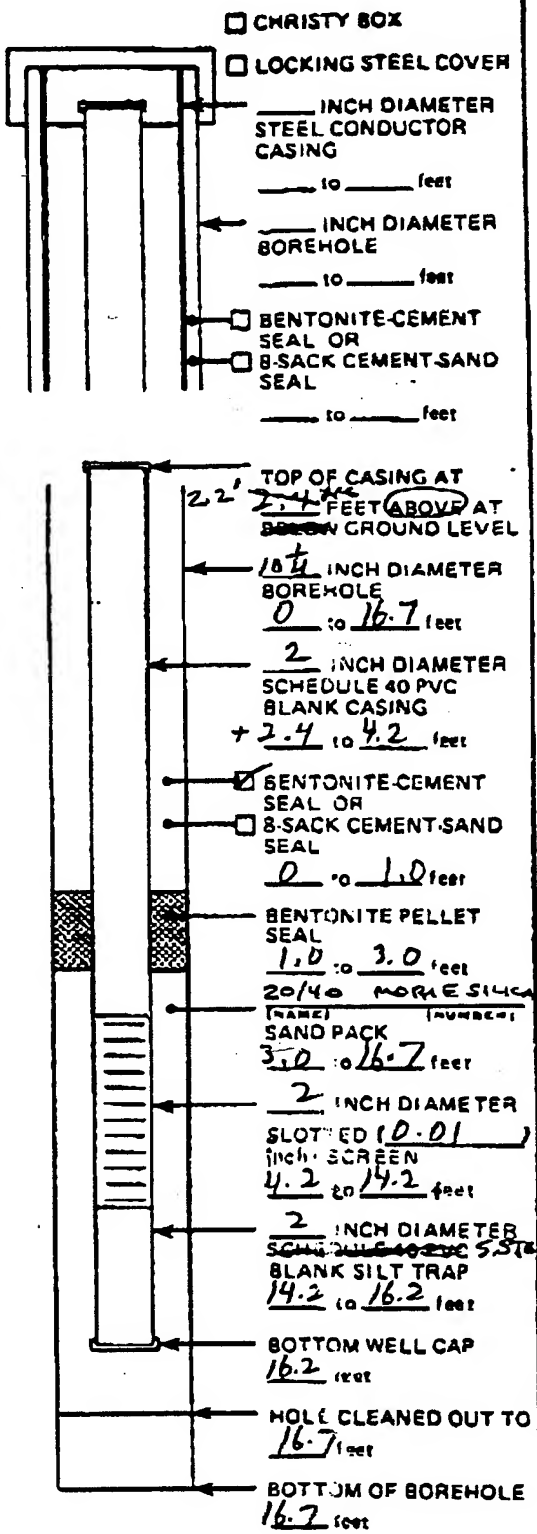
____ YARD³ CEMENT-SAND (REDI-MIX) ORDERED

____ YARD³ CEMENT-SAND (REDI-MIX) USED

CONCRETE PUMPER USED? ☐ NO ☐ YES

NAME ____

WELL COVER USED: ☐ LOCKING STEEL COVER ☐ CHRISTY BOX ☐ OTHER ____



NOT TO SCALE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: ____

Halliburton NUS CORPORATION

FIELD WELL COMPLETION FORM

JOB NAME: Kaha AFB

JOB NUMBER: 0114 | PROJECT MANAGER: A Jenkins

LOGGED BY: BDH | EDITED BY: JR Ellis

WELL NAME: MW122 | DATE: 4/7/95

DRILLING COMPANY: Jim - [illegible] Drilling

EQUIPMENT: ☒ 7¼ INCH HOLLOW STEM AUGER (10¼ OD.) | DRILLER: Joe Flegger

☐ _____ INCH ROTARY WASH | HOURS DRILLED:

GALLONS OF WATER USED DURING DRILLING: NA GALLONS

METHOD OF DECONTAMINATION PRIOR TO DRILLING: Steam clean

DEVELOPMENT See Well Development Form

METHOD OF DEVELOPMENT:

DEVELOPMENT BEGAN DATE: TIME:

YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:

TOTAL WATER REMOVED DURING DEVELOPMENT: GALLONS

DESCRIPTION OF TURBIDITY AT END OF DEVELOPMENT: ☐ CLEAR ☐ SLIGHTLY CLOUDY ☐ MOD. TURBID ☐ VERY MUDDY

ODOR OF WATER:

WATER DISCHARGED TO: ☐ GROUND SURFACE ☐ TANK TRUCK ☐ STORM SEWERS ☐ STORAGE TANK ☐ DRUMS ☐ OTHER

DEPTH TO WATER AFTER DEVELOPMENT: FEET

MATERIALS USED

11.5 SACKS OF 50lb bag 20/40 Marie SAND

_____ SACKS OF _____ CEMENT

_____ GALLONS OF GROUT USED

_____ SACKS OF POWDERED BENTONITE

75 POUNDS OF BENTONITE PELLETS

8.3 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC BLANK CASING

10.0 FEET OF 2 INCH ~~PVC~~ 5.5. SLOTTED SCREEN

2.2 Feet of 2 inch S.S. Silt trap

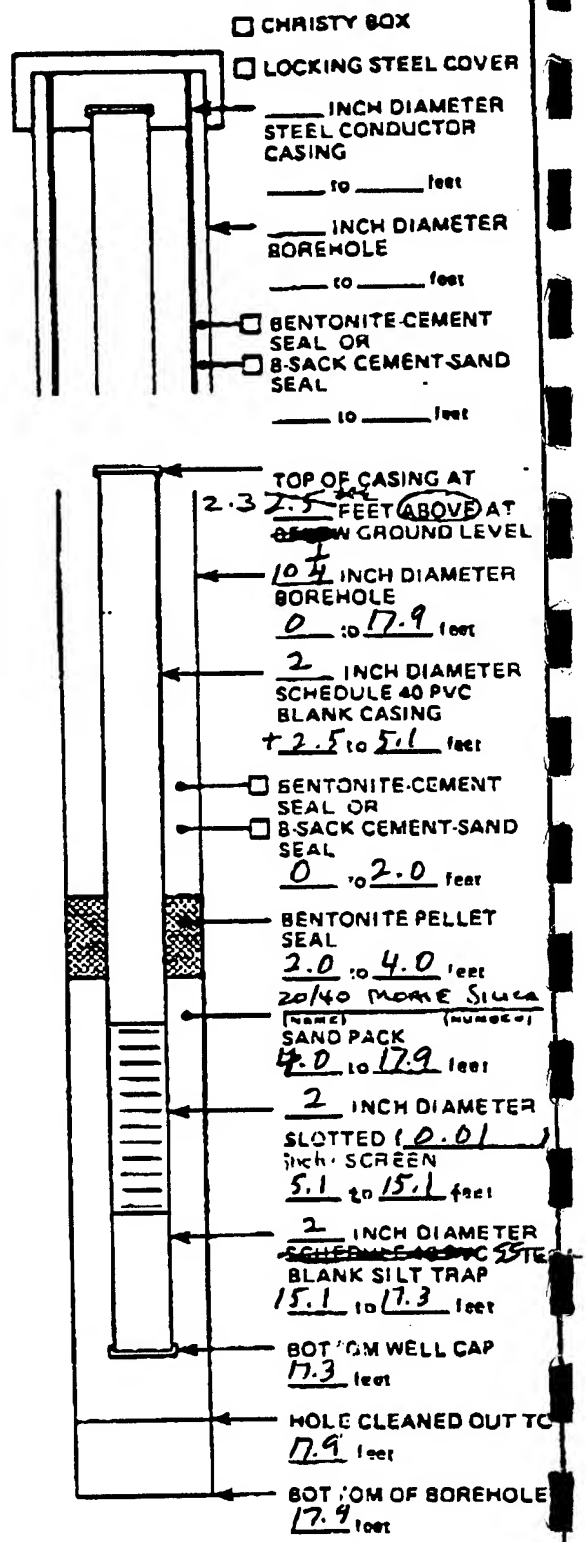
_____ YARD³ CEMENT-SAND (REDI-MIX) ORDERED

_____ YARD³ CEMENT-SAND (REDI-MIX) USED

CONCRETE PUMPER USED? ☐ NO ☐ YES

NAME _____

WELL COVER USED: ☐ LOCKING STEEL COVER ☐ CHRISTY BOX ☐ OTHER _____



NOT TO SCALE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: _____

CORPORATION

FIELD WELL COMPLETION FORM

JOB NAME: Eaker AFB

JOB NUMBER: 0114 PROJECT MANAGER: Allan Jenkins

LOGGED BY: G. Millar EDITED BY: JR Ellis

WELL NAME: MW1123 DATE: 8/11/95

DRILLING COMPANY: Tri State Testing Services

EQUIPMENT: ☒ 10 INCH HOLLOW STEM AUGER DRILLER: J. Crawford

☐ ____ INCH ROTARY WASH HOURS DRILLED:

GALLONS OF WATER USED DURING DRILLING: 7 GALLONS for hydration

METHOD OF DECONTAMINATION PRIOR TO DRILLING: Steam Cleaning

DEVELOPMENT See Well Development Form

METHOD OF DEVELOPMENT:

DEVELOPMENT BEGAN DATE: TIME:

YIELD: ____ GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: ____ GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: ____ GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: ____ GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:

TOTAL WATER REMOVED DURING DEVELOPMENT: ____ GALLONS

DESCRIPTION OF TURBIDITY AT END OF DEVELOPMENT: ☐ CLEAR ☐ SLIGHTLY CLOUDY ☐ MOD. TURBID ☐ VERY MUDDY

ODOR OF WATER:

WATER DISCHARGED TO: ☐ GROUND SURFACE ☐ TANK TRUCK ☐ STORM SEWERS ☐ STORAGE TANK ☐ DRUMS ☐ OTHER

DEPTH TO WATER AFTER DEVELOPMENT: ____ FEET

MATERIALS USED

12.0 06 24 95 kml. GA COMPLETED WELL

~~11.5~~ SACKS OF Marie 20/40 Filtration media SAND

____ SACKS OF ____ CEMENT

~10 GALLONS OF GROUT USED

____ SACKS OF POWDERED BENTONITE

75 ~~125~~ POUNDS OF BENTONITE PELLETS 1 ½ buckets

10 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC BLANK CASING

10 FEET OF 2 INCH ~~PVC~~ SS SLOTTED SCREEN

2 FT of 2 inch SS Silt trap.

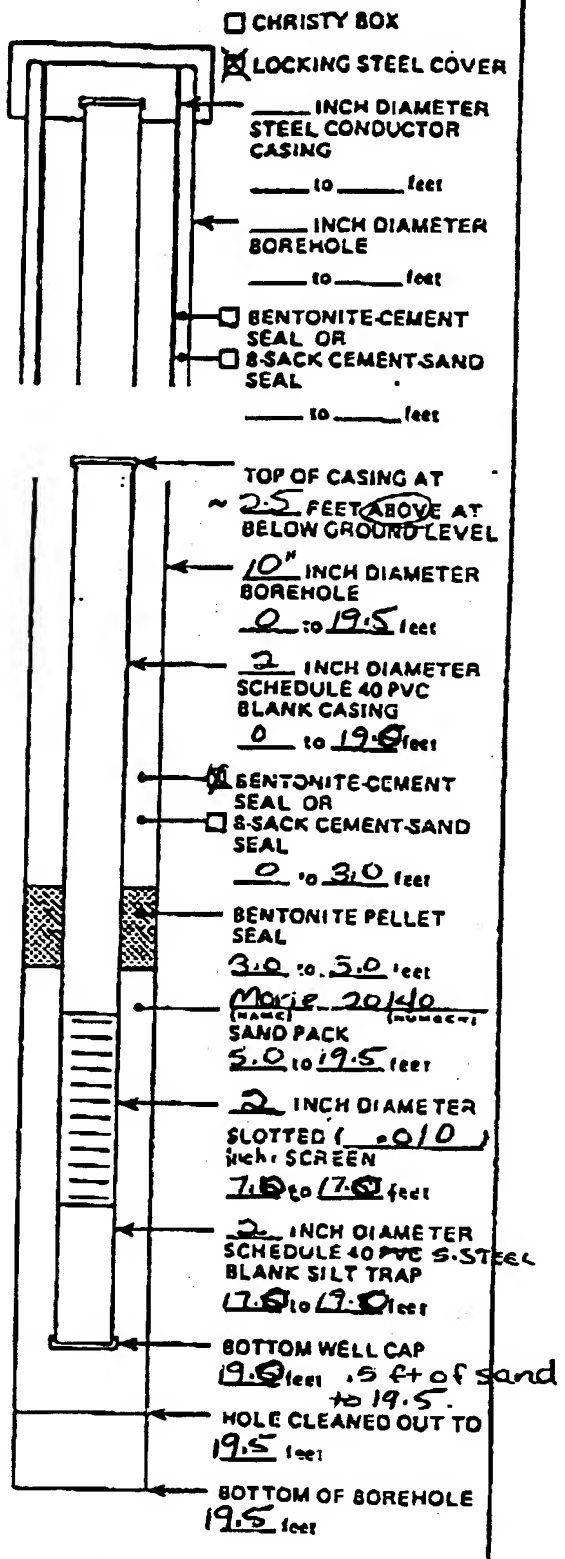
____ YARD³ CEMENT-SAND (REDI-MIX) ORDERED

____ YARD³ CEMENT-SAND (REDI-MIX) USED

CONCRETE PUMPER USED? ☒ NO ☐ YES

NAME grout mixed in 55 gal drum

WELL COVER USED: ☒ LOCKING STEEL COVER ☐ CHRISTY BOX ☐ OTHER ____



NOT TO SCALE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: ____

Calculated sand = 11.31 sacks

Calculated grout = 11.76 gal

Halliburton NUS CORPORATION

FIELD WELL COMPLETION FORM

JOB NAME: Faker AFB

JOB NUMBER: 0114 | PROJECT MANAGER: Allan Jenkins

LOGGED BY: G. Miller | EDITED BY:

WELL NAME: MW1124 | DATE: 8/12/95

DRILLING COMPANY: Tri State Testing Services

EQUIPMENT: ☒ 10 INCH HOLLOW STEM AUGER ☐ ____ INCH ROTARY WASH | DRILLER: J. Crawford | HOURS DRILLED:

GALLONS OF WATER USED DURING DRILLING: 60 GALLONS

METHOD OF DECONTAMINATION PRIOR TO DRILLING: Steam Cleaning

DEVELOPMENT See Well Development form

METHOD OF DEVELOPMENT:

DEVELOPMENT BEGAN DATE: TIME:

YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:

TOTAL WATER REMOVED DURING DEVELOPMENT: GALLONS

DESCRIPTION OF TURBIDITY AT END OF DEVELOPMENT: ☐ CLEAR ☐ SLIGHTLY CLOUDY ☐ MOD. TURBID ☐ VERY MUDDY

ODOR OF WATER:

WATER DISCHARGED TO: ☐ GROUND SURFACE ☐ TANK TRUCK ☐ STORM SEWERS ☐ STORAGE TANK ☐ DRUMS ☐ OTHER

DEPTH TO WATER AFTER DEVELOPMENT: FEET

MATERIALS USED

08 24 95 CADON WELL.

12 1/2 SACKS OF Morie 20/40 Filtration media SAND

____ SACKS OF ____ CEMENT

~65 GALLONS OF GROUT USED

____ SACKS OF POWDERED BENTONITE

50 POUNDS OF BENTONITE PELLETS 1 1/2 gal buckets

30 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC BLANK CASING 2 Feet to cut off.

10 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC SLOTTED SCREEN

2 FT of 2 inch ss silt trap

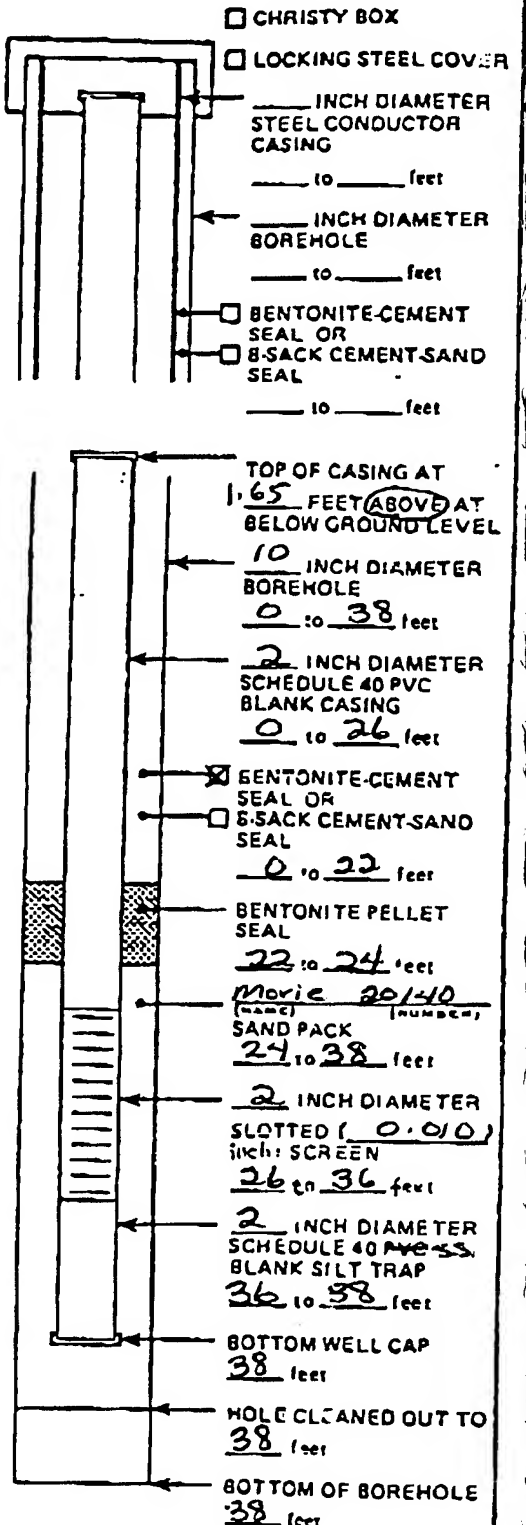
____ YARD³ CEMENT-SAND (REDI-MIX) ORDERED

____ YARD³ CEMENT-SAND (REDI-MIX) USED

CONCRETE PUMPER USED? ☒ NO ☐ YES

NAME grout mixed in 55 gal drum.

WELL COVER USED: ☒ LOCKING STEEL COVER ☐ CHRISTY BOX ☐ OTHER ____



NOT TO SCALE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: ____

calculated Sand 10.93 sacks

calculated grout 86.24 gal.

Halliburton NUS CORPORATION

FIELD WELL COMPLETION FORM

JOB NAME: Faker AFB

JOB NUMBER: 0114 | PROJECT MANAGER: Allan Jenkins

LOGGED BY: G. Millar | EDITED BY: M Ellis

WELL NAME: MW125 | DATE: 10/31/95

DRILLING COMPANY: Tri State Testing Services

EQUIPMENT: ☒ 7¼ INCH HOLLOW STEM AUGER ☐ ____ INCH ROTARY WASH | DRILLER: J. Crawford | HOURS DRILLED:

GALLONS OF WATER USED DURING DRILLING: 70 GALLONS

METHOD OF DECONTAMINATION PRIOR TO DRILLING: steam Cleaning

DEVELOPMENT See Well Development Form

METHOD OF DEVELOPMENT:

DEVELOPMENT BEGAN DATE: TIME:

YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:
YIELD: GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:

TOTAL WATER REMOVED DURING DEVELOPMENT: GALLONS

DESCRIPTION OF TURBIDITY AT END OF DEVELOPMENT: ☐ CLEAR ☐ SLIGHTLY CLOUDY ☐ MOD. TURBID ☐ VERY MUDDY

ODOR OF WATER:

WATER DISCHARGED TO: ☐ GROUND SURFACE ☐ TANK TRUCK ☐ STORM SEWERS ☐ STORAGE TANK ☐ DRUMS ☐ OTHER ____

DEPTH TO WATER AFTER DEVELOPMENT: FEET

MATERIALS USED

9 SACKS OF 090895 GA ON WELL Morie 20/40 filtration media SAND

____ SACKS OF ____ CEMENT

____ GALLONS OF GROUT USED

____ SACKS OF POWDERED BENTONITE

____ POUNDS OF BENTONITE PELLETS 1¼ buckets

30 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC BLANK CASING 1.5ft. cut off.

10 FEET OF 2 INCH SS SLOTTED SCREEN

2 FT of 2 inch ss. silt trap

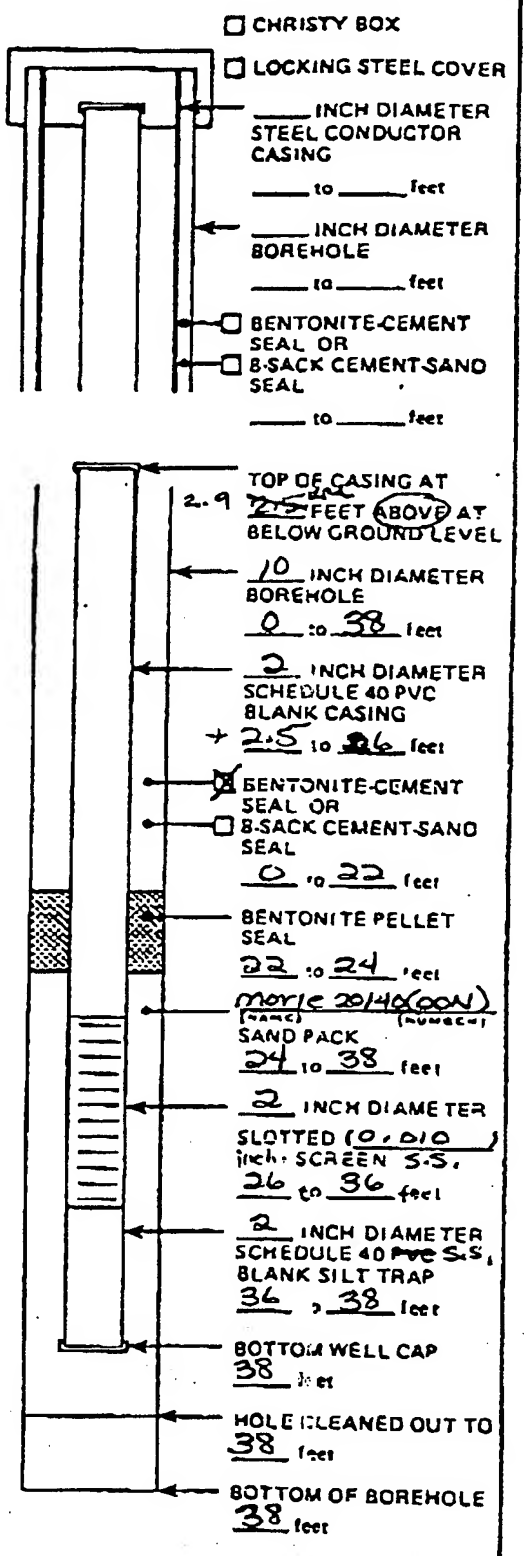
____ YARD³ CEMENT-SAND (REDI-MIX) ORDERED

____ YARD³ CEMENT-SAND (REDI-MIX) USED

CONCRETE PUMPER USED? ☐ NO ☒ YES

NAME ____

WELL COVER USED: ☒ LOCKING STEEL COVER ☐ CHRISTY BOX ☐ OTHER ____



NOT TO SCALE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: ____

Calculated Sand = 10.925 sacks

Calculated grout = 80.36 gals

Halliburton NUS CORPORATION

FIELD WELL COMPLETION FORM

JOB NAME: Eakr AFB

JOB NUMBER: 0114 PROJECT MANAGER: Allan Jenkins

LOGGED BY: G. Millar EDITED BY:

WELL NAME: MW1126 DATE: 11/01/95

DRILLING COMPANY: Tri-State Testing Services

EQUIPMENT: ☑ 7¼ INCH HOLLOW STEM AUGER DRILLER: J. Crawford

☐ ____ INCH ROTARY WASH HOURS DRILLED:

GALLONS OF WATER USED DURING DRILLING: 52 GALLONS to equalize pressure

METHOD OF DECONTAMINATION PRIOR TO DRILLING: steam cleaning

DEVELOPMENT See Well Development Form

METHOD OF DEVELOPMENT:

DEVELOPMENT BEGAN DATE: TIME:

YIELD: ____ GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:	
YIELD: ____ GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:	
YIELD: ____ GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:	
YIELD: ____ GPM	TIME: FROM	TO	DATE:	

TOTAL WATER REMOVED DURING DEVELOPMENT: ____ GALLONS

DESCRIPTION OF TURBIDITY AT END OF DEVELOPMENT: ☐ CLEAR ☐ SLIGHTLY CLOUDY ☐ MOD. TURBID ☐ VERY MUDDY

ODOR OF WATER:

WATER DISCHARGED TO: ☐ GROUND SURFACE ☐ TANK TRUCK ☐ STORM SEWERS ☐ STORAGE TANK ☐ DRUMS ☐ OTHER ____

DEPTH TO WATER AFTER DEVELOPMENT: ____ FEET

MATERIALS USED

0908956A CONWELL

9 1/2 SACKS OF Morie 20/40 filtration media SAND

____ SACKS OF ____ CEMENT

____ GALLONS OF GROUT USED

____ SACKS OF POWDERED BENTONITE

50 POUNDS OF BENTONITE PELLETS 1 bucket

35 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC BLANK CASING 3.5ft cut off

10 FEET OF 2 INCH PVC S.S. SLOTTED SCREEN

2 FT of 2 inch S.S. Silt trap

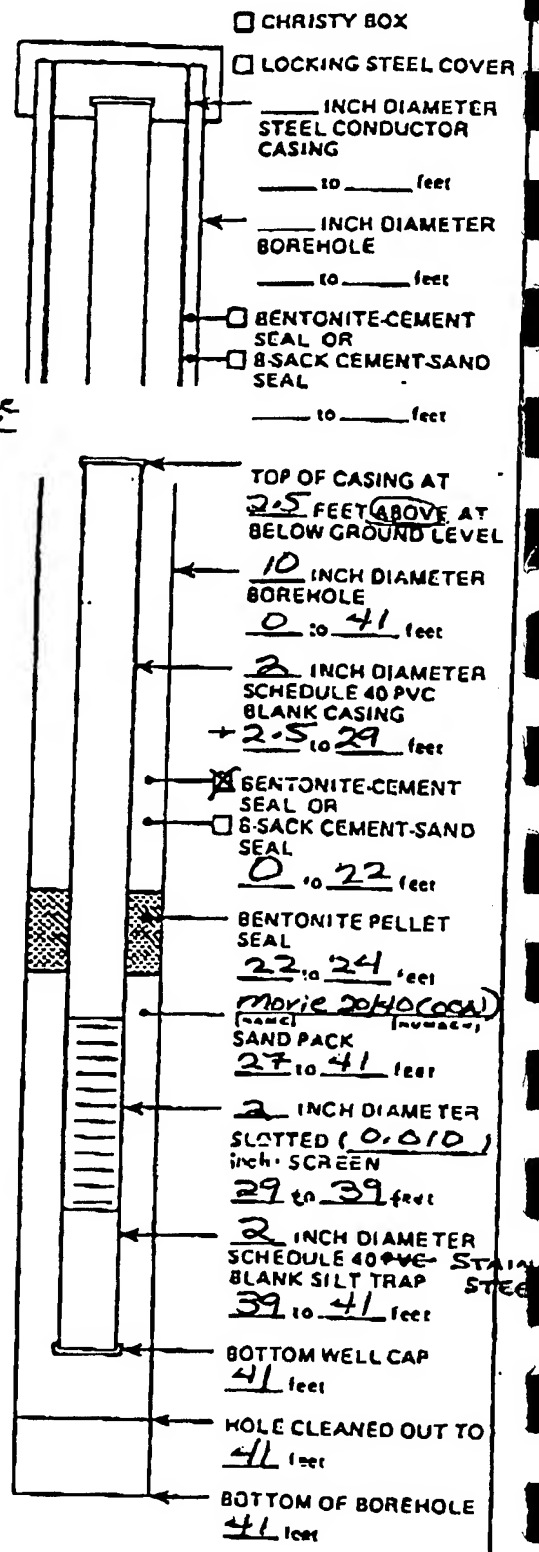
____ YARD³ CEMENT-SAND (READI-MIX) ORDERED

____ YARD³ CEMENT-SAND (READI-MIX) USED

CONCRETE PUMPER USED? ☐ NO ☒ YES

NAME ____

WELL COVER USED: ☒ LOCKING STEEL COVER ☐ CHRISTY BOX ☐ OTHER ____



NOT TO SCALE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: ____

Calculated sand = 10.92 bags

Calculated grout = 98 gals

SAMPLE LOCATION/ELEVATION
EAKER AIR FORCE BASE, ARKANSAS

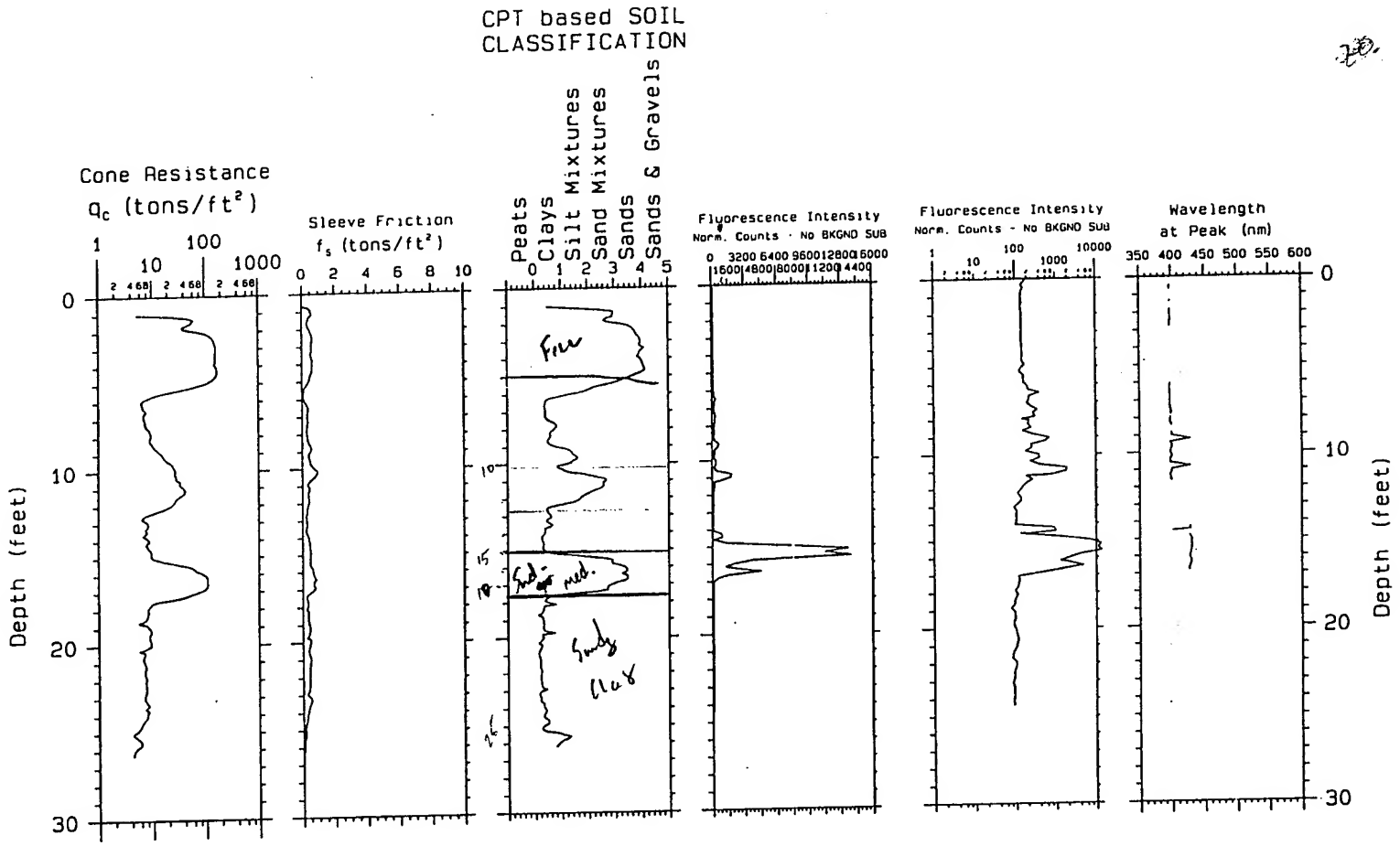
Sample Point	Elevation TOC	Ground Elevation	Coordinates		Site
			Northing	Easting	
TW1102	249.52		599301.20	2604930.49	BX
TW1103	249.99		599245.87	2605004.10	BX
MW1104	251.48		599380.79	2605116.02	BX
TW1105	251.14		599340.38	2604984.22	BX
TW1106	250.98		599356.10	2604925.65	BX
TW1107	251.31		599377.34	2605044.84	BX
TW1108	250.75		599297.47	2605018.95	BX
TW1109	250.89		599269.70	2605047.84	BX
MW1110	251.23		599285.35	2605052.46	BX
MW1111	251.32		599445.92	2605047.22	BX
TW1112	250.86		599348.57	2605017.22	BX
TW1113	252.01		599449.00	2604918.04	BX
MW1114	251.64		599513.89	2604985.04	BX
MW1115	250.37		599355.32	2604845.78	BX
MW1116	250.62		599187.31	2604940.79	BX
TW1117	250.83		599261.14	2605070.50	BX
TW1118	250.42		599233.00	2605100.52	BX
MW1119	249.75		599198.81	2605113.49	BX
MW1120	251.73		599447.41	2604838.18	BX
MW1121	253.16	250.97	599307.09	2605212.18	BX
MW1122	253.02	250.68	599488.98	2605029.14	BX
MW1123	253.56	251.13	599426.94	2604884.90	BX
MW1124	253.58	251.93	599440.75	2604894.57	BX
MW1125	253.48	250.58	599527.92	2604778.54	BX
MW1126	253.70	250.91	599313.68	2605207.14	BX
MW1127	250.56	250.76	599181.58	2604946.87	BX
MW1128	STILL REMAINING TO BE SURVEYED				BX
CP03		251.12	599361.54	2604978.20	BX
CP19					BX
CP22					BX
CP26		251.12	599356.27	2604925.70	BX
B1		252.18	599386.58	2605029.03	BX
B2		251.96	599388.57	2605019.62	BX
B3		251.85	599388.65	2605008.02	BX
B4		251.75	599381.05	2604999.58	BX
B5		251.64	599373.17	2604995.29	BX
B6		251.77	599350.54	2604998.47	BX
B7		250.97	599348.42	2605017.32	BX
B8		250.98	599340.55	2605031.63	BX
B9		251.12	599347.35	2605041.38	BX
B10		251.23	599354.04	2605048.24	BX
B11		251.26	599361.16	2605055.91	BX
B12		251.56	599376.42	2605049.23	BX
B13		252.50	599393.30	2605039.89	BX

APPENDIX B - 1C

CPT/LIF OUTPUT

BX SHOPPETTE

Source: USACE 1995.



Laser induced fluorescence of POL via fiber optics

U.S.Army Engineer District Kansas City Geotechnical Branch

SCAPS

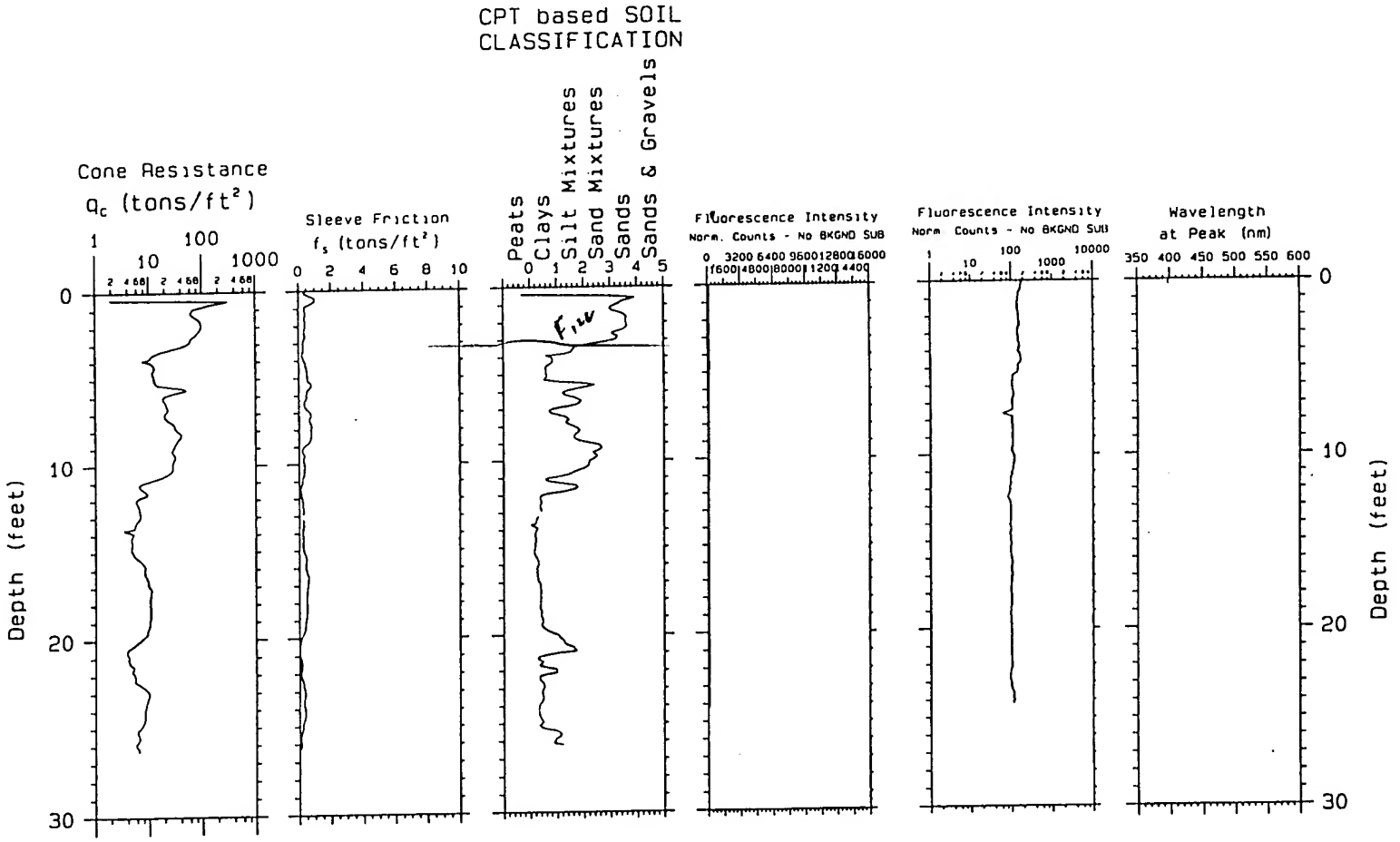
Site Characterization and Analysis Penetrometer System

Project; Eaker AFB <NEW>

Probe Depth; 26.50

CPT; 01EAK01

Probing date; 03-24-1995



Laser induced fluorescence of POL via fiber optics

U.S.Army Engineer District Kansas City Geotechnical Branch

SCAPS

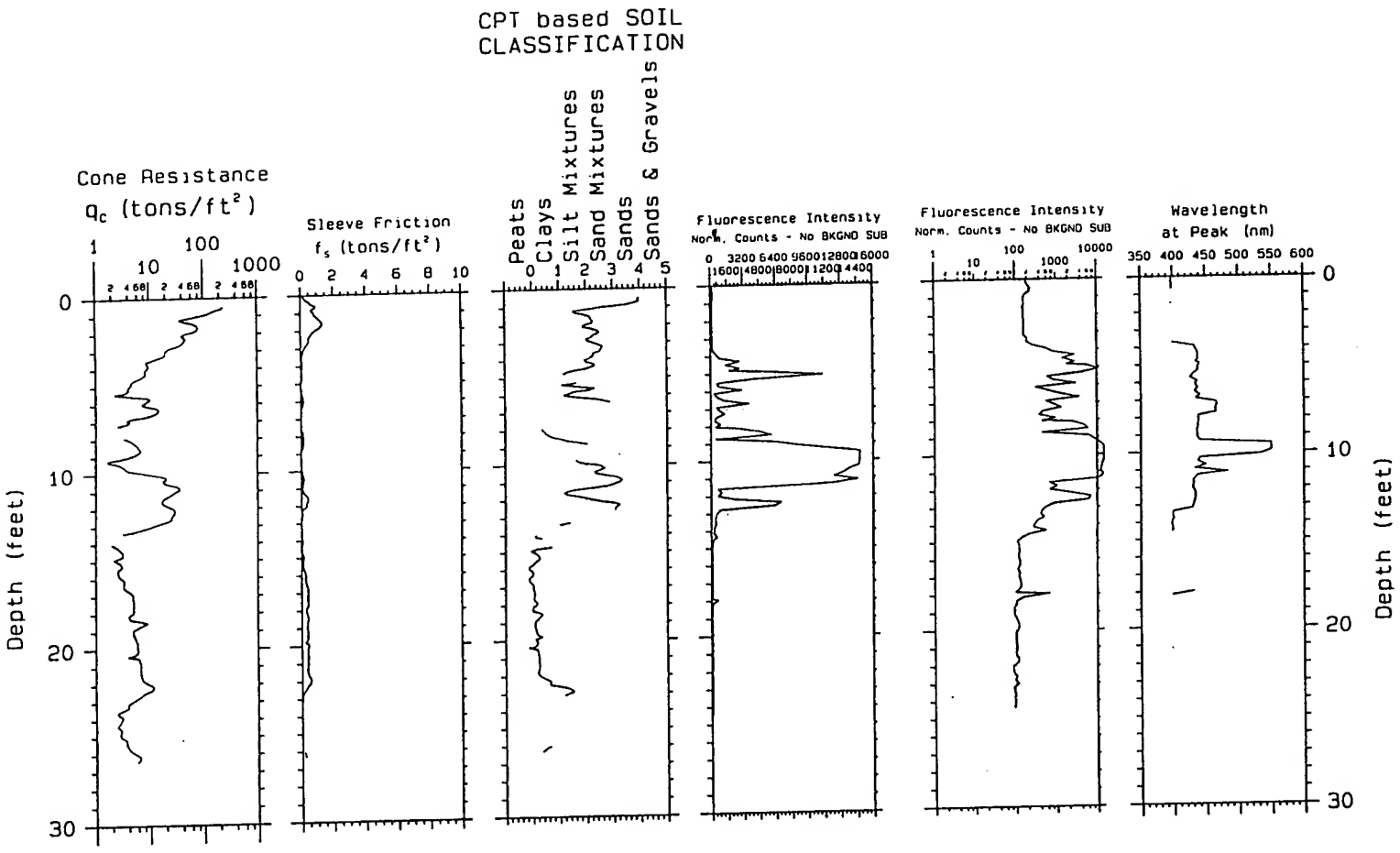
Site Characterization and Analysis Penetrometer System

Project; Eaker AFB

Probe Depth; 26.45

CPT; 2EAK01

Probing date: 03-24-1995



Laser induced fluorescence of POL via fiber optics

U.S.Army Engineer District Kansas City Geotechnical Branch

SCAPS

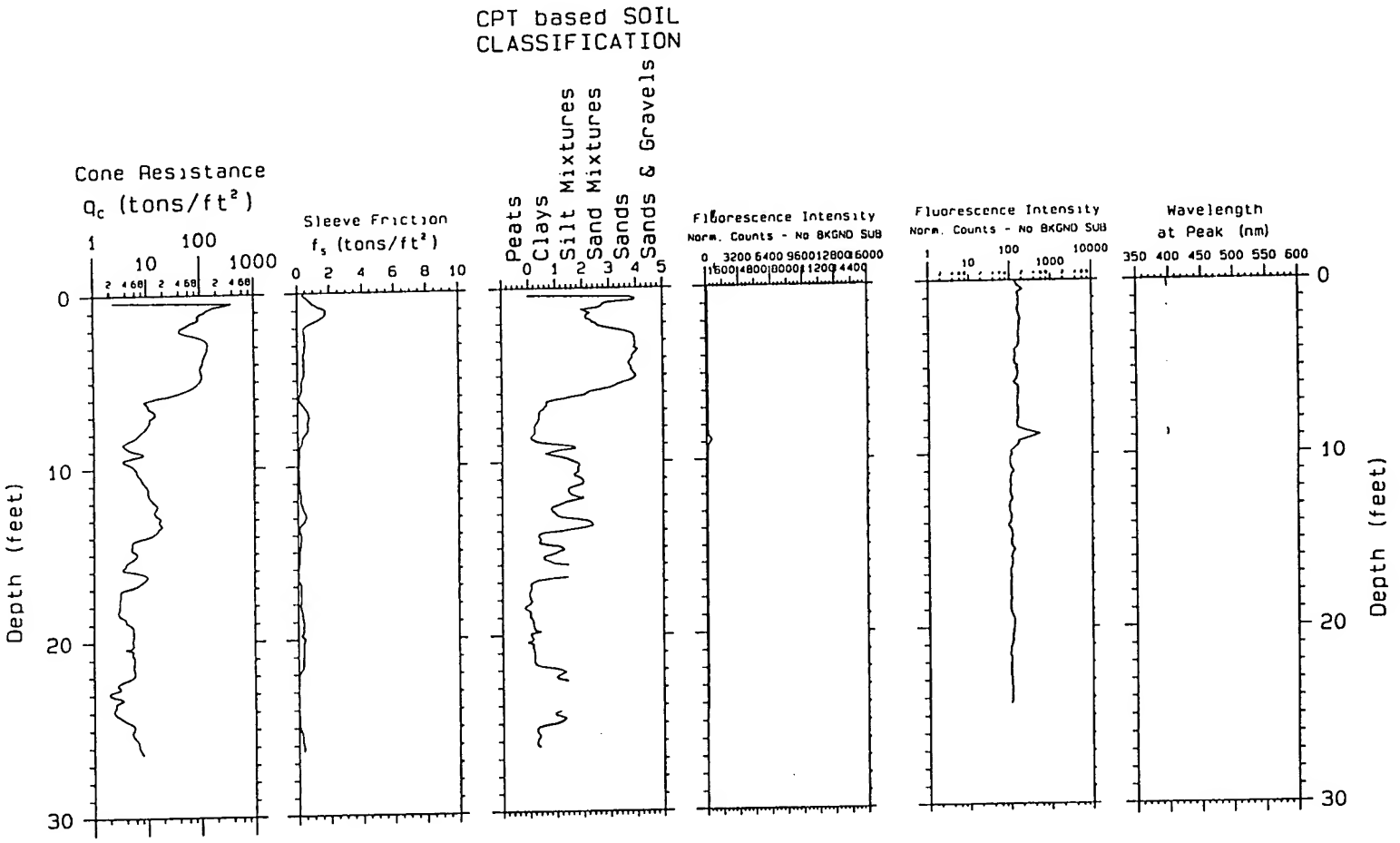
Site Characterization and Analysis Penetrometer System

Project; Eaker AFB

Probe Depth; 26.54

CPT; 3EAK01

Probing date; 03-24-1995



Laser induced fluorescence of POL via fiber optics

U.S.Army Engineer District Kansas City Geotechnical Branch

SCAPS

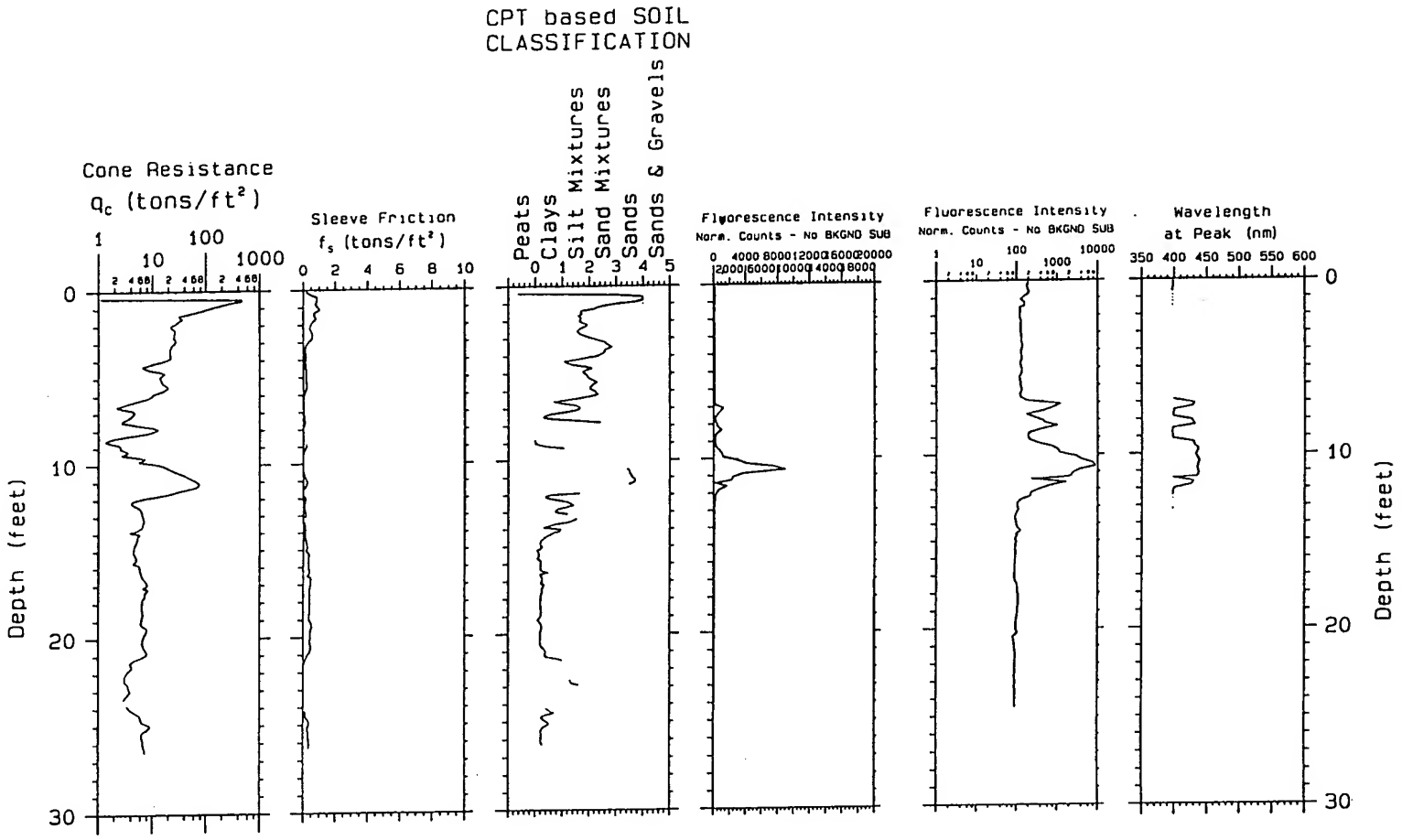
Site Characterization and Analysis Penetrometer System

Project; Eaker AFB

Probe Depth; 26.59

CPT; 4EAK01

Probing date: 03-24-1995



Laser induced fluorescence of POL via fiber optics

U.S. Army Engineer District Kansas City Geotechnical Branch

SCAPS

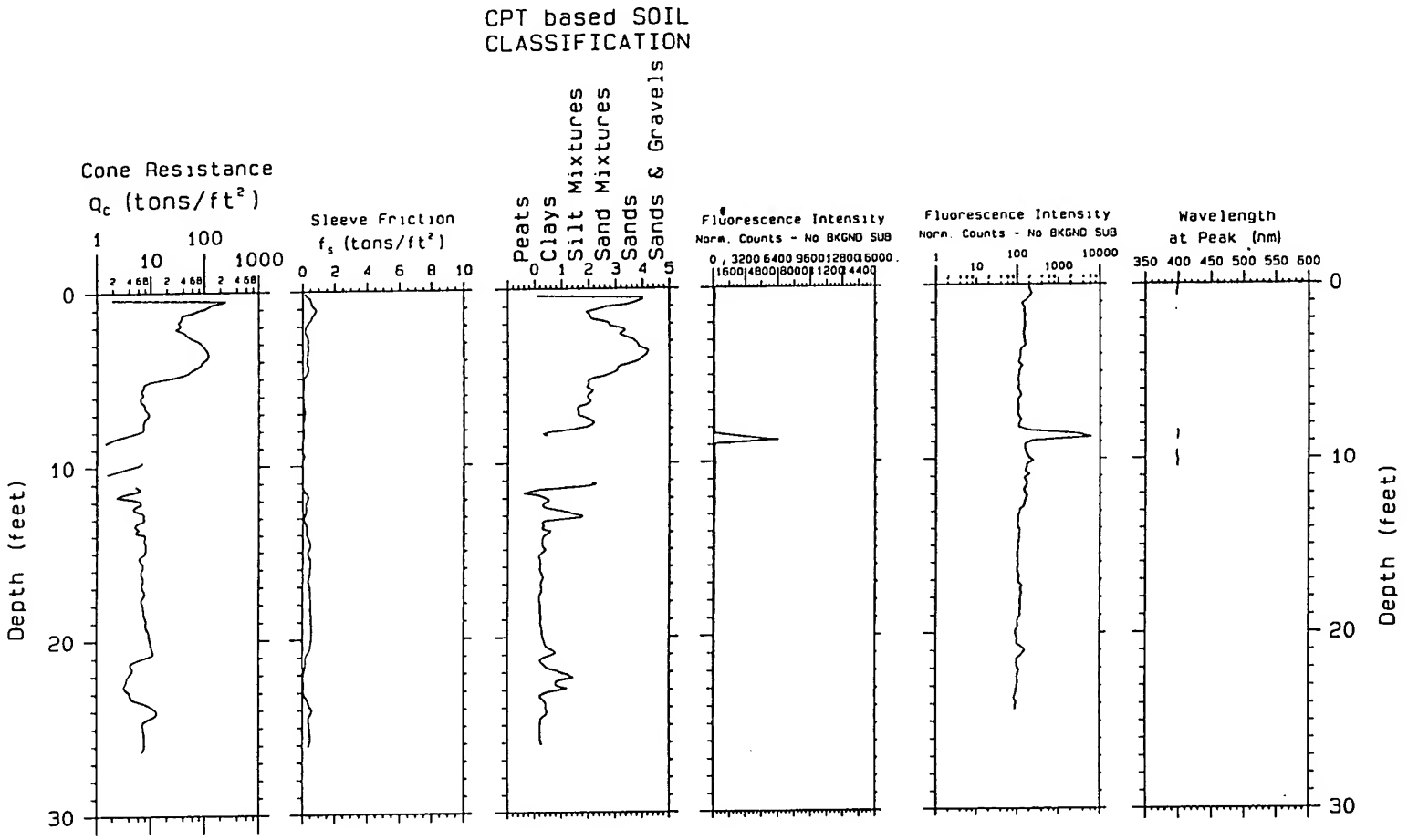
Site Characterization and Analysis Penetrometer System

Project; Eaker AFB

Probe Depth; 26.61

CPT; 5EAK01

Probing date; 03-24-1995



Laser induced fluorescence of POL via fiber optics

U.S.Army Engineer District Kansas City Geotechnical Branch

SCAPS

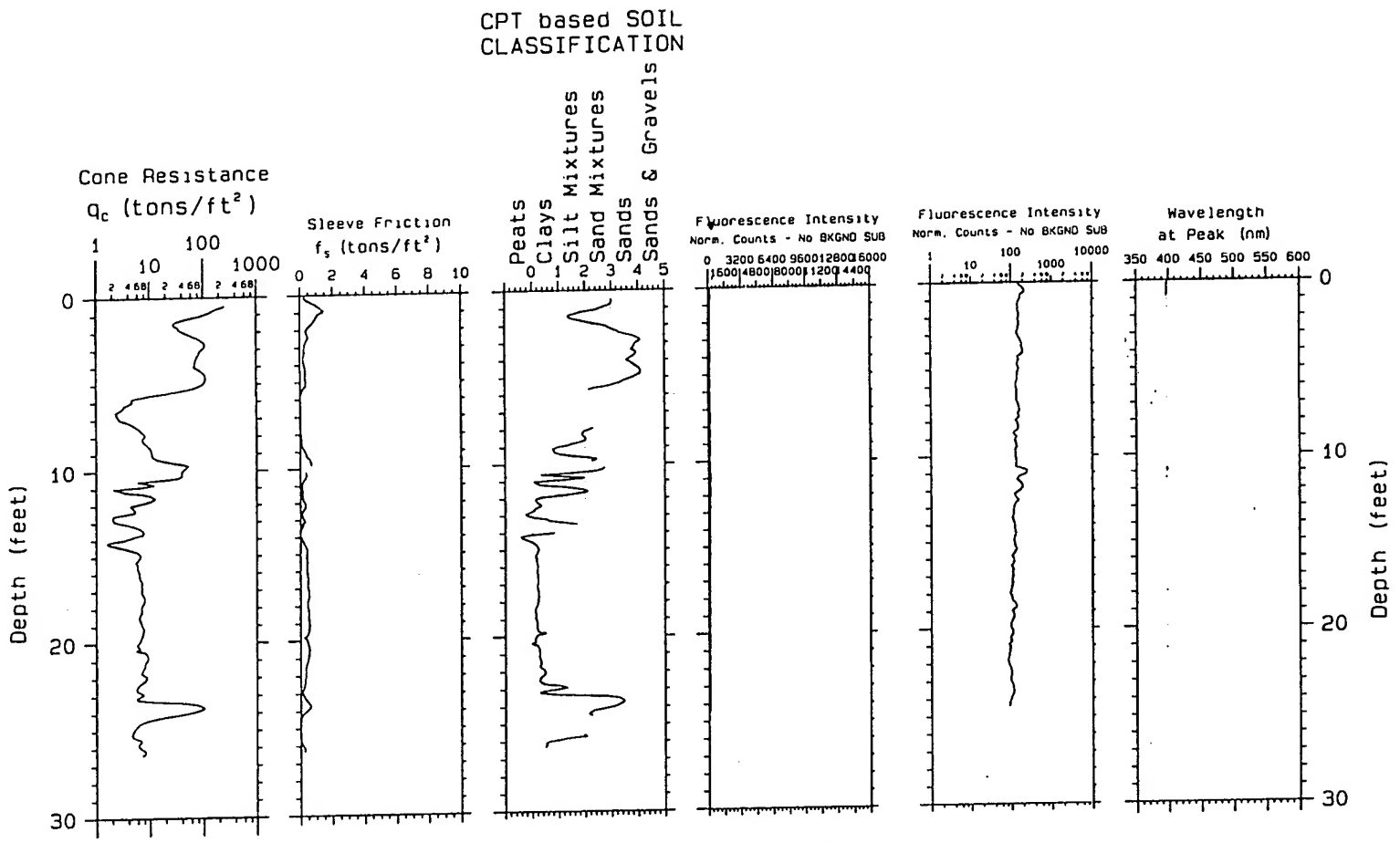
Site Characterization and Analysis Penetrometer System

Project; Eaker AFB

Probe Depth; 26.50

Probing date: 03-24-1995

CPT; 6EAK01



Laser induced fluorescence of POL via fiber optics

U.S.Army Engineer District Kansas City Geotechnical Branch

SCAPS

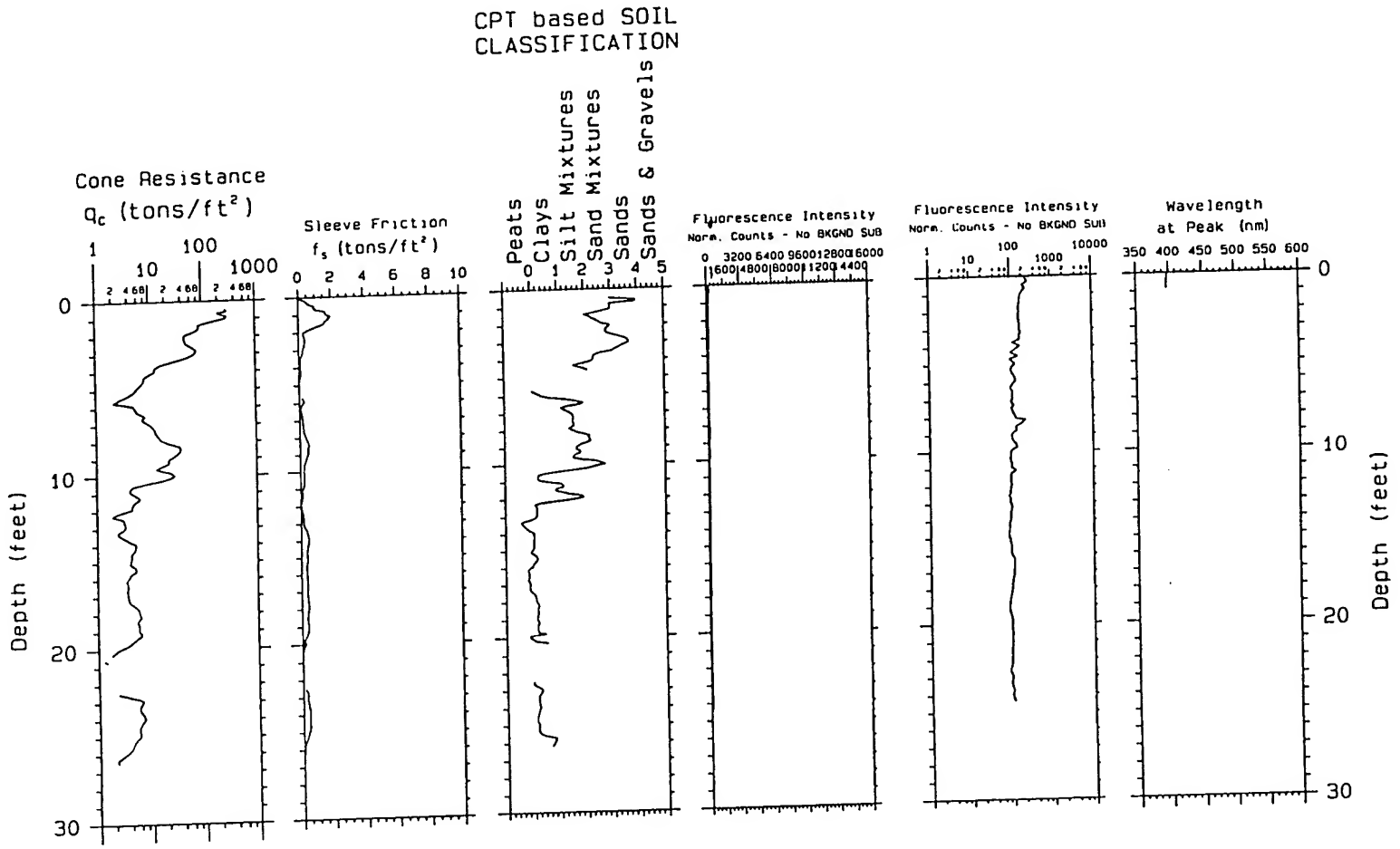
Site Characterization and Analysis Penetrometer System

Project; Eaker AFB

Probe Depth: 26.55

CPT; 7EAK01

Probing date: 03-24-1995



Laser induced fluorescence of POL via fiber optics

U.S.Army Engineer District Kansas City Geotechnical Branch

SCAPS

Site Characterization and Analysis Penetrometer System

Project; Eaker AFB

Probe Depth; 26.60

CPT; 8EAK01

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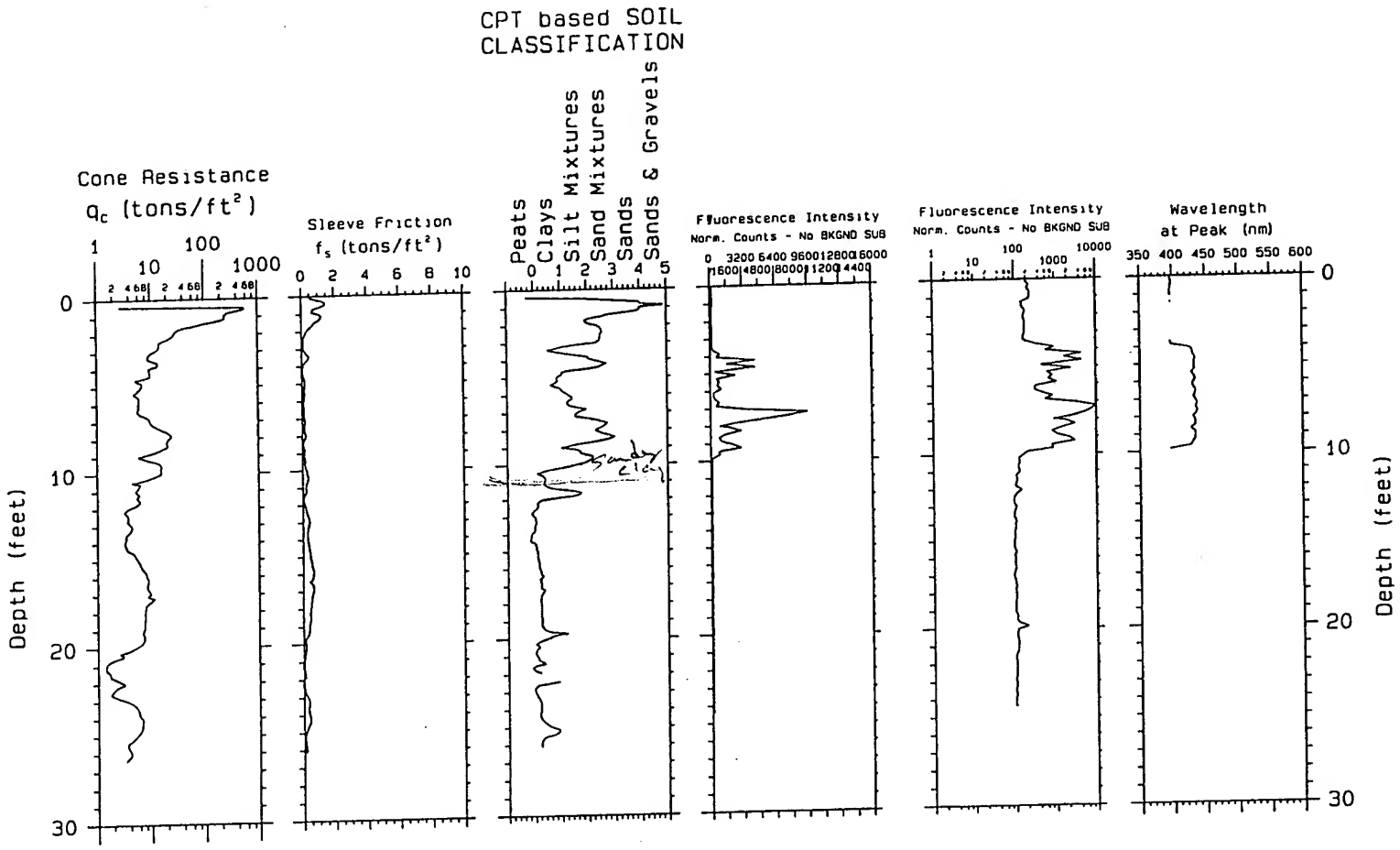


Laser induced fluorescence of POL via fiber optics

U.S. Army Engineer District Kansas City Geotechnical Branch

SCAPS

Site Characterization and Analysis Penetrometer System

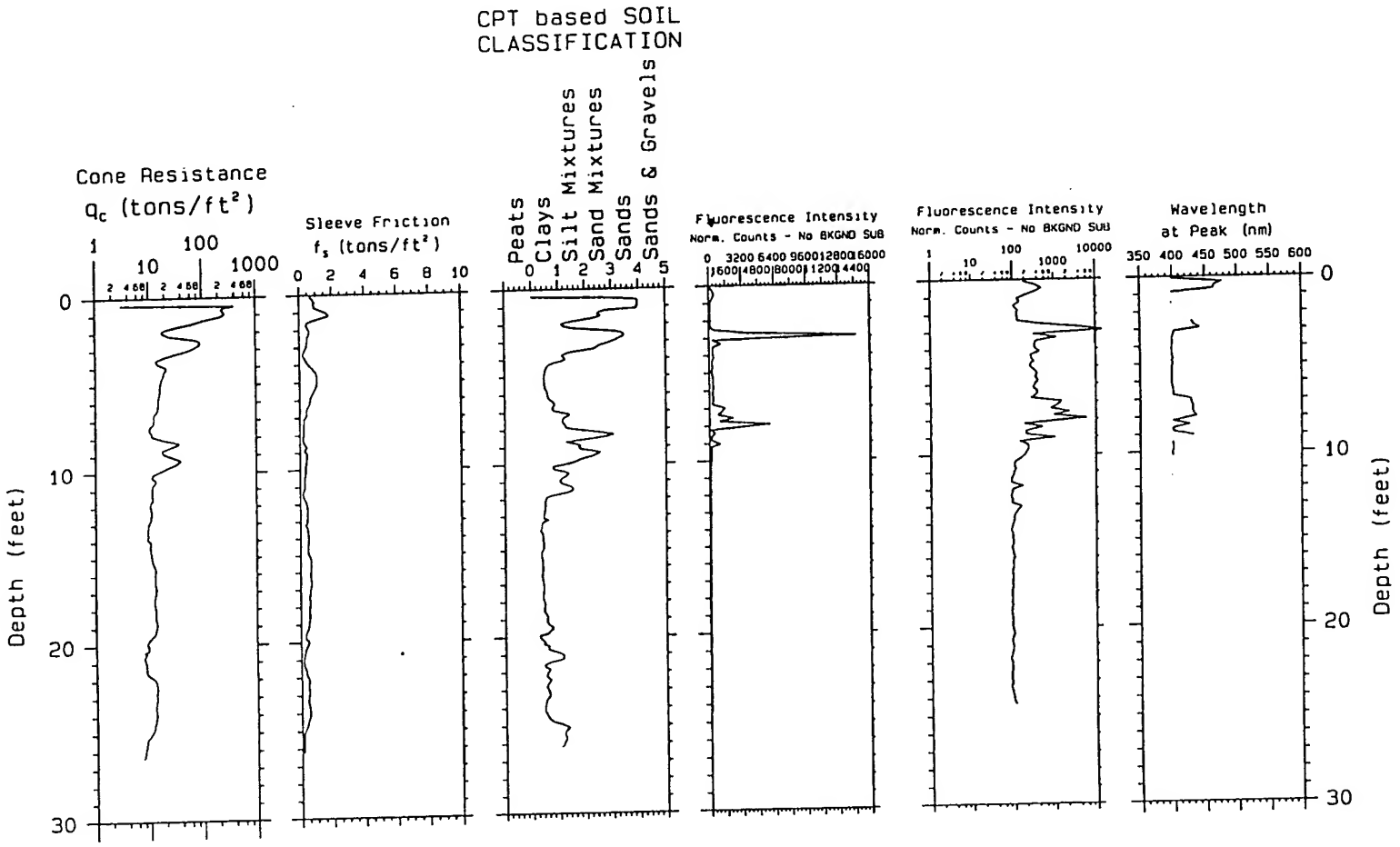
Project; Eaker AFB

Probe Depth; 26.52

CPT; 9EAK01

Probing date; 03-24-1995

MW 1107



Laser induced fluorescence of POL via fiber optics

U.S.Army Engineer District Kansas City Geotechnical Branch

SCAPS

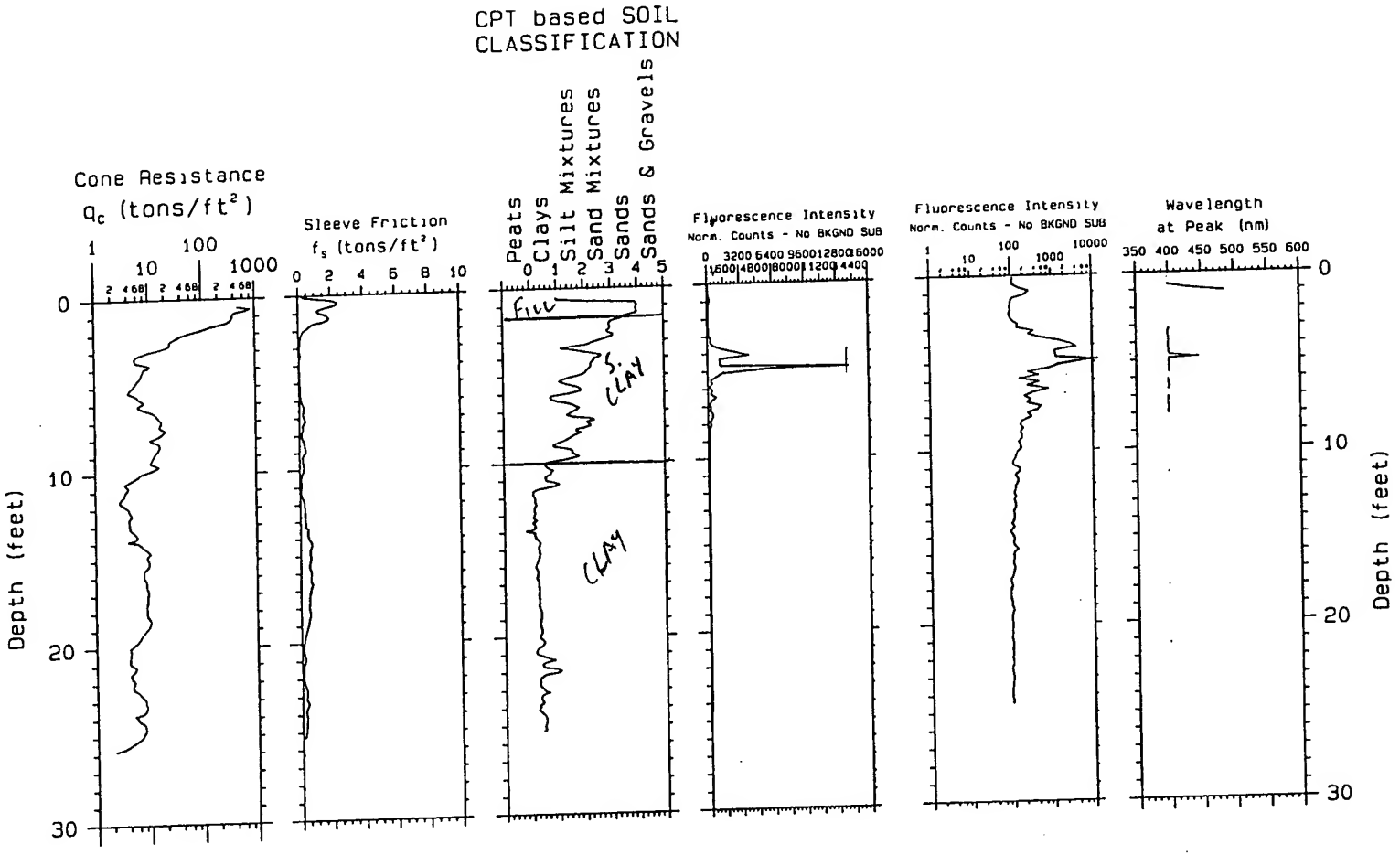
Site Characterization and Analysis Penetrometer System

Project; Eaker AFB

Probe Depth; 26.55

CPT; 10EAK01

Probing date: 03-25-1995



Laser induced fluorescence of POL via fiber optics

U.S.Army Engineer District Kansas City Geotechnical Branch

SCAPS

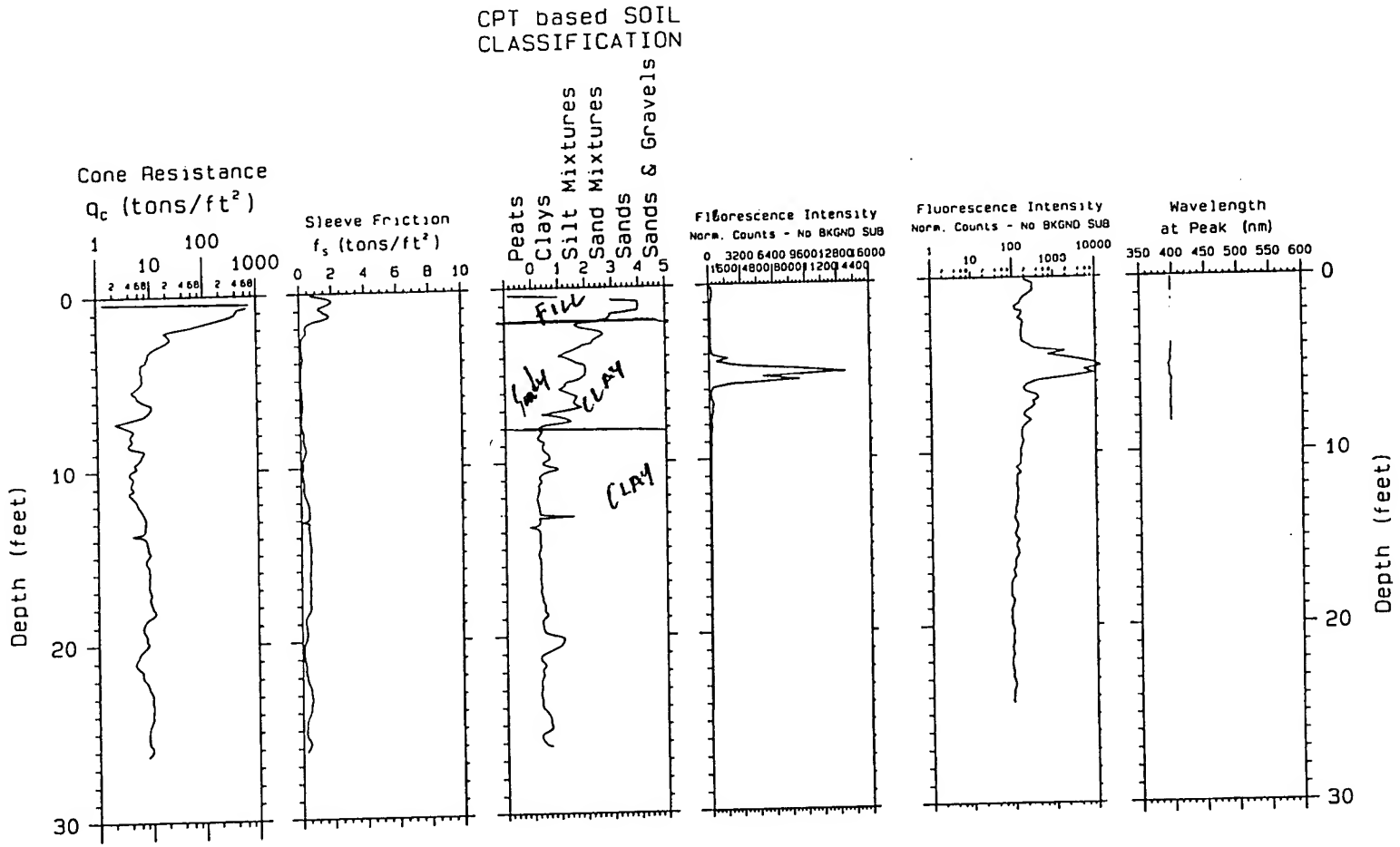
Site Characterization and Analysis Penetrometer System

Project; Eaker AFB

Probe Depth; 26.62

CPT; 11EAK01

Probing date; 03-25-1995



Laser induced fluorescence of POL via fiber optics

U.S.Army Engineer District Kansas City [illegible] Branch

SCAPS

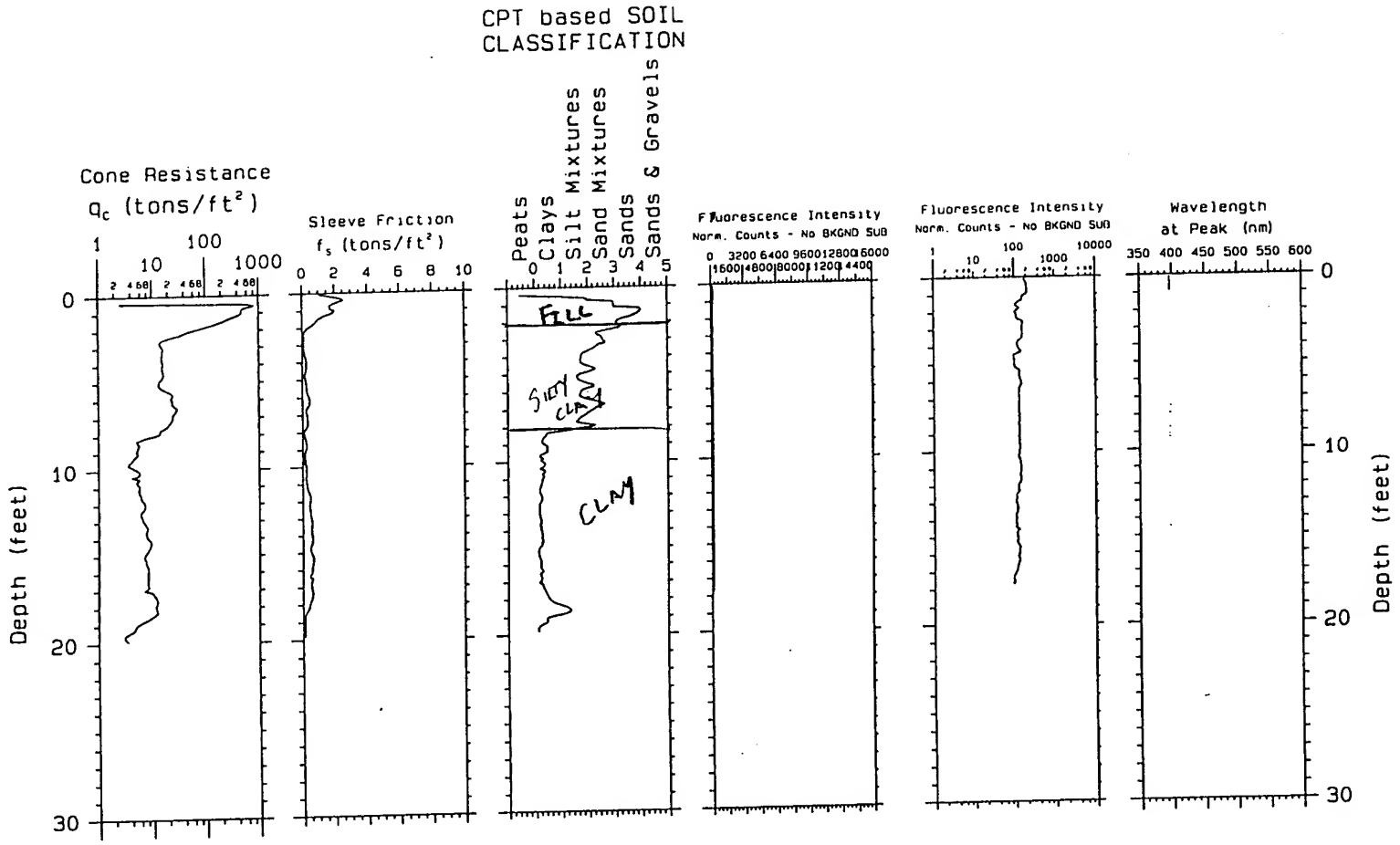
Site Characterization and Analysis Penetrometer System

Project; Eaker AFB

Probe Depth; 26.49

CPT; 12EAK01

[illegible] dat[illegible]8-25[illegible]5



Laser induced fluorescence of POL via fiber optics

U.S.Army Engineer District Kansas City Geotechnical Branch

SCAPS

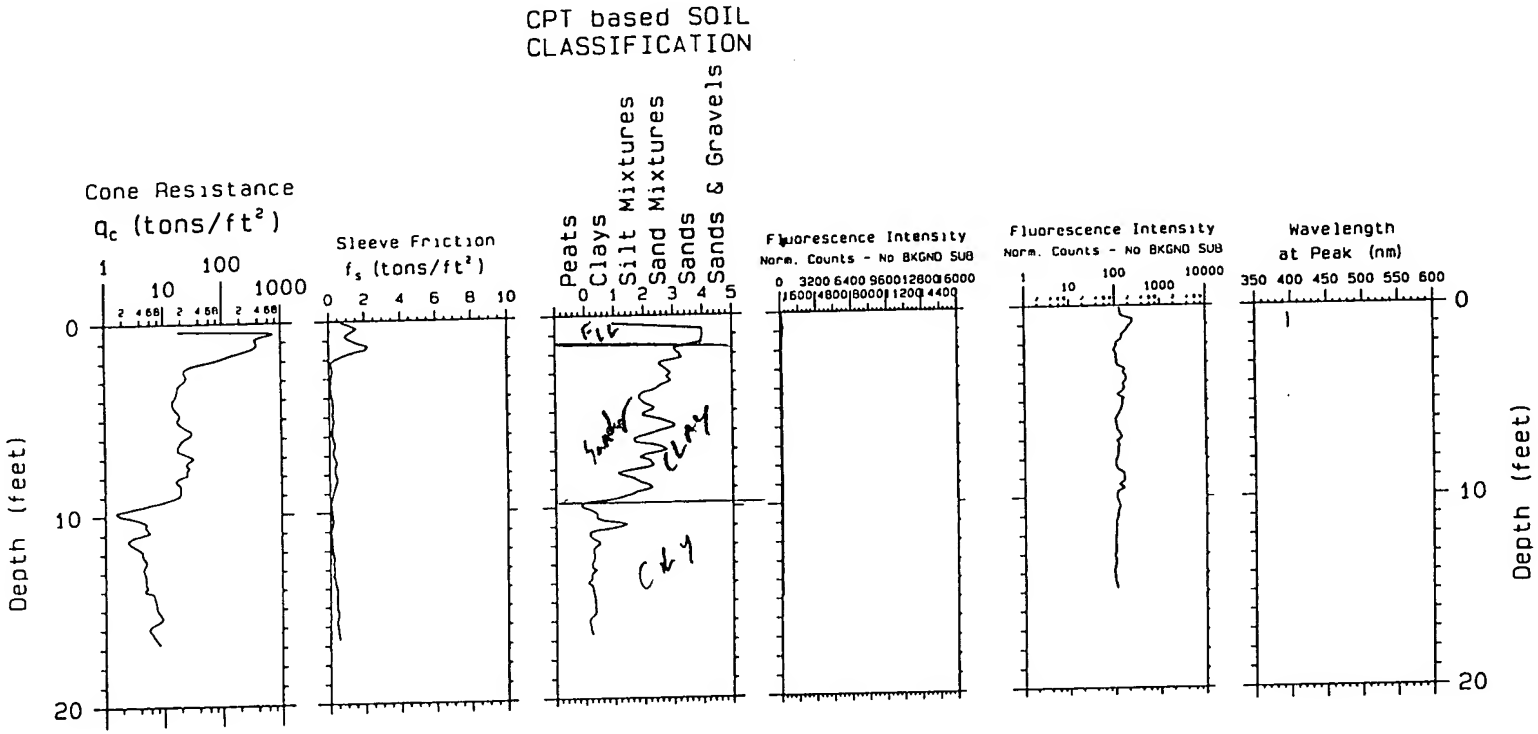
Site Characterization and Analysis Penetrometer System

Project; Eaker AFB

Probe Depth; 20.05

CPT; 13EAK01

Probing date; 03-25-1995



Laser induced fluorescence of POL via fiber optics

U.S.Army Engineer District [redacted] Geotechnical Branch

SCAPS

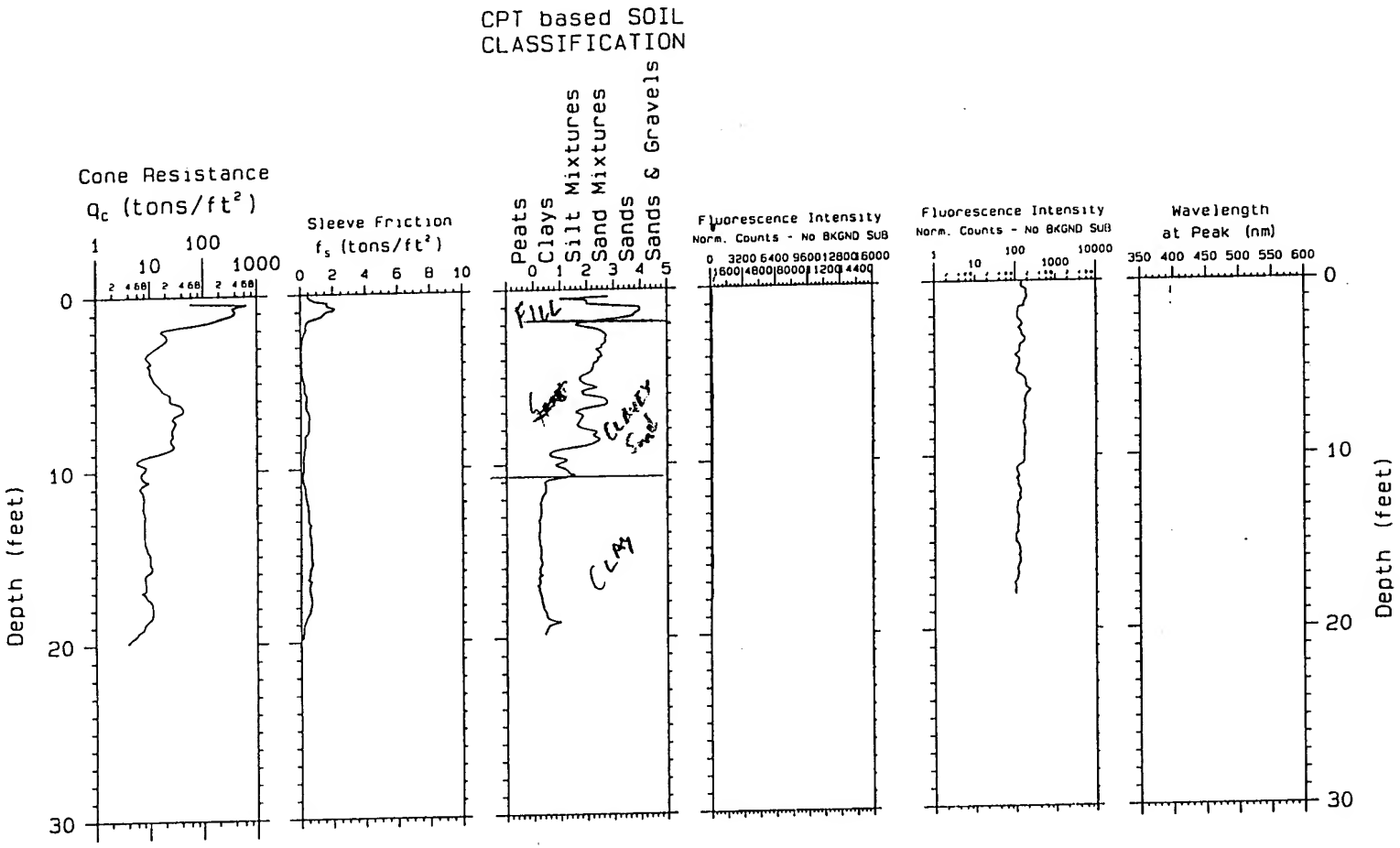
Site Characterization and Analysis P[redacted]ometer System

Project; Eaker AFB

Probe Depth; 17.04

CPT: 14EAK01

Probing date; 03-25-1995



Laser induced fluorescence of POL via fiber optics

U.S.Army Engineer District Kansas City Geotechnical Branch

SCAPS

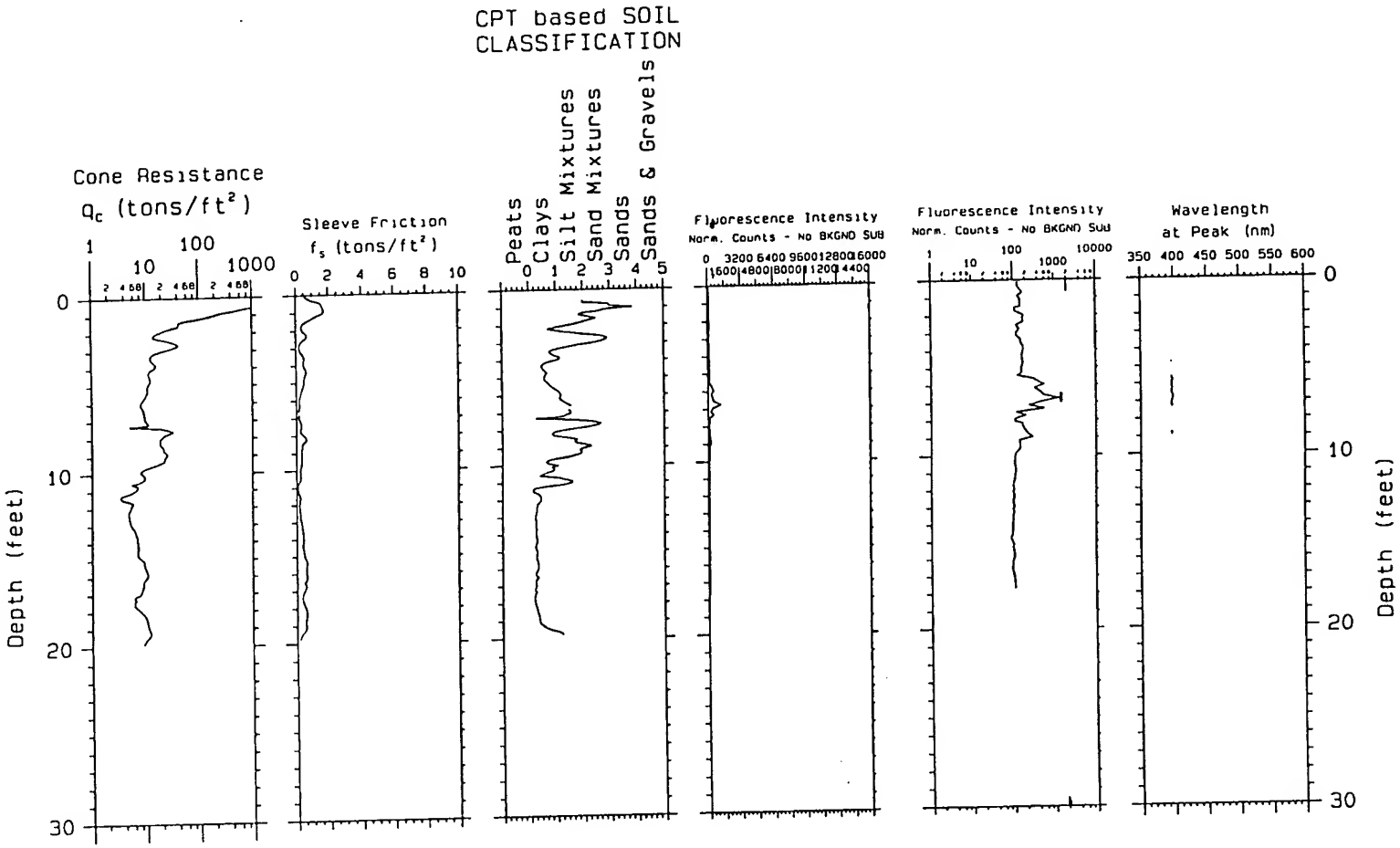
Site Characterization and Analysis Penetrometer System

Project; Eaker AFB

Probe Depth; 20.12

CPT; 15EAK01

Probing date; 03-25-1995



Laser induced fluorescence of POL via fiber optics

U.S.Army Engineer District Kansas City Geotechnical Branch

SCAPS

Site Characterization and Analysis Penetrometer System

Project; Eaker AFB

Probe Depth; 20.05

CPT; 16EAK01

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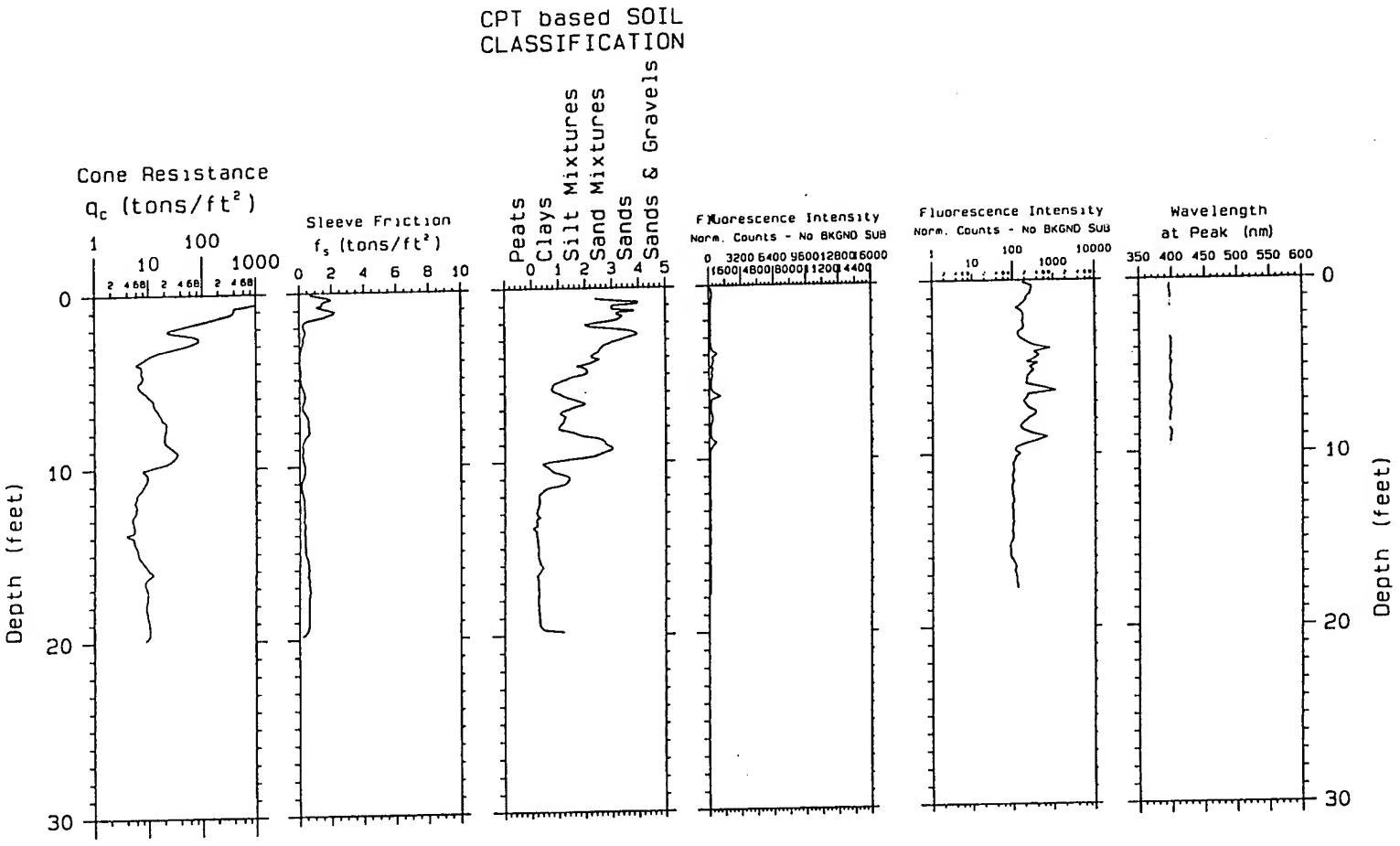


Laser induced fluorescence of POL via fiber optics

U.S.Army Engineer District Kansas City Geotechnical Branch

SCAPS

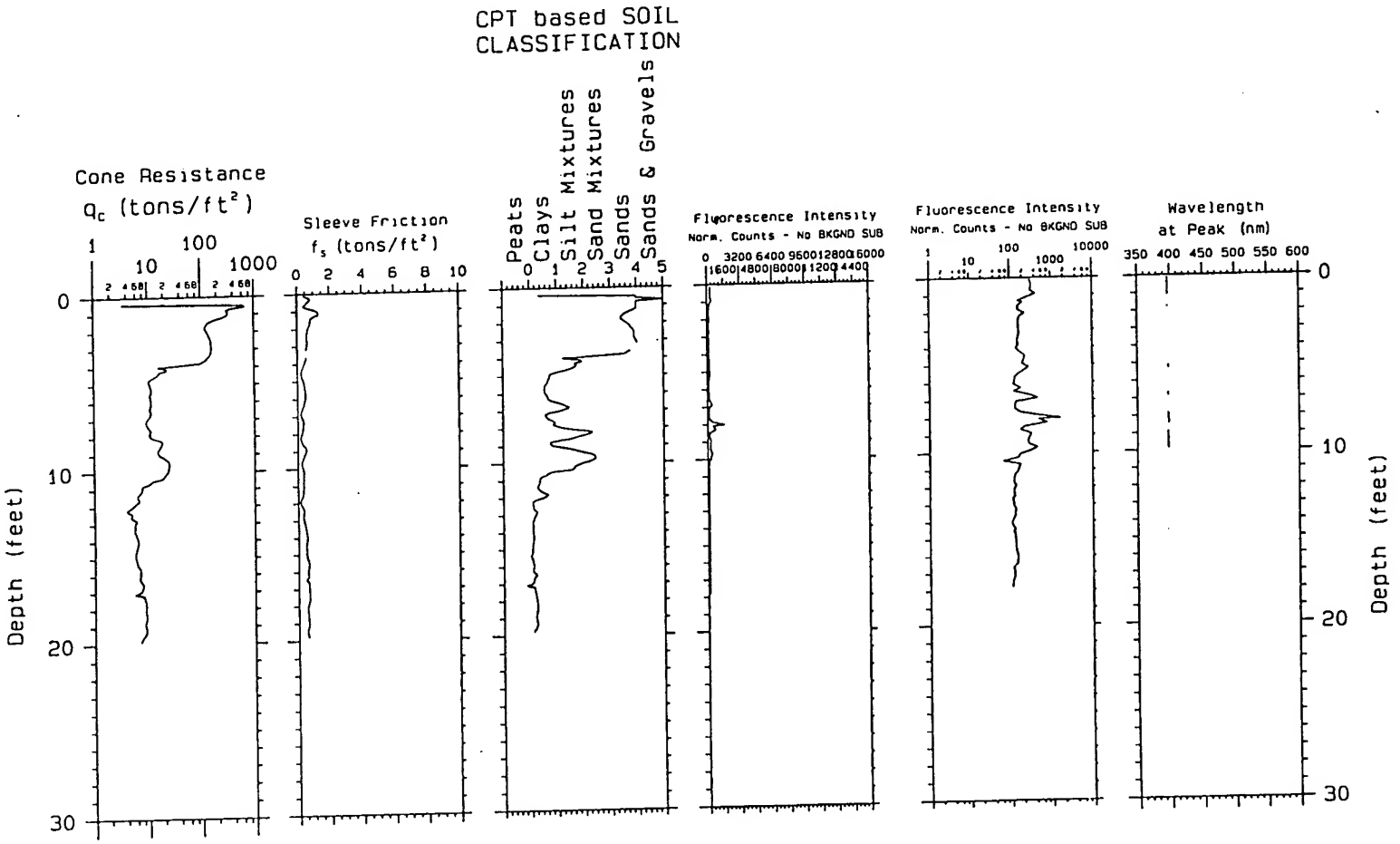
Site Characterization and Analysis Penetrometer System

Project; Eaker AFB

Probe Depth; 20.03

CPT; 17EAK01

Probing date; 03-25-1995



Laser induced fluorescence of POL via fiber optics

U.S.Army Engineer District Kansas City Geotechnical Branch

SCAPS

Site Characterization and Analysis Penetrometer System

Project; Eaker AFB

Probe Depth; 20.09

CPT; 18EAK01

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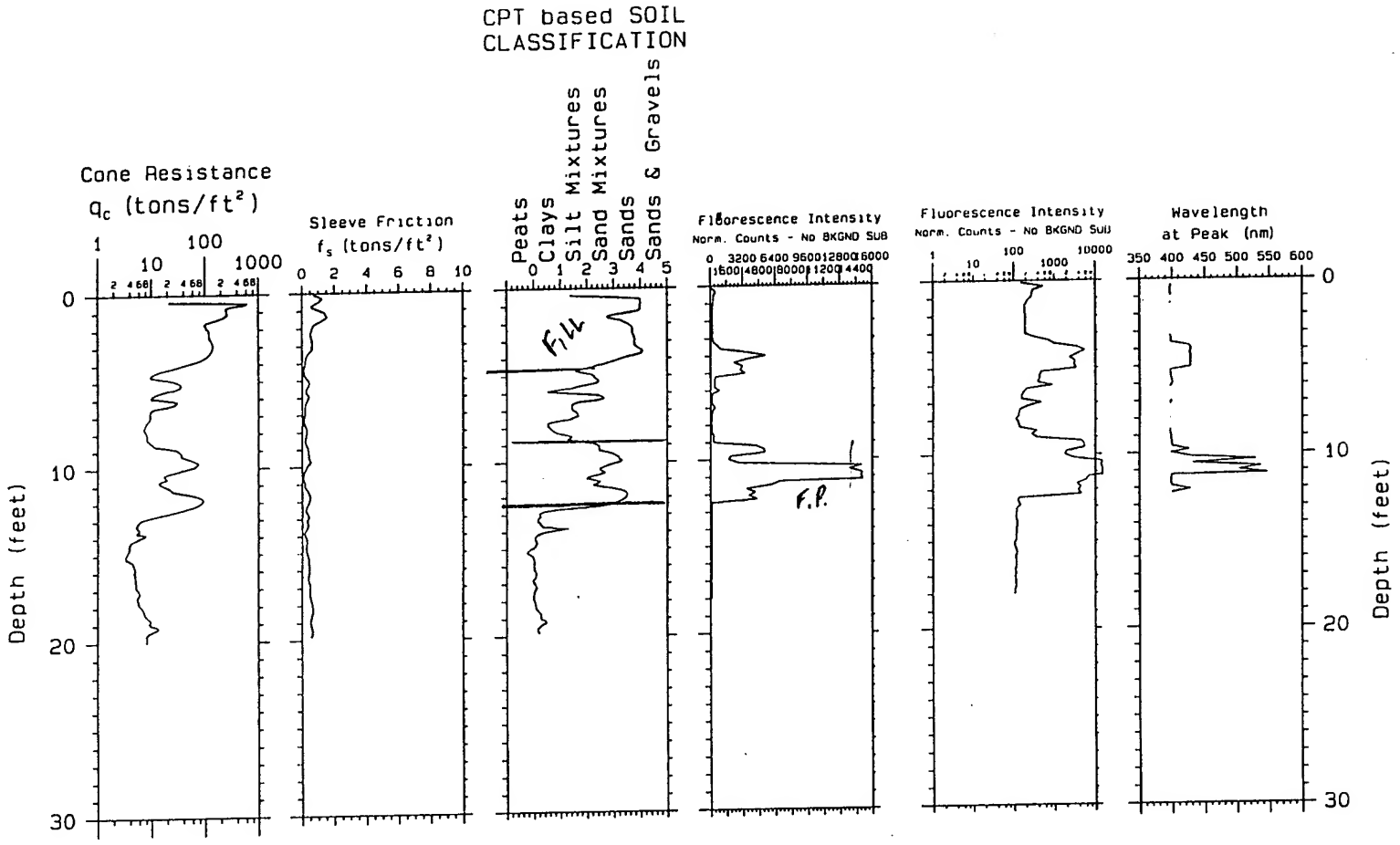


Laser induced fluorescence of PDL via fiber optics

U.S.Army Engineer District Kansas City Geotechnical Branch

SCAPS

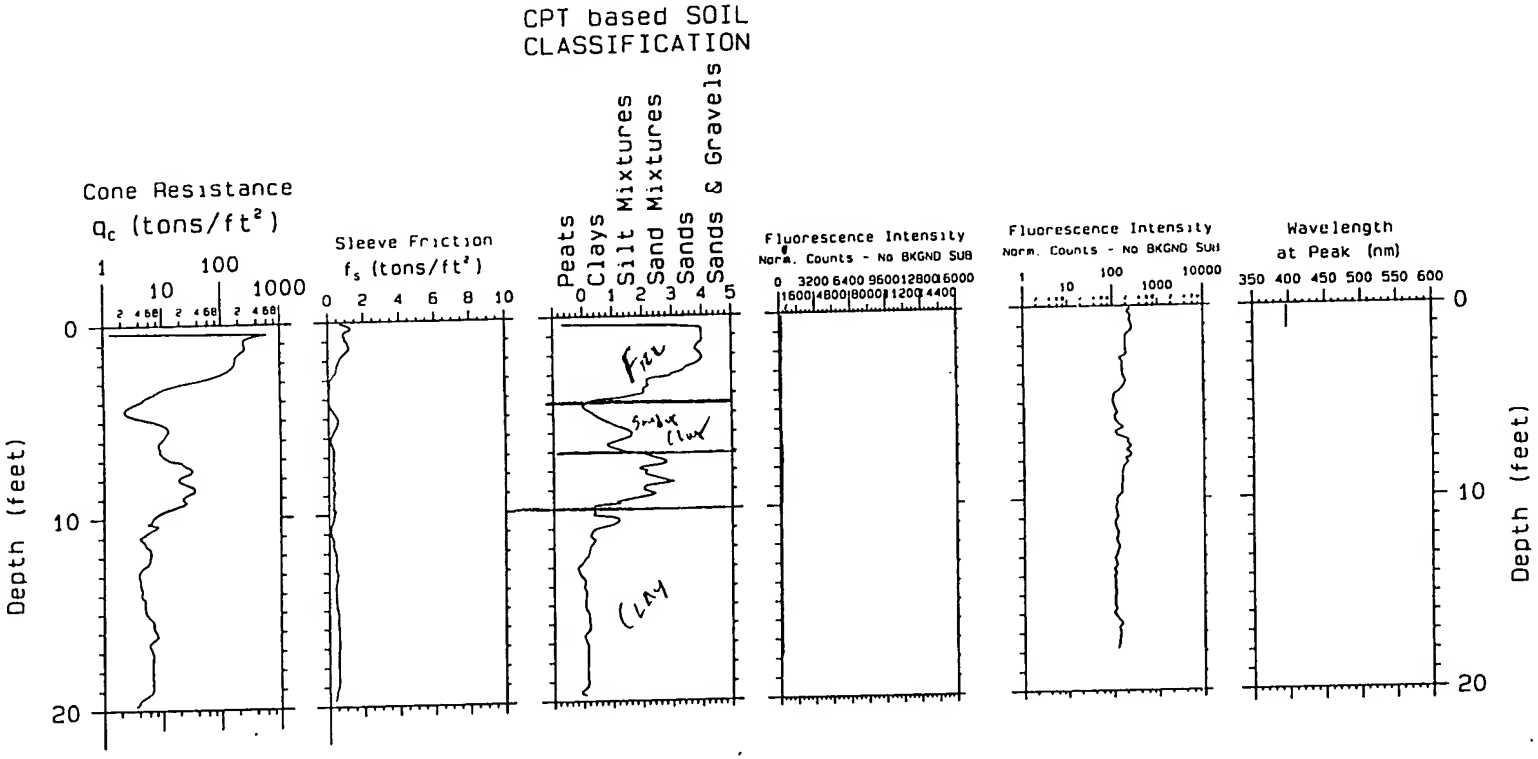
Site Characterization and Analysis Penetrometer System

Project; Eaker AFB

Probe Depth; 20.12

CPT; 19EAK01

Probing date; 03-25-1995



Laser induced fluorescence of PDL via fiber optics

U.S. Army Engineer District Kansas City Geotechnical Branch

SCAPS

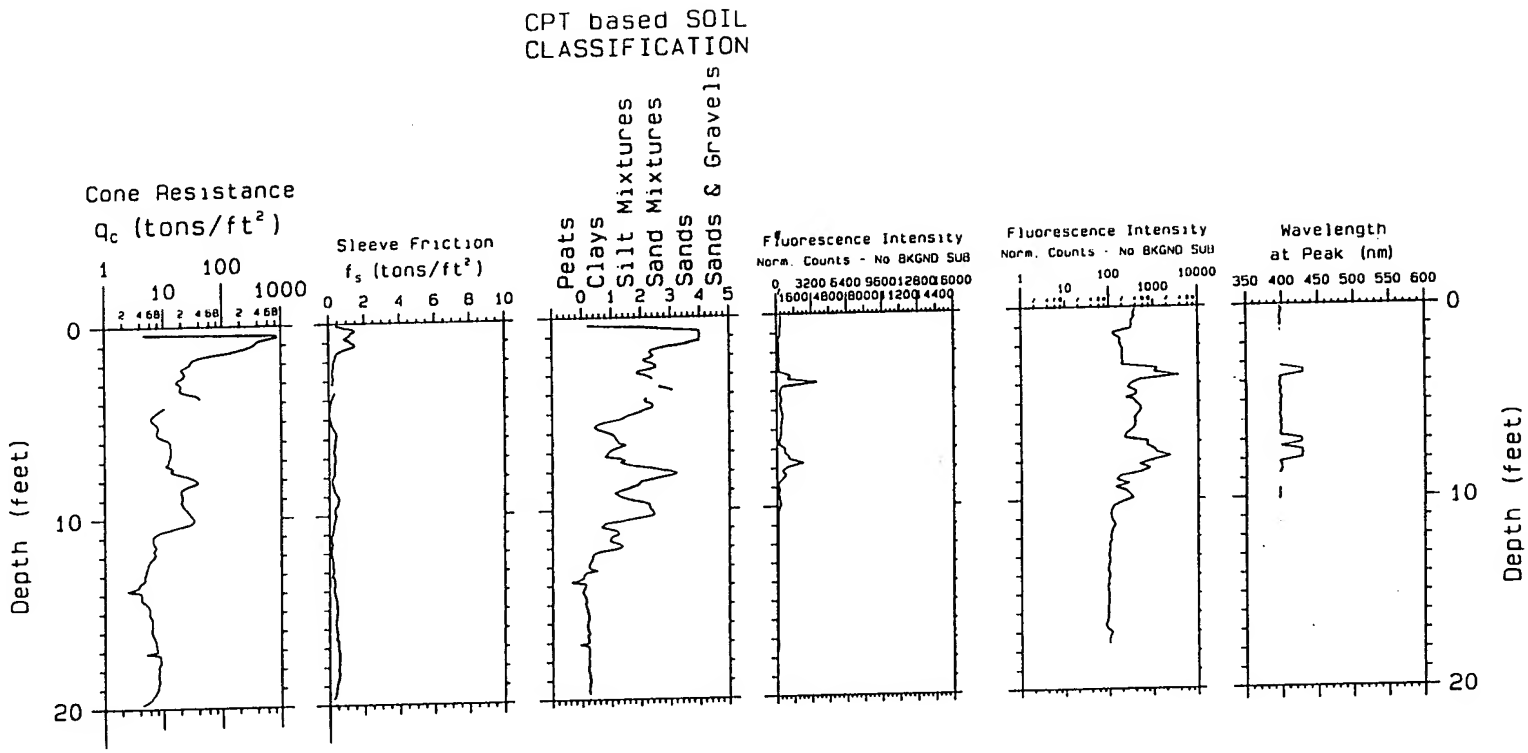
Site Characterization and Analysis Penetrometer System

Project; Eaker AFB

Probe Depth; 19.97

CPT; 20EAK01

Probing date; 03-25-1995



Laser induced fluorescence of POL via fiber optics

U.S.Army Engineer District Kansas City Geotechnical Branch

SCAPS

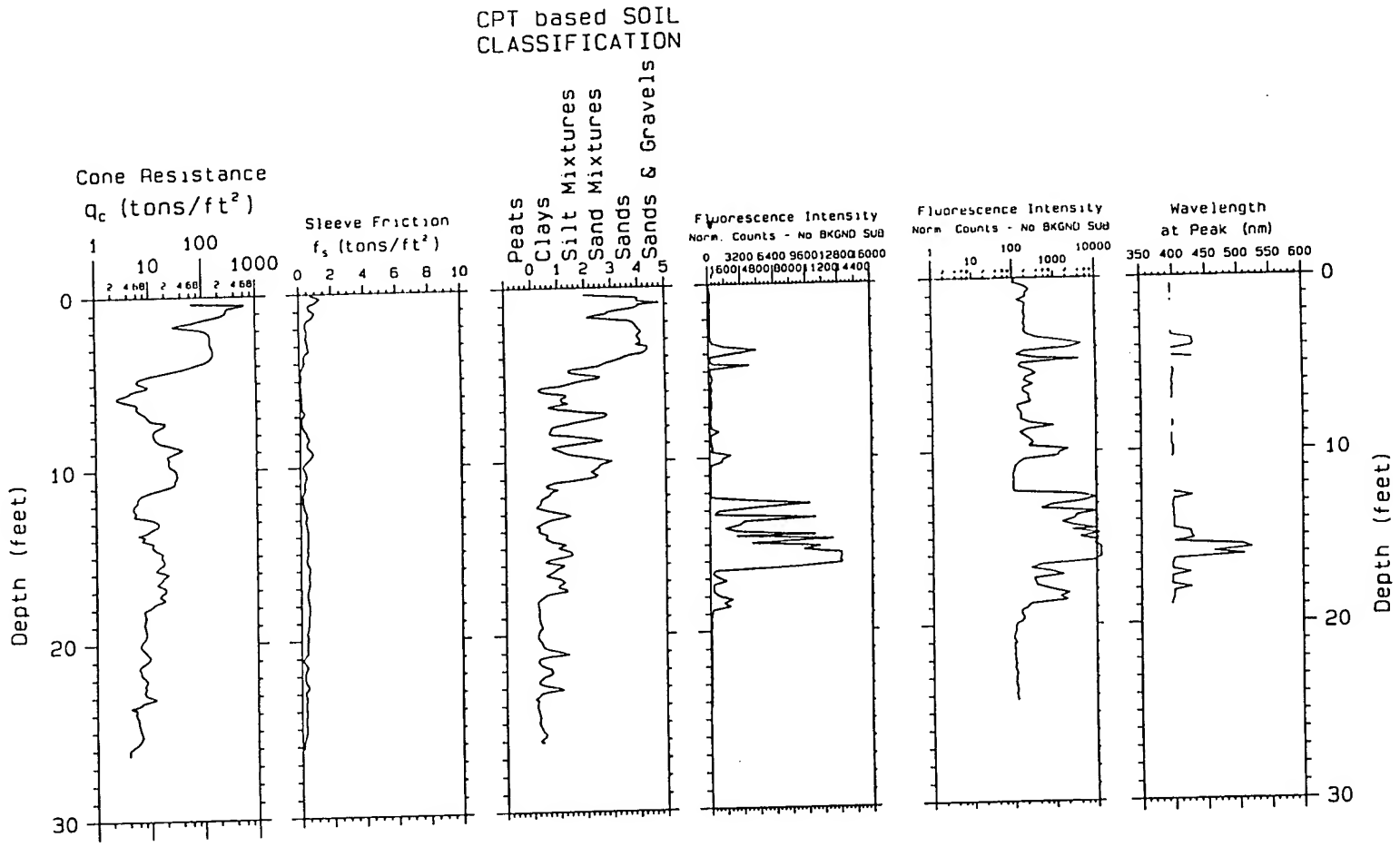
Site Characterization and Analysis Penetrometer System

Project; Eaker AFB

Probe Depth; 19.93

CPT; 21EAK01

Probing date; 03-25-1995



Laser induced fluorescence of POL via fiber optics

U.S.Army Engineer District Kansas City

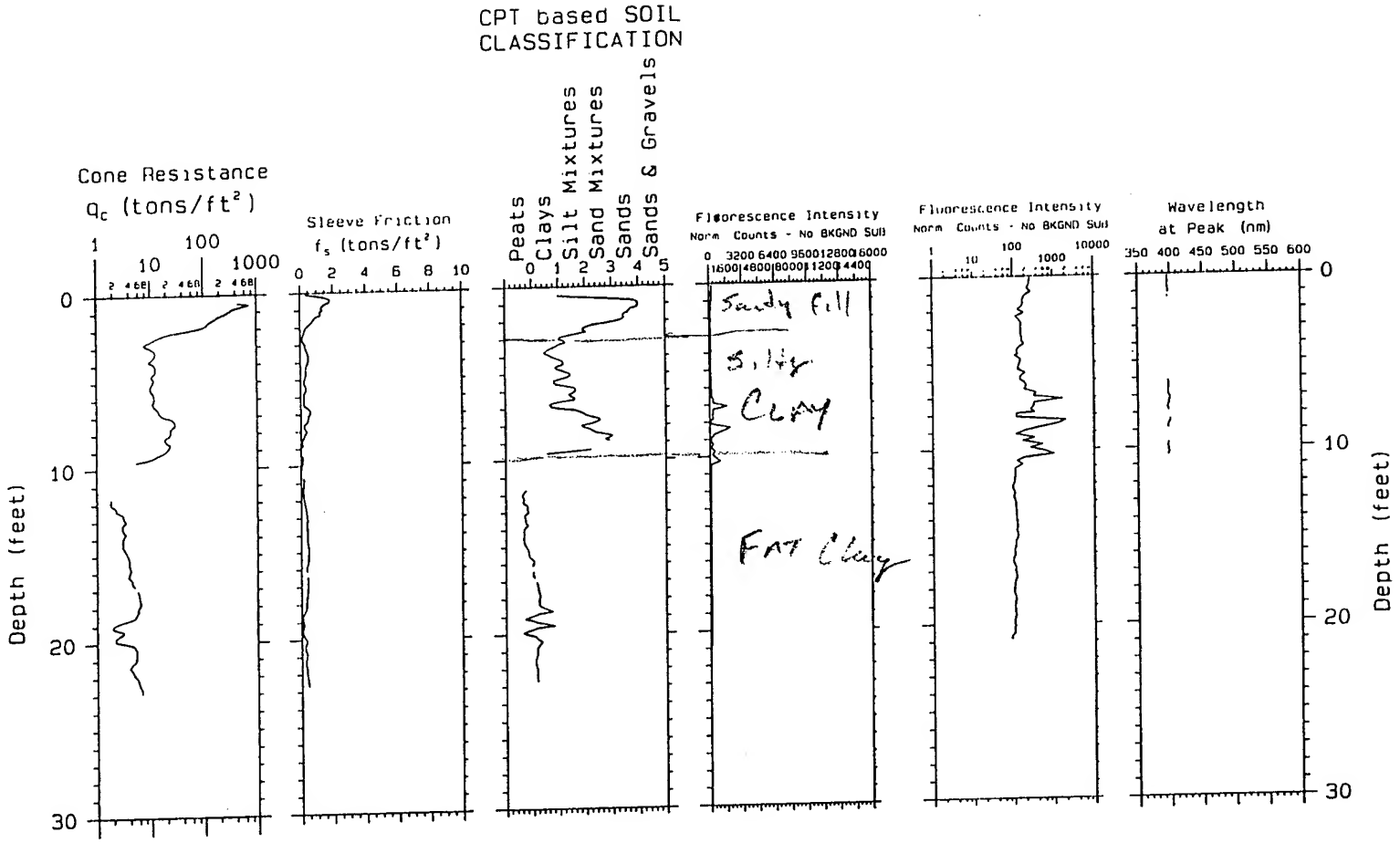
SCAPS

Site Characterization and Analysis Penetrometer System

Project; Eaker AFB

Probe Depth; 26.46

CPT; 22EAK01



Laser induced fluorescence of POL via fiber optics

U.S.Army Engineer District Kansas City Geotechnical Branch

SCAPS

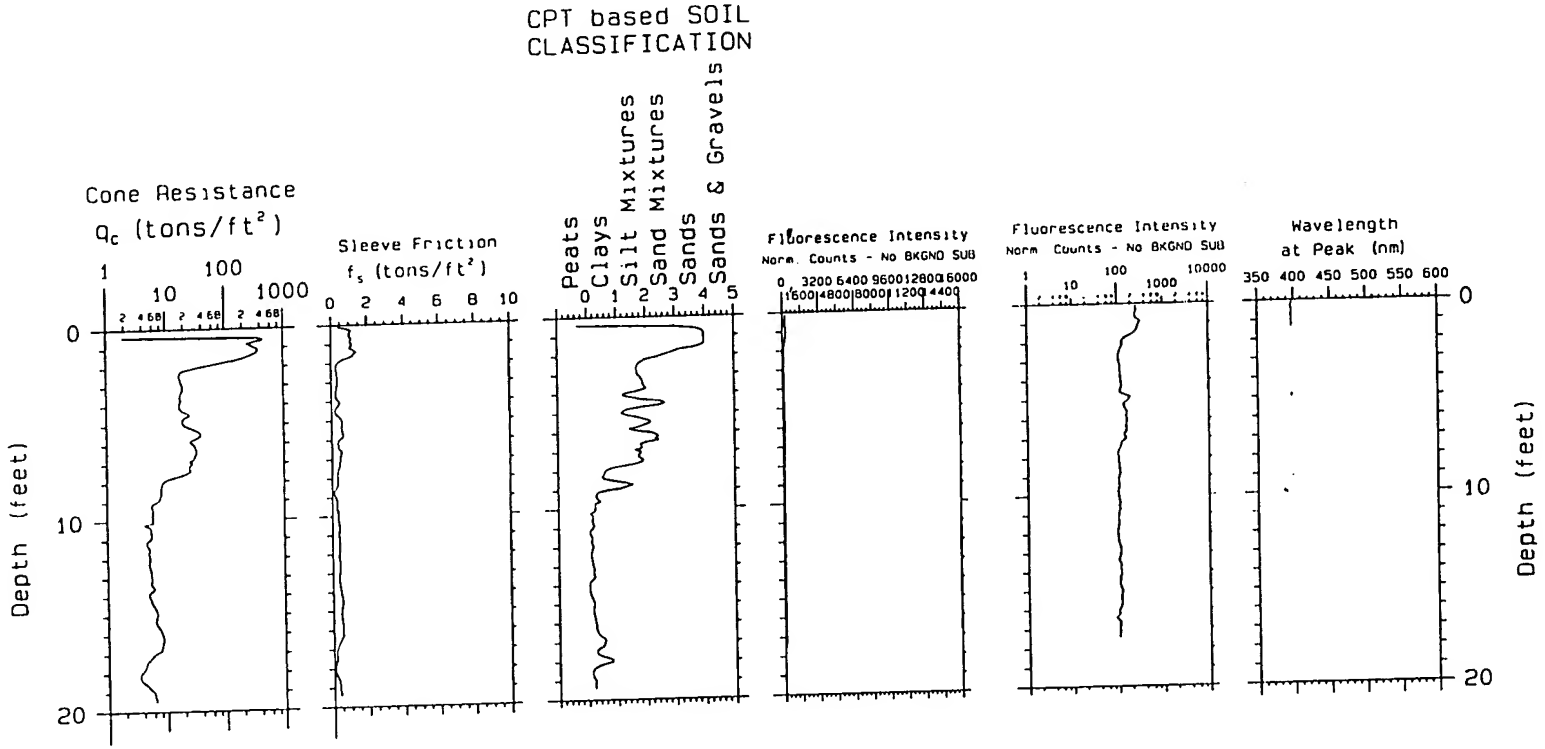
Site Characterization and Analysis Penetrometer System

Project; Eaker AFB

Probe Depth; 23.07

CPT; 23EAK01

Probing date; 03-25-1995



Laser induced fluorescence of POL via fiber optics

U.S.Army Engineer District Kansas City

SCAPS

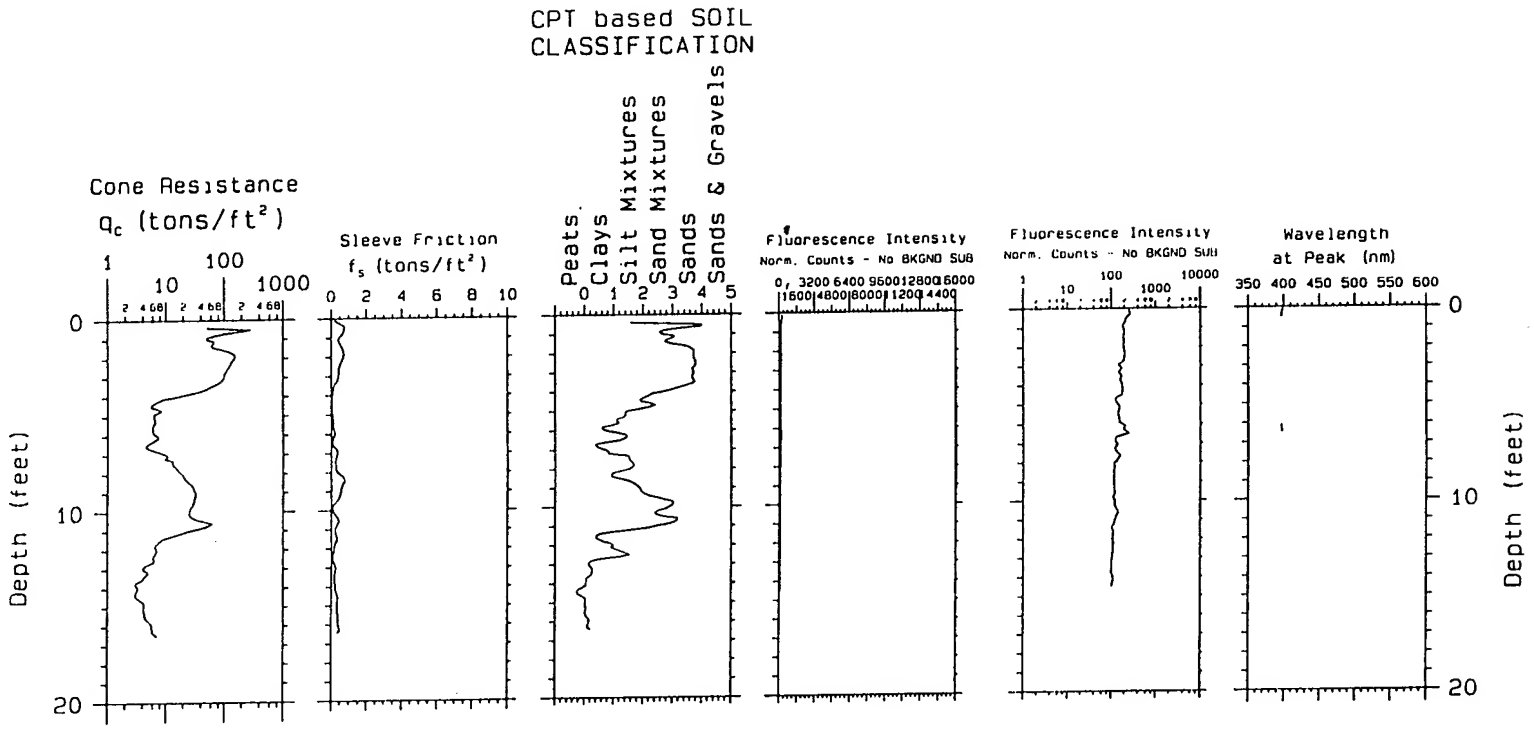
Site Characterization and Analysis Penetrometer System

Project; Eaker AFB

Probe Depth; 19.69

CPT; 24EAK01

Probing date; 03-25-[redacted]



Laser induced fluorescence of POL via fiber optics

U.S.Army Engineer District Kansas City Geotechnical Branch

SCAPS

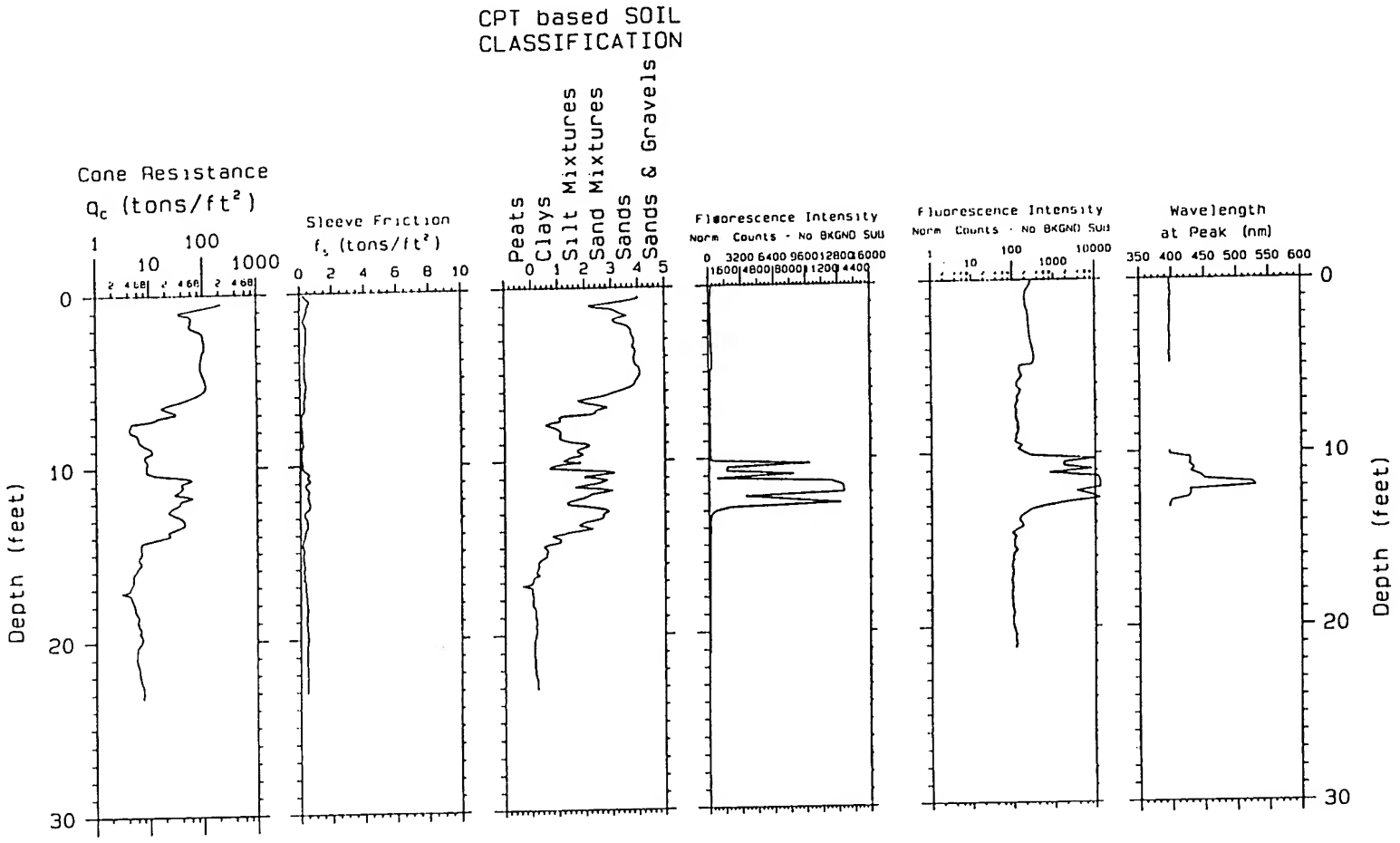
Site Characterization and Analysis Penetrometer System

Project; Eaker AFB

Probe Depth; 16.65

Probing date; 03-25-1995

CPT; 25EAK01



Laser induced fluorescence of POL via fiber optics

U.S.Army Engineer District Kansas City Geotechnical Branch

SCAPS

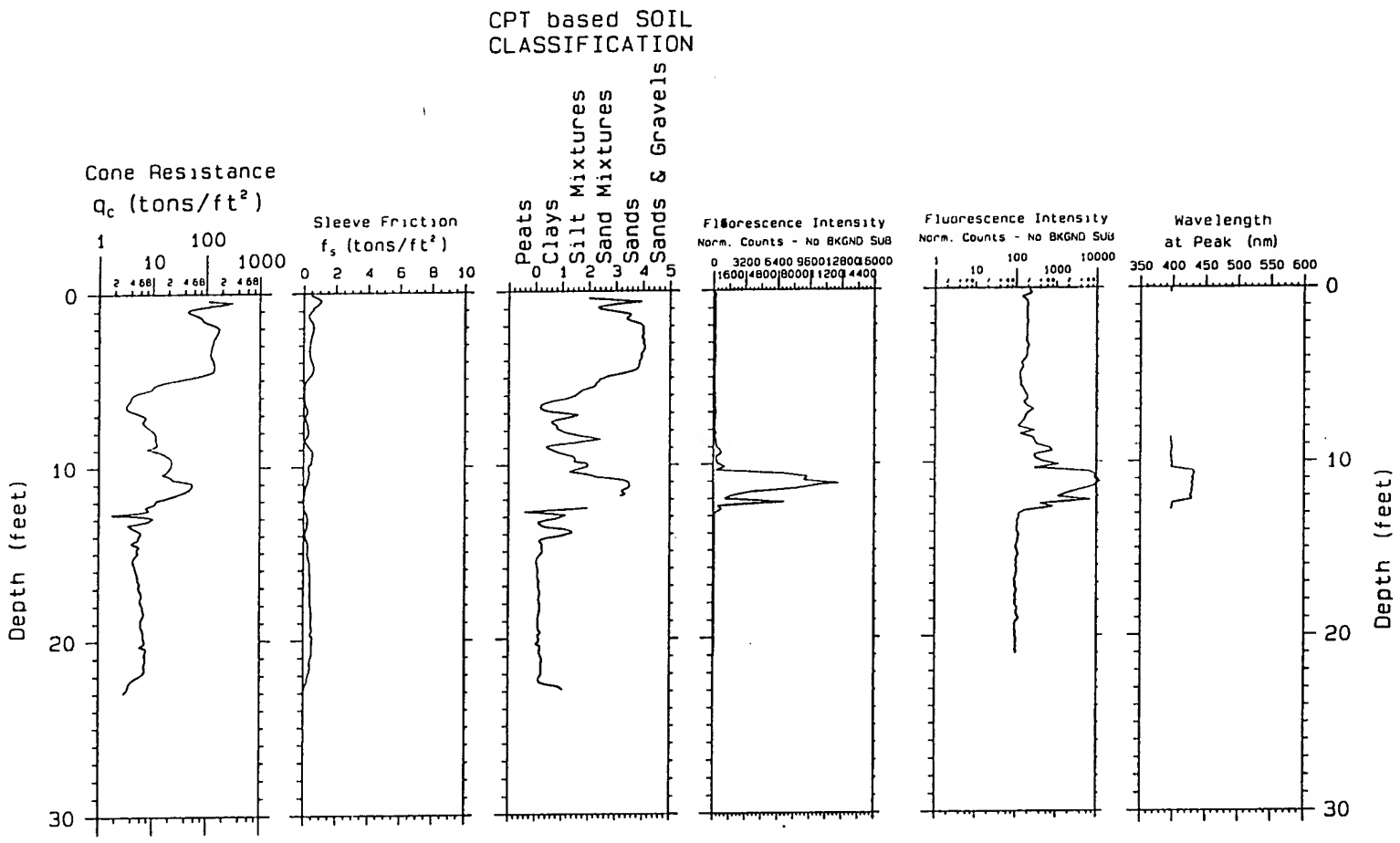
Site Characterization and Analysis Penetrometer System

Project; Eaker AFB

Probe Depth; 23.40

CPT; 26EAK01

Probing date; 03-25-1995



Probing date: 03-25-1995

Laser induced fluorescence of POL via fiber optics

U.S.Army Engineer District Kansas City Geotechnical Branch

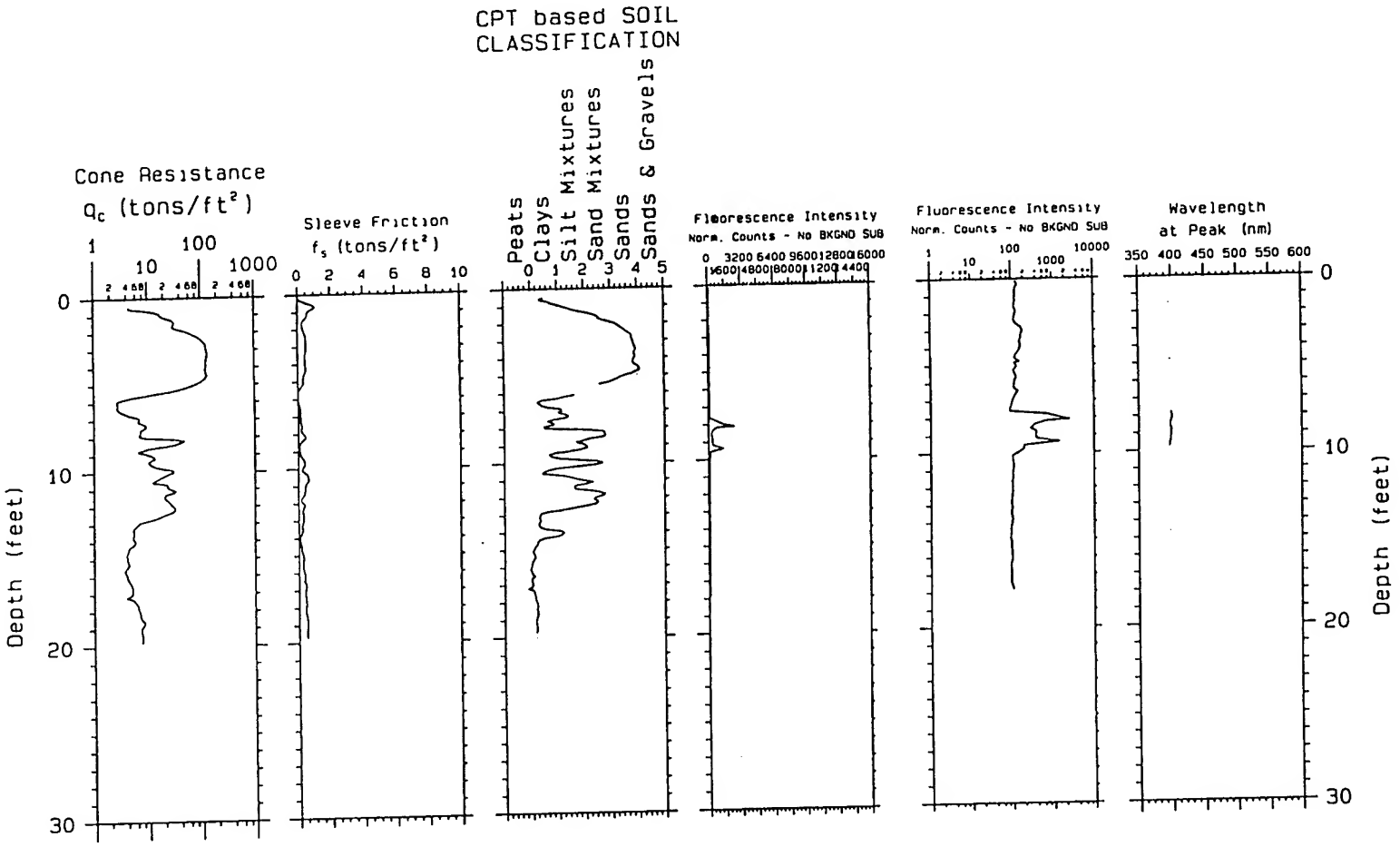
SCAPS

Site Characterization and Analysis Penetrometer System

Project; Eaker AFB

Probe Depth; 23.18

CPT; 27EAK01



Laser induced fluorescence of POL via fiber optics

U.S. Army Engineer District Kansas City Geotechnical Branch

SCAPS

Site Characterization and Analysis Penetrometer System

Project; Eaker AFB

Probe Depth; 20.05

CPT; 28EAK01

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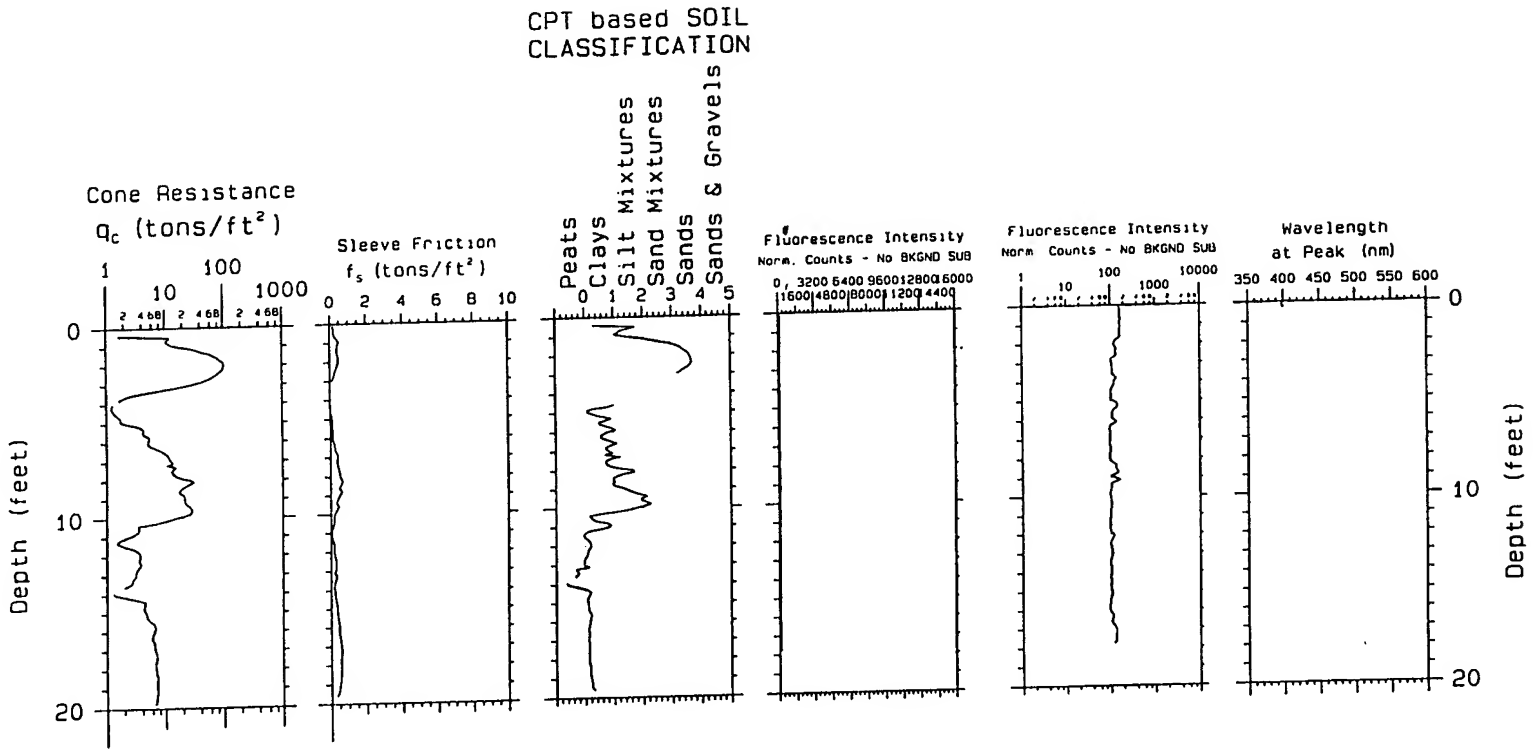


Laser induced fluorescence of POL via fiber optics

U.S.Army Engineer District Kansas City Geotechnical Branch

SCAPS

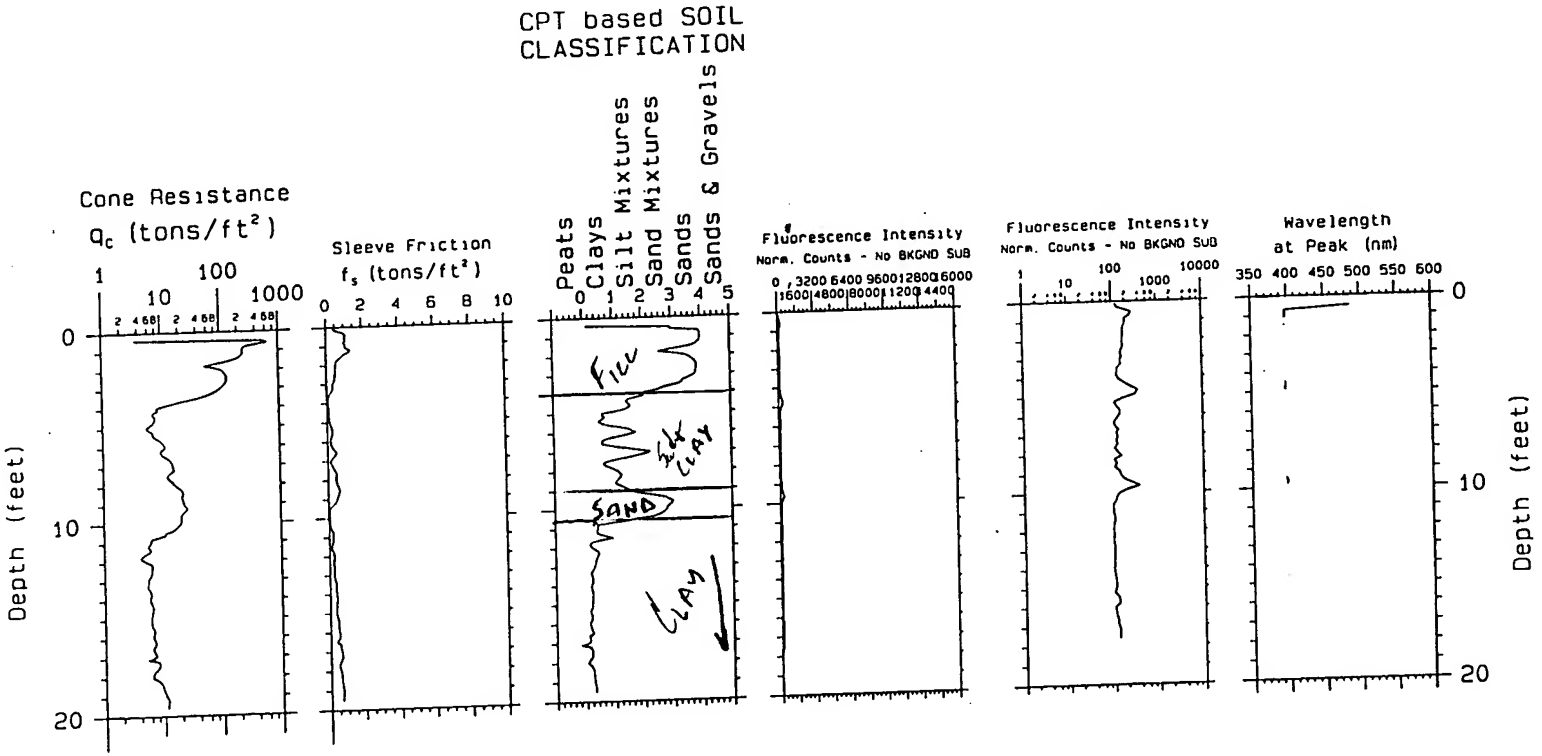
Site Characterization and Analysis Penetrometer System

Project; Eaker AFB

Probe Depth; 19.91

CPT; 29EAK01

Probing date; 03-25-1995



Laser induced fluorescence of POL via fiber optics

U.S. Army Engineer District Kansas City Tech Bran

SCAPS

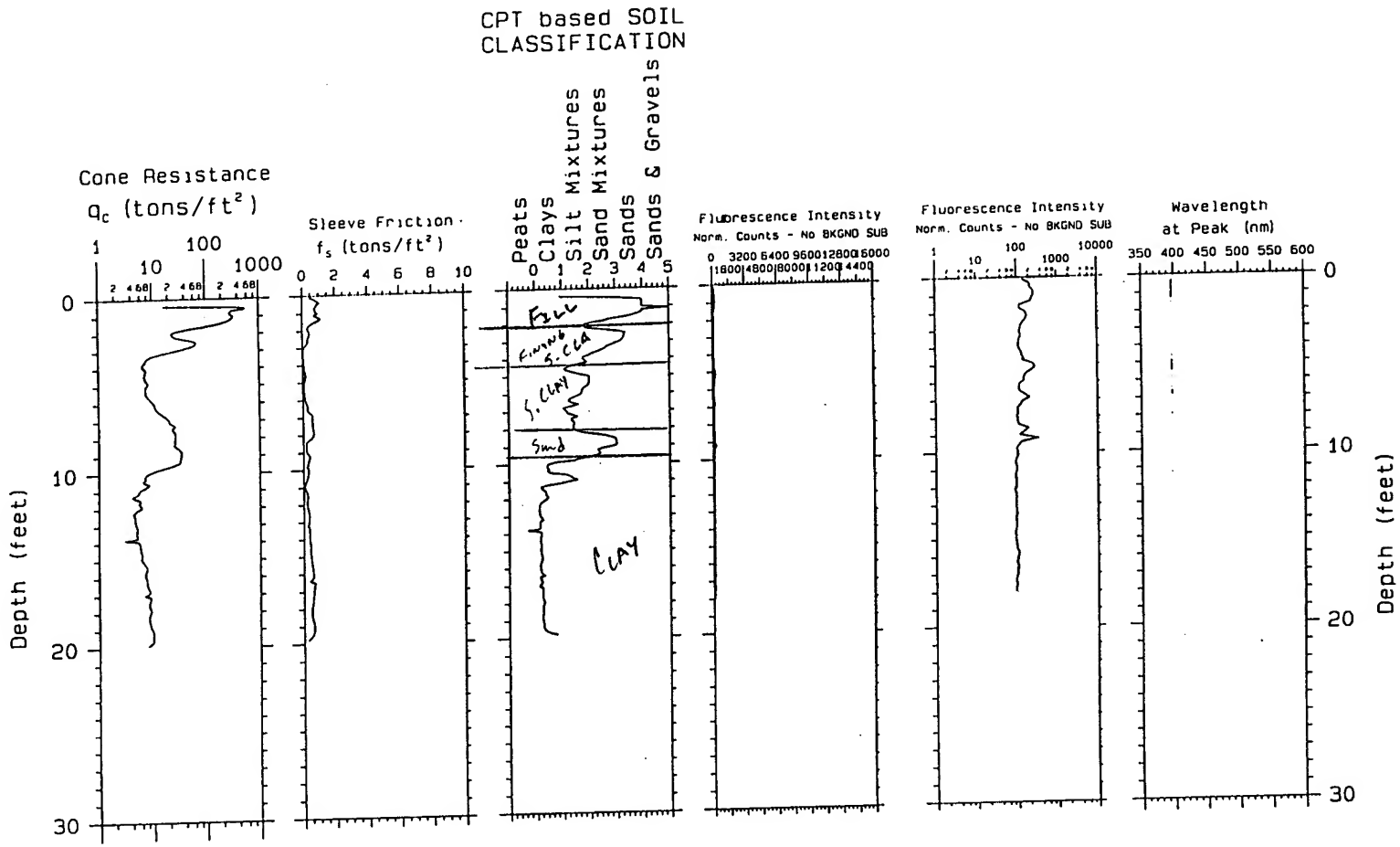
Site Characterization and Analysis Penetrometer System

Project; Eaker AFB

Probe Depth; 19.76

CPT; 30EAK01

Probing date: 03-25-1998



Laser induced fluorescence of POL via fiber optics

U.S.Army Engineer District Kansas City Geotechnical Branch

SCAPS

Site Characterization and Analysis Penetrometer System

Project; Eaker AFB

Probe Depth; 20.12

CPT; 31EAK01

Probing date; 03-25-1995